



6TH EDITION, REVISED

WHEELOCK'S LATIN

Frederic M. Wheelock

Revised by Richard A. LaFleur

*The
Classic
Introductory
Latin Course,
Based
on Ancient
Authors*

Wheelock's Latin

The WHEELLOCK'S LATIN Series

WHEELLOCK'S LATIN

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SELECTIONS FROM LATIN LITERATURE

Frederic M. Wheelock, revised by Richard A. LaFleur

Wheelock's Latin

Frederic M. Wheelock

Revised by

Richard A. LaFleur

6th Edition, Revised

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Foreword

The genesis of, and inspiration for, *Wheelock's Latin* was the 1946 G.I. Education bill which granted World War II Veterans a college education upon their return from service. "Why would a vet, schooled on the battlefields of Europe and Asia, want to study Latin?" asked our father, then a Professor of Classics at Brooklyn College. What could this language say to those who had already seen so much reality? How could a teacher make a *dead* language become alive, pertinent, and viable? How could one teach Latin, not as an extinct vehicle, but as the reflection of a lively culture and philosophy? This was the challenge our father undertook.

Frederic Wheelock set about to create a Latin text that would give students something to think about, a humanistic diet to nurture them both linguistically and philosophically. The book began with lessons he designed especially for his Brooklyn College students. As children we smelled regularly the pungent hectograph ink which allowed him to painstakingly reproduce the chapters of a book he was designing, page by page on a gelatin pad, for one student at a time. In 1950, on Frederic's six-month sabbatical leave, the Wheelock family travelled to the remote village of San Miguel De Allende in Mexico, where Frederic conscientiously wrote his text, and our diligent mother, Dorothy, meticulously typed the manuscript on an old portable typewriter. We young children scampered irreverently underfoot or played with native children and burros.

Twelve years of refinement, revision, and actual usage in our father's classrooms resulted in the book's first edition. When students needed to learn grammar, they read lessons and literature from the great ancient writers who used the grammar in a meaningful context. Our father sought to graft the vital flesh and blood of Roman experience and thinking onto the basic bones of forms, syntax, and vocabulary; he wanted students to tran-

scend mere gerund grinding by giving them literary and philosophical substance on which to sharpen their teeth.

As early as we can remember classical heritage filled our house. The etymology of a word would trigger lengthy discussion, often tedious for us as adolescents but abiding as we became adults. Knowing Latin teaches us English, we were constantly reminded; 60% of English words are derived from Latin. Students who take Latin are more proficient and earn higher scores on the verbal SAT exam. The business world has long recognized the importance of a rich vocabulary and rates it high as evidence of executive potential and success. Understanding the etymological history of a word gives the user vividness, color, punch, and precision. It also seems that the clearer and more numerous our verbal images, the greater our intellectual power. *Wheelock's Latin* is profuse with the etymological study of English and vocabulary enrichment. Our own experiences have shown that students will not only remember vocabulary words longer and better when they understand their etymologies, but also will use them with a sharper sense of meaning and nuance.

Why, then, exercise ourselves in the actual translation of Latin? "Inexorably accurate translation from Latin provides a training in observation, analysis, judgment, evaluation, and a sense of linguistic form, clarity, and beauty which is excellent training in the shaping of one's own English expression," asserted Frederic Wheelock. There is a discipline and an accuracy learned in the translation process which is transferable to any thinking and reasoning process, such as that employed by mathematicians. In fact, our father's beloved editor at Barnes & Noble, Dr. Gladys Walterhouse, was the Math Editor there and yet an ardent appreciator of Latin and its precision.

Our father loved the humanistic tradition of the classical writers and thinkers. And he shared this love not only with his students through the *Sententiae Antiquae* sections of his Latin text, but also with his family and friends in his daily life. As young girls, we were peppered with phrases of philosophical power from the ancients, and our father would show how these truths and lessons were alive and valid today. Some of the philosophical jewels which students of Latin will find in this book are: *carpe diem*, "seize the day"; *aurea mediocritās*, "the golden mean"; *summum bonum*, "the Highest Good"; and the derivation of "morality" from *mōrēs* ("good habits create good character," as our father used to tell us).

If learning the Latin language and the translation process are important, then getting to know the messages and art of Horace, Ovid, Virgil, and other Roman writers is equally important. Wheelock presents these Classical authors' writings on such illuminating topics as living for the future, attaining excellence, aging, and friendship. The *summum bonum* of Latin studies,

Frederic Wheelock wrote, "is the reading, analysis and appreciation of genuine ancient literary humanistic Latin in which our civilization is so deeply rooted and which has much to say to us in our 20th century."

For the 45 years that Frederic Wheelock was a Professor of Latin, he instilled in his students the love of Latin as both language and literature, and he did so with humor and humility. He dearly loved teaching, because he was so enthusiastic about what he taught. He had a deep and abiding respect for his students and demanded discipline and high standards. He wished for Latin to be loved and learned as he lived it, as a torch passed down through the ages, to help light our way today.

In 1987, as Frederic Wheelock was dying at the end of 85 richly lived years, he recited Homer, Horace, and Emily Dickinson. He, like the ancients, leaves a legacy of the love of learning and a belief that we stand on the shoulders of the ancients. He would be delighted to know that there are still active and eager students participating in the excitement and enjoyment of his beloved Latin.

Martha Wheelock and Deborah Wheelock Taylor
Filiae amantissimae

Preface

Why a new beginners' Latin book when so many are already available? The question may rightly be asked, and a justification is in order.

It is notorious that every year increasing numbers of students enter college without Latin; and consequently they have to begin the language in college, usually as an elective, if they are to have any Latin at all. Though some college beginners do manage to continue their study of Latin for two or three years, a surprising number have to be satisfied with only one year of the subject. Among these, three groups predominate: Romance language majors, English majors, and students who have been convinced of the cultural and the practical value of even a little Latin.¹ Into the hands of such mature students (and many of them are actually Juniors and Seniors!) it is a pity and a lost opportunity to put textbooks which in pace and in thought are graded to high-school beginners. On the other hand, in the classical spirit of moderation, we should avoid the opposite extreme of a beginners' book so advanced and so severe that it is likely to break the spirit of even mature students in its attempt to cover practically everything in Latin.

Accordingly, the writer has striven to produce a beginners' book which is mature, humanistic, challenging, and instructive, and which, at the same time, is reasonable in its demands. Certainly it is not claimed that Latin can be made easy and effortless. However, the writer's experience with these

¹ I have even had inquiries about my lessons from graduate students who suddenly discovered that they needed some Latin and wanted to study it by themselves—much as I taught myself Spanish from E. V. Greenfield's *Spanish Grammar* (College Outline Series of Barnes & Noble) when I decided to make a trip to Mexico. Such instances really constitute a fourth group, adults who wish to learn some Latin independently of a formal academic course.

chapters in mimeographed form over a number of years shows that Latin can be made interesting despite its difficulty; it can give pleasure and profit even to the first-year student and to the student who takes only one year; it can be so presented as to afford a sense of progress and literary accomplishment more nearly commensurate with that achieved, for instance, by the student of Romance languages. The goal, then, has been a book which provides both the roots and at least some literary fruits of a sound Latin experience for those who will have only one year of Latin in their entire educational career, and a book which at the same time provides adequate introduction and encouragement for those who plan to continue their studies in the field. The distinctive methods and devices employed in this book in order to attain this goal are here listed with commentary.

1. SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE AND LOCĪ ANTĪQUĪ

It can hardly be disputed that the most profitable and the most inspiring approach to ancient Latin is through original Latin sentences and passages derived from the ancient authors themselves. With this conviction the writer perused a number of likely ancient works,² excerpting sentences and passages which could constitute material for the envisioned beginners' book. A prime desideratum was that the material be interesting per se and not chosen merely because it illustrated forms and syntax. These extensive excerpts provided a good cross section of Latin literature on which to base the choice of the forms, the syntax, and the vocabulary to be presented in the book. All the sentences which constitute the regular reading exercise in each chapter under the heading of *Sententiae Antiquae* are derived from this body of original Latin, as is demonstrated by the citing of the ancient author's name after each sentence. The same holds for the connected passages which appear both in the chapters and in the section entitled *Locī Antiquī*. Experience has shown that the work of the formal chapters can be covered in about three-quarters of an academic year, and that the remaining quarter can be had free and clear for the crowning experience of the year—the experience of reading additional real Latin passages from ancient authors,³ passages which cover a wide range of interesting topics such as love, biography, philosophy, religion, morality, friendship, philanthropy, games, laws of war, anecdotes, wit, satirical comment. These basic exercises, then, are derived from

² Caesar's works were studiously avoided because of the view that Caesar's traditional place in the curriculum of the first two years is infelicitous, and that more desirable reading matter can be found.

³ A half-dozen passages from late Latin and medieval authors are included to illustrate, among other things, the continuance of Latin through the Middle Ages.

Latin literature⁴; they are not “made” or “synthetic” Latin. In fact, by the nature of their content they constitute something of an introduction to Roman experience and thought; they are not mere inane collections of words put together simply to illustrate vocabulary, forms, and rules—though they are intended to do this too.

2. VOCABULARIES AND VOCABULARY DEVICES

Every chapter has a regular vocabulary list of new Latin words to be thoroughly learned. Each entry includes: the Latin word with one or more forms (e.g., with all principal parts, in the case of verbs); essential grammatical information (e.g., the gender of nouns, case governed by prepositions); English meanings (usually with the basic meaning first); and, in parentheses, representative English derivatives. The full vocabulary entry must be memorized for each item; in progressing from chapter to chapter, students will find it helpful to keep a running vocabulary list in their notebooks or a computer file, or to use vocabulary cards (with the Latin on one side, and the rest of the entry on the other). With an eye to the proverb *repetitio mātēr memoriae*, words in the chapter vocabularies are generally repeated in the sentences and reading passages of the immediately following chapters, as well as elsewhere in the book.

In order to avoid overloading the regular chapter vocabularies, words that are less common in Latin generally or which occur infrequently (sometimes only once) in this book are glossed in parentheses following the *Sententiae Antiquae* and the reading passages. These glosses are generally less complete than the regular vocabulary entries and are even more abbreviated in the later chapters than in the earlier ones, but they should provide sufficient information for translating the text at hand; for words whose meanings can be easily deduced from English derivatives, the English is usually not provided. The instructor's requirements regarding these vocabulary items may vary, but in general students should be expected to have at least a “passive” mastery of the words, i.e., they should be able to recognize the words if encountered in a similar context, in a later chapter, for example, or on a test; full entries for most of these “recognition” items will also be found in the end Vocabulary.

⁴To be sure, at times the Latin has had to be somewhat edited in order to bring an otherwise too difficult word or form or piece of syntax within the limits of the student's experience. Such editing most commonly involves unimportant omissions, a slight simplification of the word order, or the substitution of an easier word, form, or syntactical usage. However, the thought and the fundamental expression still remain those of the ancient author.

3. SYNTAX

Although the above-mentioned corpus of excerpts constituted the logical guide to the syntactical categories which should be introduced into the book, common sense dictated the mean between too little and too much, as stated above. The categories which have been introduced should prove adequate for the reading of the mature passages of *Locī Antīquī* and also provide a firm foundation for those who wish to continue their study of Latin beyond the first year. In fact, with the skill acquired in handling this mature Latin and with a knowledge of the supplementary syntax provided in the Appendix, a student can skip the traditional second-year course in Caesar and proceed directly to the third-year course in Cicero and other authors. The syntax has been explained in as simple and unpedantic a manner as possible, and each category has been made concrete by a large number of examples, which provide both the desirable element of repetition and also self-tutorial passages for students. Finally, in light of the sad experience that even English majors in college may have an inadequate knowledge of grammar, explanations of most grammatical terms have been added, usually with benefit of etymology; and these explanations have not been relegated to some general summarizing section (the kind that students usually avoid!) but have been worked in naturally as the terms first appear in the text.

4. FORMS AND THEIR PRESENTATION

The varieties of inflected and uninflected forms presented here are normal for a beginners' book. However, the general practice in this text has been to alternate lessons containing noun or adjective forms with lessons containing verb forms. This should help reduce the ennui which results from too much of one thing at a time. The same consideration prompted the postponement of the locative case, adverbs, and most irregular verbs to the latter part of the book, where they could provide temporary respite from subjunctives and other heavy syntax.

Considerable effort has been made to place paradigms of more or less similar forms side by side for easy ocular cross reference in the same lesson⁵ and also, as a rule, to have new forms follow familiar related ones in natural sequence (as when adjectives of the third declension follow the i-stem nouns).

The rate at which the syntax and the forms can be absorbed will obviously depend on the nature and the caliber of the class; the instructor will have to adjust the assignments to the situation. Though each chapter forms a logical unit, it has been found that at least two assignments have to be allotted to many of the longer chapters: the first covers the English text,

⁵The same device has been carefully employed in the Appendix.

the paradigms, the vocabularies, the *Practice and Review*, and some of the *Sententiae Antiquae*; the second one requires review, the completion of the *Sententiae*, the reading passage, and the section on etymology. Both these assignments are in themselves natural units, and this double approach contains the obvious gain of repetition.

5. PRACTICE AND REVIEW

The *Practice and Review* sentences were introduced as additional insurance of repetition of forms, syntax, and vocabulary, which is so essential in learning a language. If the author of a textbook can start with a predetermined sequence of vocabulary and syntax, for example, and is free to compose sentences based thereon, then it should be a fairly simple matter to make the sentences of succeeding lessons repeat the items of the previous few lessons, especially if the intellectual content of the sentences is not a prime concern. On the other hand, such repetition is obviously much more difficult to achieve when one works under the exacting restrictions outlined above in Section 1. Actually, most of the items introduced in a given chapter do re-appear in the *Sententiae Antiquae* of the immediately following chapters as well as passim thereafter, but the author frankly concocted the *Practice and Review* sentences⁶ to fill in the lacunae, to guarantee further repetition than could otherwise have been secured, and to provide exercises of continuous review. The English-into-Latin sentences, though few in number on the grounds that the prime emphasis rests on learning to read Latin, should, however, be done regularly, but the others need not be assigned as part of the ordinary outside preparation. They are easy enough to be done at sight in class as time permits; or they can be used as a basis for review after every fourth or fifth chapter in lieu of formal review lessons.

6. ETYMOLOGIES

Unusually full lists of English derivatives are provided in parentheses after the words in the vocabularies to help impress the Latin words on the student, to demonstrate the direct or indirect indebtedness of English to Latin, and to enlarge the student's own vocabulary. Occasionally, English cognates have been added. At the end of each chapter a section entitled *Etymology* covers some of the recognition vocabulary items introduced in the sentences and reading passages, as well as other interesting points which could not be easily indicated in the vocabulary. From the beginning, the student should be urged to consult the lists of prefixes and suffixes given in the Appendix under the heading of *Some Etymological Aids*. To interest

⁶ Ancient Latin sentences suggested some of them.

students of Romance languages and to suggest the importance of Latin to the subject, Romance derivatives have been listed from time to time.

7. THE INTRODUCTION

In addition to discussing the Roman alphabet and pronunciation, the book's general introduction sketches the linguistic, literary, and palaeographical background of Latin. This background and the actual Latin of the *Sententiae Antiquae* and the *Locī Antīquī* give the student considerable insight into Roman literature, thought, expression, and experience, and evince the continuity of the Roman tradition down to our own times. It is hoped that the Introduction and especially the nature of the lessons themselves will establish this book as not just another Latin grammar but rather as a humanistic introduction to the reading of genuine Latin.

The book had its inception in a group of mimeographed lessons put together rather hurriedly and tried out in class as a result of the dissatisfaction expressed above at the beginning of this Preface. The lessons worked well, despite immediately obvious imperfections traceable to their hasty composition. To Professor Lillian B. Lawler of Hunter College I am grateful for her perusal of the mimeographed material and for her suggestions. I also wish to acknowledge the patience of my students and colleagues at Brooklyn College who worked with the mimeographed material, and their helpfulness and encouragement in stating their reactions to the text. Subsequently these trial lessons were completely revised and rewritten in the light of experience. I am indebted to Professor Joseph Pearl of Brooklyn College for his kindness in scrutinizing the 40 chapters of the manuscript in their revised form and for many helpful suggestions. To the Reverend Joseph M.-F. Marique, S.J., of Boston College I herewith convey my appreciation for his encouraging and helpful review of the revised manuscript. Thomas S. Lester of Northeastern University, a man of parts and my *alter idem amīcissimus* since classical undergraduate years, has my heartfelt thanks for so often and so patiently lending to my problems a sympathetic ear, a sound mind, and a sanguine spirit. To my dear wife, Dorothy, who so faithfully devoted herself to the typing of a very difficult manuscript, who was often asked for a judgment, and who, in the process, uttered many a salutary plea for clarity and for compassion toward the students, I dedicate my affectionate and abiding gratitude. My final thanks go to Dr. Gladys Walterhouse and her colleagues in the editorial department of Barnes & Noble for their friendly, efficient, and often crucial help in many matters. It need hardly be added that no one but the author is responsible for any infelicities which may remain.

The Second and Third Editions

Because of the requests of those who found that they needed more reading material than that provided by the *Locī Antīquī*, the author prepared a second edition which enriched the book by a new section entitled *Locī Immūtātī*. In these passages the original ancient Latin texts have been left unchanged except for omissions at certain points. The footnotes are of the general character of those in the *Locī Antīquī*. It is hoped that these readings will prove sufficiently extensive to keep an introductory class well supplied for the entire course, will give an interesting additional challenge to the person who is self-tutored, and will provide a very direct approach to the use of the regular annotated texts of classical authors.

Because of the indisputable value of repetition for establishing linguistic reflexes, the third edition includes a new section of Self-Tutorial Exercises. These consist of questions on grammar and syntax, and sentences for translation. A key provides answers to all the questions and translations of all the sentences.

The second and third editions would be incomplete without a word of deep gratitude to the many who in one way or another have given kind encouragement, who have made suggestions, who have indicated emendanda. I find myself particularly indebted to Professors Josephine Bree of Albertus Magnus College, Ben L. Charney of Oakland City College, Louis H. Feldman of Yeshiva College, Robert J. Leslie of Indiana University, Mr. Thomas S. Lester of Northeastern University, the Reverend James R. Murdock of Glenmary Home Missioners, Professors Paul Pascal of the University of Washington, Robert Renehan of Harvard University, John E. Rexine of Colgate University, George Tyler of Moravian College, Ralph L. Ward of Hunter College, Dr. Gladys Walterhouse of the Editorial Staff of Barnes & Noble, and most especially, once again, to my wife.

Frederic M. Wheelock

The Revised Edition

When Professor Frederic Wheelock's *Latin* first appeared in 1956, the reviews extolled its thoroughness, organization, and concision; at least one reviewer predicted that the book "might well become the standard text" for introducing college students and other adult learners to elementary Latin. Now, half a century later, that prediction has certainly been proven accurate. A second edition was published in 1960, retitled *Latin: An Introductory Course Based on Ancient Authors* and including a rich array of additional reading passages drawn directly from Latin literature (the *Locī Immūtātī*); the third edition, published in 1963, added Self-Tutorial Exercises, with an answer key, for each of the 40 chapters and greatly enhanced the book's usefulness both for classroom students and for those wishing to study the language independently. In 1984, three years before the author's death, a list of passage citations for the *Sententiae Antiquae* was added, so that teachers and students could more easily locate and explore the context of selections they found especially interesting; and in 1992 a fourth edition appeared under the aegis of the book's new publisher, HarperCollins, in which the entire text was set in a larger, more legible font.

The fifth edition, published in 1995 and aptly retitled *Wheelock's Latin*, constituted the first truly substantive revision of the text in more than 30 years. The revisions which I introduced were intended, not to alter the basic concept of the text, but to enhance it; indeed, a number of the most significant changes were based on Professor Wheelock's own suggestions, contained in notes made available for the project by his family, and others reflected the experiences of colleagues around the country, many of whom (myself included) had used and admired the book for two decades or more and had in the process arrived at some consensus about certain basic ways in which it might be improved for a new generation of students.

The most obvious change in the fifth edition reflected Wheelock's own principal desideratum, shared by myself and doubtless by most who had used the book over the years, and that was the addition of passages of continuous Latin, based on ancient authors, to each of the 40 chapters. These are in the early chapters quite brief and highly adapted, but later on are more extensive and often excerpted verbatim from a variety of prose and verse authors; some had appeared in previous editions among the *Locī Antīquī* and the *Locī Immūtātī*, while many were included for the first time in the fifth edition. Some of the Practice and Review sentences were revised or replaced, as were a few of the *Sententiae Antiquae* (which in some instances were expanded into longer readings), again as suggested in part by Professor Wheelock himself.

The chapter vocabularies, generally regarded as too sparse, were expanded in most instances to about 20–25 words, a quite manageable list including new items as well as many found previously as parenthetical glosses to the *Sententiae Antiquae*. Full principal parts were provided for all verbs from the beginning, as colleagues around the country had agreed should be done, so students would not be confronted with the somewhat daunting list previously presented in Chapter 12.

There was only minimal shifting of grammar, but in particular the imperfect tense was introduced along with the future in Chapters 5, 8, and 10, so that a past tense would be available for use in the readings at a much earlier stage. Numerals and the associated material originally in Chapter 40 were introduced in Chapter 15; and a half dozen or so important grammatical constructions previously presented in the Supplementary Syntax were instead introduced in Chapter 40 and a few of the earlier chapters. Many of the grammatical explanations were rewritten; essential information from the footnotes was incorporated into the text, while some less important notes were deleted.

Finally, I included at the end of each chapter in the fifth edition a section titled *Latīna Est Gaudium—et Ūtilis*, which presents, in a deliberately informal style, a miscellany of Latin mottoes and well-known quotations, familiar abbreviations, interesting etymologies, classroom conversation items, occasional tidbits of humor, and even a few ghastly puns, all intended to demonstrate, on the lighter side, that Latin can indeed be pleasurable as well as edifying.

The Sixth Edition and Sixth Edition, Revised

The very considerable success of the fifth edition encouraged all of us involved—Professor Wheelock's daughters, Martha Wheelock and Deborah Wheelock Taylor, our editor Greg Chaput and his associates at HarperCollins, and myself—to proceed with the further revisions I had proposed for

this new sixth edition. We all hope that teachers and students alike will benefit from the numerous improvements, the most immediately apparent of which are: the handsome new cover art, a Roman mosaic from Tunisia depicting Virgil with a copy of the *Aeneid* in his lap and flanked by two Muses representing his work's inspiration; the three maps of ancient Italy, Greece and the Aegean area, and the Mediterranean, which have been specially designed to include, inter alia, all the placenames mentioned in the book's readings and notes (except a few situated on the remotest fringes of the empire); and the numerous photographs selected primarily from classical and later European art to illustrate literary and historical figures and aspects of classical culture and mythology presented in the chapter readings. Among the less obvious but, we hope, equally helpful changes are: revision of chapter readings, especially the Practice and Review sentences, for greater clarity and increased reinforcement of new and recently introduced chapter vocabulary items; expansion of derivatives lists in the chapter vocabularies and of cross-references to related words in other chapters; and enlargement of the English-Latin end vocabulary.

The "sixth edition, revised," first published in 2005, contains a variety of additional enhancements, including slight revisions to the Introduction and to some of the sentences, reading passages, and accompanying notes, as well as further expansion of the English-Latin vocabulary designed to render even more useful the popular companion text, *Workbook for Wheelock's Latin* (in its revised third edition by Paul Comeau and myself, published concurrently with the sixth edition of *Wheelock's Latin*). The sixth edition, revised, is also the first in many years to appear in a hardbound version, along with the traditional paperback; audio is now available online for all the chapter vocabularies and other pronunciation help; and, for the first time ever, a teacher's guide has been written and is available online, password-protected, to instructors who provide verification of their faculty status.

A final note for professors, teachers, and those engaged in independent study: This revised edition of *Wheelock's Latin* very likely contains more material for translation than can actually be covered in the two or three days typically allotted to a chapter in a semester course or the week or so allotted in high school. Instructors may thus pick and choose and be selective in the material they assign: my suggestion for the first day or two is to assign for written homework only limited selections from the Practice and Review sentences and the *Sententiae Antiquae*, while reserving the others (or some of the others, carefully selected in advance) for in-class sight translation; assignments for the second or third day should nearly always include the reading passages following the *Sententiae Antiquae*, which will give students the experience they need with continuous narrative. Students should regularly be encouraged to practice new material at home with the Self-Tutorial Exercises located at the back of the book, checking their accuracy with the an-

swer key that follows, and sentences from these exercises, again pre-selected for the purpose, can be used to drill mastery of new concepts via sight translation in class.

Most instructors will also want their students to use the *Workbook for Wheelock's Latin*, which contains a wide range of additional exercises, including for each chapter a detailed set of objectives, a series of questions designed to focus directly on the newly introduced grammar, a variety of transformation drills, word, phrase, and sentence translations, questions on etymologies, synonyms, antonyms, and analogies for new vocabulary items, and reading comprehension questions to test the student's understanding of the chapter's reading passages.

Those who may not have time to complete all of the many *Workbook* items provided for each chapter are advised at least to review each of the *Intellegenda* (chapter objectives), answer all the *Grammatica* (grammar review) questions and then complete at least one or two items from each section of the *Exercitātiōnēs* (i.e., one or two from the section A exercises, one or two from section B, etc.), all the *Vīs Verbōrum* (etymology and English word power) items, one or two of the Latin-to-English translations in section A of the *Lēctiōnēs* (readings), and all the items in *Lēctiōnēs* B (questions on the chapter's continuous reading passages).

There are numerous other materials designed to complement *Wheelock's Latin* and the *Workbook for Wheelock's Latin*, including supplemental readers, computer software, and a wealth of internet resources, many of which, along with further suggestions on teaching and learning Latin via Wheelock, are listed at the official Wheelock's Latin Series Website, www.wheelockslatin.com, and described in my book *Latin for the 21st Century: From Concept to Classroom* (available from Prentice Hall Publishers).

There are many whom I am eager to thank for their support of the fifth and sixth editions of *Wheelock's Latin*: my children, Jean-Paul, Laura Caroline, and Kimberley Ellen, for their constant affection; my colleague Jared Klein, a distinguished Indo-European linguist, for reading and offering his judicious advice on my revisions to both the Introduction and the individual chapters; graduate assistants Cleve Fisher, Marshall Lloyd, Sean Mathis, Matthew Payne, and Jim Yavenditti, for their energetic and capable help with a variety of tasks; Mary Wells Ricks, long-time friend and former Senior Associate Editor for the *Classical Outlook*, for her expert counsel on a variety of editorial matters; our department secretaries, JoAnn Pulliam and Connie Russell, for their generous clerical assistance; my editors at HarperCollins, Erica Spaberg, Patricia Leasure, and especially Greg Chaput, each of whom enthusiastically supported my proposals for the revised editions; Tim McCarthy of Art Resource in New York, as well as colleagues Jim Anderson, Bob Curtis, Timothy Gantz†, and Frances Van Keuren, for their assistance with the graphics; Tom Elliott, with the Ancient World

Mapping Center, for the lion's share of the work involved in designing the sixth edition's maps; students and associates at the University of Georgia who field-tested the new material or provided other helpful assistance, among them Bob Harris and Richard Shedenhelm; colleagues around the country who offered suggestions for specific revisions to one or both of these editions, especially Ward Briggs at the University of South Carolina (whose biographies of Professor Wheelock appear in his book, *A Biographical Dictionary of American Classicists*, Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1994, and in the Winter, 2003, *Classical Outlook*), Rob Latousek, John Lautermilch, John McChesney-Young, Braden Mechley, Betty Rose Nagle, John Ramsey, Joseph Riegsecker, Cliff Roti, Les Sheridan, David Sider, Alden Smith, Cliff Weber, and Stephen Wheeler; Dean Wyatt Anderson, for his encouragement of my own work and all our Classics Department's endeavors; Martha Wheelock and Deborah Wheelock Taylor, my "sisters-in-Latin," for their steadfast advocacy of my work on the revised editions and their generous sharing of their father's notes; and finally, Professor Frederic M. Wheelock himself, for producing a textbook that has truly become a classic in its own right and one whose revision, therefore, became for me a *labor amoris*.

Richard A. LaFleur
University of Georgia
Autumn, 2004

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth.

George Noel Gordon, Lord Byron
Beppo

I would make them all learn English: and then I would
let the clever ones learn Latin as an honor, and Greek
as a treat.

Sir Winston Churchill
Roving Commission: My Early Life

He studied Latin like the violin, because he liked it.

Robert Frost
The Death of the Hired Man

Introduction

Wer fremde Sprachen nicht kennt, weiss nichts von seiner eigenen. (Goethe)
Apprendre une langue, c'est vivre de nouveau. (French proverb)

Interest in learning Latin can be considerably increased by even a limited knowledge of some background details such as are sketched in this introduction. The paragraphs on the position of the Latin language in linguistic history provide one with some linguistic perspective not only for Latin but also for English. The brief survey of Latin literature introduces the authors from whose works have come the *Sententiae Antiquae* and the *Locī Antiquī* of this book; and even this abbreviated survey provides some literary perspective which the student may never otherwise experience. The same holds for the account of the alphabet; and, of course, no introduction would be complete without a statement about the sounds which the letters represent.

THE POSITION OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE IN LINGUISTIC HISTORY

Say the words "I," "me," "is," "mother," "brother," "ten," and you are speaking words which, in one form or another, men and women of Europe and Asia have used for thousands of years. In fact, we cannot tell how old these words actually are. If their spelling and pronunciation have changed somewhat from period to period and from place to place, little wonder; what does pique the imagination is the fact that the basic elements of these symbols of human thought have had the vitality to traverse such spans of time

and space down to this very moment on this new continent. The point is demonstrated in the considerably abbreviated and simplified table that follows.¹

English	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>ten</i>
Sanskrit ²	aham	mā	asti	mātar-	bhrātar-	daśam
Greek	egō	me	esti	mētēr	phrātēr ³	deka
Latin	ego	mē	est	māter	frāter	decem
Anglo-Saxon ⁴	ic	mē	is	mōdor	brōthor	tīen
Old Irish ⁵		mé	is	máthir	bráthir	deich
Lithuanian ⁶	aš	manė	esti	motė	broterėlis	dešimtis
Russian ⁷	ja	menja	jest'	mat'	brat	desjat'

You can see from these columns of words that the listed languages are related.⁸ And yet, with the exception of the ultimate derivation of English from Anglo-Saxon,⁹ none of these languages stems directly from another in the list. Rather, they all go back through intermediate stages to a common ancestor, which is now lost but which can be predicated on the evidence of the languages which do survive. Such languages the philologist calls "cognate" (Latin for "related" or, more literally, "born together," i.e., from the same ancestry). The name most commonly given to the now lost ancestor of all these "relatives," or cognate languages, is *Indo-European*, because its descendants are found both in or near India (Sanskrit, Iranian) and also in Europe (Greek and Latin and the Germanic, Celtic, Slavic, and Baltic languages).¹⁰ The oldest of these languages on the basis of documents writ-

¹ Some elements have been omitted from this table as not immediately necessary. The words in the table are only a few of the many which could be cited.

² The language of the sacred writings of ancient India, parent of the modern Indo-European languages of India.

³ Though cognate with the other words in this column, classical Greek *phrātēr* meant *member of a clan*.

⁴ As an example of the Germanic languages; others are Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, English.

⁵ As an example of the Celtic languages; others are Gaulish, Breton, Scots (Gaelic). Old Irish *mé* in the chart is actually nominative case, equivalent to "I" in meaning and usage but to "me" in form.

⁶ As an example of the Baltic group; others are Latvian and Old Prussian.

⁷ As an example of the Slavic group; others are Polish, Bulgarian, Czech.

⁸ This large family of languages shows relationship in the matter of inflections also, but no attempt is made here to demonstrate the point. An inflected language is one in which the nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs have variable endings by which the relationship of the words to each other in a sentence can be indicated. In particular, note that Anglo-Saxon, like Latin, was an inflected language but that its descendant English has lost most of its inflections.

⁹ The later connection between English and Latin will be pointed out below.

¹⁰ Note that many languages (e.g., the Semitic languages, Egyptian, Basque, Chinese, the native languages of Africa and the Americas) lie outside the Indo-European family.

ten in them are Sanskrit, Iranian, Greek, and Latin, and these documents go back centuries before the time of Christ.

The difference between *derived* (from roots meaning "to flow downstream from" a source) and *cognate* languages can be demonstrated even more clearly by the relationship of the Romance languages to Latin and to each other. For here we are in the realm of recorded history and can see that with the Roman political conquest of such districts as Gaul (France), Spain, and Dacia (Roumania) there occurred also a Roman linguistic conquest. Out of this victorious ancient Latin as spoken by the common people (*vul-gus*, hence "vulgar" Latin) grew the Romance languages, such as French, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian, and, of course, Italian. Consequently, we can say of Italian, French, and Spanish, for instance, that they are *derived* from Latin and that they are *cognate* with each other.

Parent		Cognate Romance Derivatives		
Latin	Italian	Spanish	French	English Meaning
amīcus	amico	amigo	ami	friend
liber	libro	libro	livre	book
tempus	tempo	tiempo	temps	time
manus	mano	mano	main	hand
bucca	bocca	boca	bouche	mouth (cheek in classical Lat.) ¹¹
caballus ¹²	cavallo	caballo	cheval	horse
filius	figlio	hijo	fils	son
ille	il	el	(le) ¹³	the (that in classical Lat.)
illa	la	la	la	the (that in classical Lat.)
quattuor	quattro	cuatro	quatre	four
bonus	buono	bueno	bon	good
bene	bene	bien	bien	well (adv.)
facere	fare	hacer	faire	make, do
dīcere	dire	decir	dire	say
legere	leggere	leer	lire	read

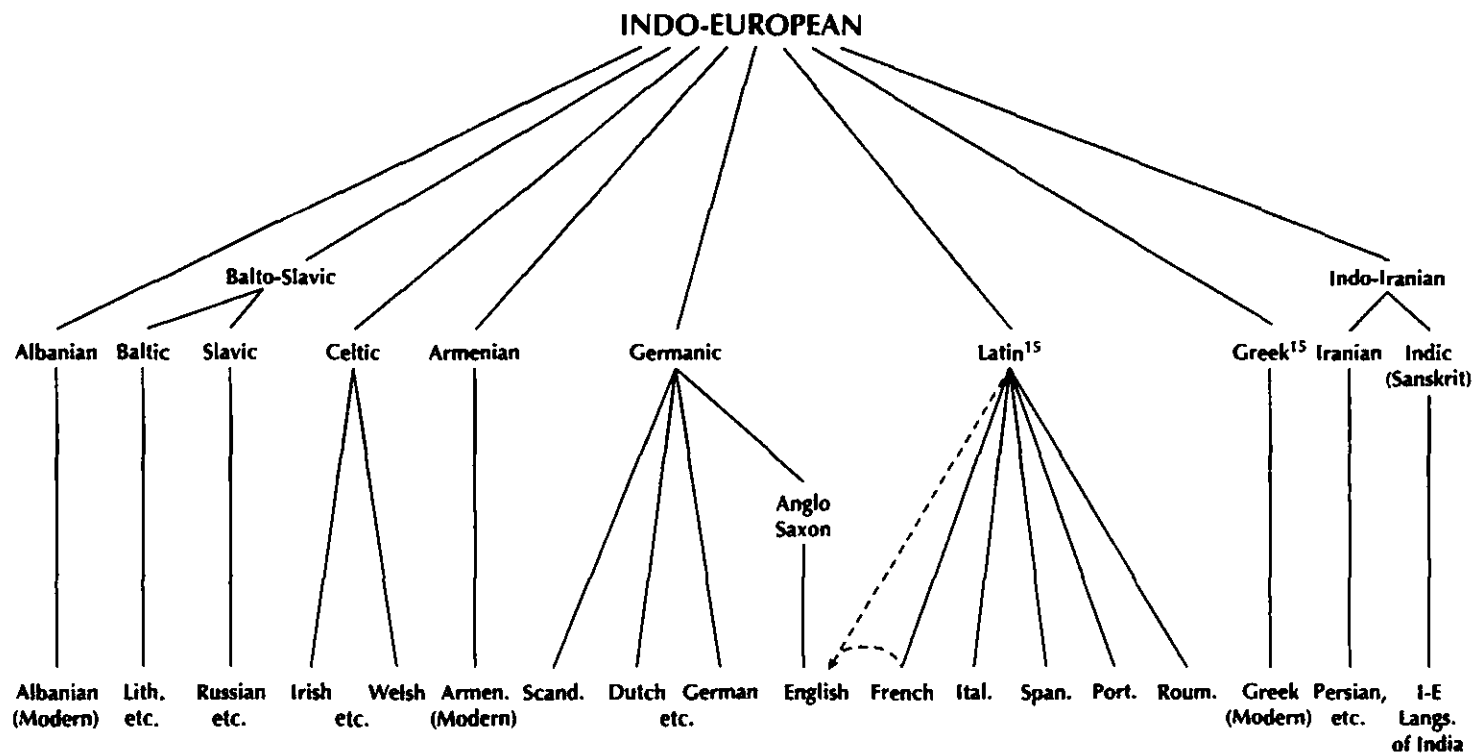
Although it was noted above that English ultimately stems from Anglo-Saxon, which is cognate with Latin, there is much more than that to the story of our own language. Anglo-Saxon itself had early borrowed a few words from Latin; and then in the 7th century more Latin words¹⁴ came in as a result of the work of St. Augustine (the Lesser), who was sent by Pope Gregory to Christianize the Angles. After the victory of William the Con-

¹¹ The classical Latin word for *mouth* was *ōs, ōris*.

¹² The classical Latin word for *horse* was *equus*.

¹³ Derived from *ille* but not actually cognate with *il* and *el*.

¹⁴ Many of these were of Greek and Hebrew origin but had been Latinized. The Latin *Vulgate* played an important role.



¹⁵ Actually, Latin was only one of a number of Italic dialects (among which were Oscan and Umbrian), and some time passed before Latin won out over the other dialects in Italy. Similarly, among the Greeks there were a number of dialects (Aeolic, Attic, Ionic, Doric).

queror in 1066, Norman French became the polite language and Anglo-Saxon was held in low esteem as the tongue of vanquished men and serfs. Thus Anglo-Saxon, no longer the language of literature, became simply the speech of humble daily life. Some two centuries later, however, as the descendants of the Normans finally amalgamated with the English natives, the Anglo-Saxon language reasserted itself; but in its poverty it had to borrow hundreds of French words (literary, intellectual, cultural) before it could become the language of literature. Borrow it did abundantly, and in the 13th and 14th centuries this development produced what is called Middle English, known especially from Chaucer, who died in 1400. Along with the adoption of these Latin-rooted French words there was also some borrowing directly from Latin itself, and the renewed interest in the classics which characterized the Renaissance naturally intensified this procedure during the 16th and the 17th centuries.¹⁶ From that time to the present Latin has continued to be a source of new words, particularly for the scientist.¹⁷

Consequently, since English through Anglo-Saxon is cognate with Latin and since English directly or indirectly has borrowed so many words from Latin, we can easily demonstrate both cognation and derivation by our own vocabulary. For instance, our word "brother" is *cognate* with Latin *frāter* but "fraternal" clearly is *derived* from *frāter*. Other instances are:

English	Latin Cognate ¹⁸	English Derivative
mother	māter	maternal
two	duo	dual, duet
tooth	dēns, <i>stem</i> dent-	dental
foot	pēs, <i>stem</i> ped-	pedal
heart	cor, <i>stem</i> cord-	cordial
bear	ferō	fertile

¹⁶ Thomas Wilson (16th century) says: "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning (such fellows as have been learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation." Sir Thomas Browne (17th century) says: "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either." These statements are quoted by permission from the "Brief History of the English Language" by Hadley and Kittredge in Webster's *New International Dictionary*, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, 1939, 1945, 1950, 1953, 1954, by G. & C. Merriam Co.

¹⁷ And apparently even our 20th-century composers of advertisements would be reduced to near beggary if they could not draw on the Latin vocabulary and the classics in general.

¹⁸ Grimm's law catalogues the Germanic shift in certain consonants (the stops). This shows how such apparently different words as English *heart* and Latin *cor*, *cord-*, are in origin the same word.

In fact, here you see one of the reasons for the richness of our vocabulary, and the longer you study Latin the more keenly you will realize what a limited language ours would be without the Latin element.

Despite the brevity of this survey you can comprehend the general position of Latin in European linguistic history and something of its continuing importance to us of the 20th century. It is the cognate¹⁹ of many languages and the parent of many; it can even be called the adoptive parent of our own. In summary is offered the much abbreviated diagram on page xxx above.²⁰

A BRIEF SURVEY OF LATIN LITERATURE

Since throughout this entire book you will be reading sentences and longer passages excerpted from Latin literature, a brief outline is here sketched to show both the nature and the extent of this great literature. You will find the following main divisions reasonable and easy to keep in mind, though the common warning against dogmatism in regard to the names and the dates of periods should certainly be sounded.

- I. Early Period (down to ca. 80 B.C.)
- II. Golden Age (80 B.C.–14 A.D.)
 - A. Ciceronian Period (80–43 B.C.)
 - B. Augustan Period (43 B.C.–14 A.D.)
- III. Silver Age (14–ca. 138 A.D.)
- IV. Patristic Period (late 2nd–5th cens. of our era)
- V. Medieval Period (6th–14th cens. of our era)
- VI. Period from the Renaissance (ca. 15th cen.) to the Present

THE EARLY PERIOD (DOWN TO CA. 80 B.C.)

The apogee of Greek civilization, including the highest development of its magnificent literature and art, was reached during the 5th and the 4th centuries before Christ. In comparison, Rome during those centuries had little to offer. Our fragmentary evidence shows only a rough, accentual na-

¹⁹Take particular care to note that Latin is simply cognate with Greek, not derived from it.

²⁰In the interests of simplicity and clarity a number of languages and intermediate steps have been omitted. In particular it should be noted that no attempt has been made to indicate the indebtedness of English to Greek. Two branches of the Indo-European language family, Anatolian and Tocharian, are now extinct and are not shown on the chart.

tive meter called Saturnian, some native comic skits, and a rough, practical prose for records and speeches.

In the 3d century B.C., however, the expansion of Roman power brought the Romans into contact with Greek civilization. Somehow the hard-headed, politically and legally minded Romans were fascinated by what they found, and the writers among them went to school to learn Greek literature. From this time on, Greek literary forms, meters, rhetorical devices, subjects, and ideas had a tremendous and continuing influence on Roman literature, even as it developed its own character and originality in a great many ways.

In fact, the Romans themselves did not hesitate to admit as much. Although the Romans now composed epics, tragedies, satires, and speeches, the greatest extant accomplishments of this period of apprenticeship to Greek models are the comedies of Plautus (ca. 254–184 B.C.) and Terence (185–159 B.C.). These were based on Greek plays of the type known as New Comedy, the comedy of manners, and they make excellent reading today. Indeed, a number of these plays have influenced modern playwrights; Plautus' *Menaechmi*, for instance, inspired Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.

THE GOLDEN AGE (80 B.C.–14 A.D.)

During the first century before Christ the Roman writers perfected their literary media and made Latin literature one of the world's greatest. It is particularly famous for its beautiful, disciplined form, which we know as classic, and for its real substance as well. If Lucretius complained about the poverty of the Latin vocabulary, Cicero so molded the vocabulary and the general usage that Latin remained a supple and a subtle linguistic tool for thirteen centuries and more.²¹

THE CICERONIAN PERIOD (80–43 B.C.). The literary work of the Ciceronian Period was produced during the last years of the Roman Republic. This was a period of civil wars and dictators, of military might against constitutional right, of selfish interest, of brilliant pomp and power, of moral and religious laxity. Outstanding authors important for the book which you have in hand are:

Lucretius (Titus Lūcrētius Cārus, ca. 98–55 B.C.): author of *Dē Rērum Nātūrā*, a powerful didactic poem on happiness achieved through the Epicurean philosophy. This philosophy was based on pleasure²² and was buttressed by an atomic theory which made the universe a realm of natural, not divine, law and thus eliminated the fear of the gods and the tyranny of religion, which Lucretius believed had shattered men's happiness.

Catullus (Gāius Valerius Catullus, ca. 84–54 B.C.): lyric poet, the Robert

²¹ See below under Medieval and Renaissance Latin.

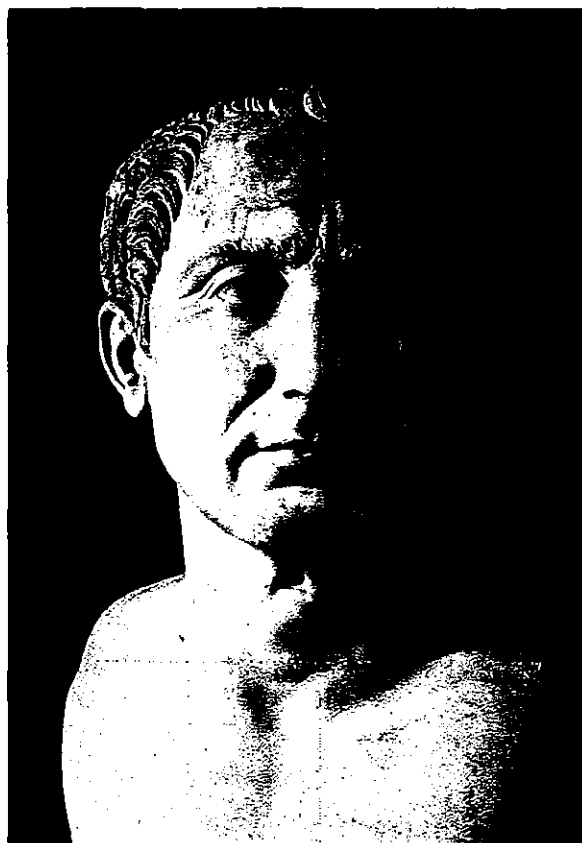
²² However, that it meant simply "eat, drink, and be merry" is a vulgar misinterpretation.

Burns of Roman literature, an intense and impressionable young provincial from northern Italy who fell totally under the spell of an urban sophisticate, Lesbia (a literary pseudonym for her real name, Clodia), but finally escaped bitterly disillusioned; over 100 of his poems have survived.

Cicero (Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, 106–43 B.C.): the greatest Roman orator, whose eloquence thwarted the conspiracy of the bankrupt aristocrat Catiline²³ in 63 B.C. and 20 years later cost Cicero his own life in his patriotic opposition to Anthony's high-handed policies; admired also as an authority on Roman rhetoric, as an interpreter of Greek philosophy to his countrymen, as an essayist on friendship (*Dē Amicitia*) and on old age (*Dē Senectūte*), and, in a less formal style, as a writer of self-revealing letters. Cicero's vast contributions to the Latin language itself have already been mentioned.

Caesar (Gāius Iūlius Caesar, 102 or 100–44 B.C.): orator, politician, general, statesman, dictator, author; best known for his military memoirs, *Bellum Gallicum* and *Bellum Cīvile*.

²³ See the introductory notes to "Cicero Denounces Catiline" in Ch. 11 and "Evidence and Confession" in Ch. 30.



Julius Caesar
1st century B.C.
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Naples, Italy

Nepos (Cornēlius Nepōs, 99–24 B.C.): friend of Catullus and Caesar and a writer of biographies noted rather for their relatively easy and popular style than for greatness as historical documents.

Publius Syrus (fl. 43 B.C.): a slave who was taken to Rome and who there became famous for his mimes, which today are represented only by a collection of epigrammatic sayings.

THE AUGUSTAN PERIOD (43 B.C.–14 A.D.). The first Roman Emperor gave his name to this period. Augustus wished to correct the evils of the times, to establish civil peace by stable government, and to win the Romans' support for his new regime. With this in mind he and Maecenas, his unofficial prime minister, sought to enlist literature in the service of the state. Under their patronage Virgil and Horace became what we should call poets laureate. Some modern critics feel that this fact vitiates the noble sentiments of these poets; others see in Horace a spirit of independence and of genuine moral concern, and maintain that Virgil, through the character of his epic hero Aeneas, is not simply glorifying Augustus but is actually suggesting to the emperor what is expected of him as head of the state.²⁴

Virgil (Pūblius Vergilius Marō, 70–19 B.C.): from humble origins in northern Italy; lover of nature; profoundly sympathetic student of humankind; Epicurean and mystic; severe and exacting self-critic, master craftsman, linguistic and literary architect, "lord of language"; famous as a writer of pastoral verse (the *Eclogues*) and of a beautiful didactic poem on farm life (the *Georgics*); best known as the author of one of the world's great epics,²⁵ the *Aeneid*, a national epic with ulterior purposes, to be sure, but one also with ample universal and human appeal to make it powerful 20th-century reading.

Horace (Quīntus Horātius Flaccus, 65–8 B.C.): freedman's son who, thanks to his father's vision and his own qualities, rose to the height of poet laureate; writer of genial and self-revealing satires; author of superb lyrics both light and serious; meticulous composer famed for the happy effects of his linguistic craftsmanship (*cūriōsa felicitās*, *painstaking felicity*); synthesist of Epicurean *carpe diem* (*enjoy today*) and Stoic *virtūs* (*virtue*); preacher and practitioner of *aurea mediocritās* (*the golden mean*).

Livy (Titus Līvius, 59 B.C.–17 A.D.): friend of Augustus but an admirer of the Republic and of olden virtues; author of a monumental, epic-spirited history of Rome, and portrayer of Roman character at its best as he judged it.

²⁴See, for instance, E. K. Rand, *The Builders of Eternal Rome* (Harvard Univ. Press, 1943).

²⁵The *Aeneid* is always associated with Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, to which it owes a great deal, and with Dante's *Divine Comedy* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which owe a great deal to it.

Propertius (Sextus Propertius, ca. 50 B.C.–ca. 2 A.D.): author of four books of romantic elegiac poems, much admired by Ovid.

Ovid (Pūblius Ovidius Nāsō, 43 B.C.–17 A.D.): author of much love poetry which was hardly consonant with Augustus' plans; most famous today as the writer of the long and clever hexameter work on mythology entitled *Metamorphōsēs*, which has proved a thesaurus for subsequent poets. Ovid, like Pope, "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

THE SILVER AGE (14–CA. 138 A.D.)

In the Silver Age there is excellent writing; but often there are also artificialities and conceits, a striving for effects and a passion for epigrams, characteristics which often indicate a less sure literary sense and power—hence the traditional, though frequently overstated, distinction between "Golden" and "Silver." The temperaments of not a few emperors also had a limiting or blighting effect on the literature of this period.

Seneca (Lūcius Annaeus Seneca, 4 B.C.–65 A.D.): Stoic philosopher from Spain; tutor of Nero; author of noble moral essays of the Stoic spirit, of tragedies (which, though marred by too much rhetoric and too many conceits, had considerable influence on the early modern drama of Europe), and of the *Apocolocyntōsis* ("Pumpkinification"), a brilliantly witty, though sometimes cruel, prosimetric satire on the death and deification of the emperor Claudius.

Petronius (exact identity and dates uncertain, but probably Titus Petrōnius Arbiter, d. 65 A.D.): Neronian consular and courtier; author of the *Satyricon*, a satiric, prosimetric novel of sorts, famous for its depiction of the nouveau-riche freedman Trimalchio and his extravagant dinner-parties.

Quintilian (Mārcus Fabius Quīntiliānus, ca. 35–95 A.D.): teacher and author of the *Institūtiō Ōrātōria*, a famous pedagogical work which discusses the entire education of a person who is to become an orator; a great admirer of Cicero's style and a critic of the rhetorical excesses of his own age.

Martial (Mārcus Valerius Mārtiālis, 45–104 A.D.): famed for his more than 1,500 witty epigrams and for the satirical twist which he so often gave to them. As he himself says, his work may not be great literature but people do enjoy it.

Pliny (Gāius Plīnius Caecilius Secundus, ca. 62–113 A.D.): a conscientious public figure, who is now best known for his *Epistulae*, letters which reveal both the bright and the seamy sides of Roman life during this imperial period.

Tacitus (Pūblius Cornēlius Tacitus, 55–117 A.D.): most famous as a satirical, pro-senatorial historian of the period from the death of Augustus to the death of Domitian.

Juvenal (Decimus Iūnius Iuvenālis, ca. 55–post 127 A.D.): a relentless, intensely rhetorical satirist of the evils of his times, who concludes that the

only thing for which one can pray is a *mēns s̄ana in corpore s̄anō* (a sound mind in a sound body). His satires inspired Dr. Samuel Johnson's *London* and *The Vanity of Human Wishes* and the whole conception of caustic, "Juvenalian" satire.

THE ARCHAISING PERIOD. The mid- to late 2nd century may be distinguished as an archaizing period, in which a taste developed for the vocabulary and style of early Latin and for the incorporation of diction from vulgar Latin; characteristic authors of the period were the orator Fronto and the antiquarian Aulus Gellius, known for his miscellaneous essays *Noctēs Atticae* ("Nights in Attica").

THE PATRISTIC PERIOD (Late 2nd Cen.–5th Cen.)

The name of the Patristic Period comes from the fact that most of the vital literature was the work of the Christian leaders, or fathers (*patrēs*), among whom were Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine. These men had been well educated; they were familiar with, and frequently fond of, the best classical authors; many of them had even been teachers or lawyers before going into service of the Church. At times the classical style was deliberately employed to impress the pagans, but more and more the concern was to reach the common people (*vulgus*) with the Christian message. Consequently, it is not surprising to see vulgar Latin re-emerging²⁶ as an important influence in the literature of the period. St. Jerome in his letters is essentially Ciceronian, but in his Latin edition of the Bible, the *Vulgate* (383–405 A.D.), he uses the language of the people. Similarly St. Augustine, though formerly a teacher and a great lover of the Roman classics, was willing to use any idiom that would reach the people (*ad ūsum vulgī*) and said that it did not matter if the barbarians conquered Rome provided they were Christian.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (6th–14th Cens.)

During the first three centuries of the Medieval Period, vulgar Latin underwent rapid changes²⁷ and, reaching the point when it could no longer be called Latin, it became this or that Romance language according to the locality.

²⁶ Vulgar Latin has already been mentioned as the language of the common people. Its roots are in the early period. In fact, the language of Plautus has much in common with this later vulgar Latin, and we know that throughout the Golden and the Silver Ages vulgar Latin lived on as the colloquial idiom of the people but was kept distinct from the literary idiom of the texts and the polished conversation of those periods.

²⁷ E.g., the loss of most declensional endings and the increased use of prepositions; extensive employment of auxiliary verbs; anarchy in the uses of the subjunctive and the indicative.

On the other hand, Latin, the literary idiom more or less modified by the *Vulgate* and other influences, continued throughout the Middle Ages as the living language of the Church and of the intellectual world. Though varying considerably in character and quality, it was an international language, and Medieval Latin literature is sometimes called "European" in contrast to the earlier "national Roman." In this Medieval Latin was written a varied and living literature (religious works, histories, anecdotes, romances, dramas, sacred and secular poetry), examples of which are included below, in the excerpt from the 7th century writer Isidore of Seville (in Ch. 29) and selections from other authors in the *Locī Antīquī*. The long life of Latin is attested in the early 14th century by the facts that Dante composed in Latin the political treatise *Dē Monarchiā*, that he wrote in Latin his *Dē Vulgārī Eloquentiā* to justify his use of the vernacular Italian for literature, and that in Latin pastoral verses he rejected the exhortation to give up the vernacular, in which he was writing the *Divine Comedy*, and compose something in Latin.²⁸

THE PERIOD FROM THE RENAISSANCE (ca. 15th Cen.) TO THE PRESENT

Because of Petrarch's new-found admiration of Cicero, Renaissance scholars scorned Medieval Latin and turned to Cicero in particular as the canon of perfection. Although this return to the elegant Ciceronian idiom was prompted by great affection and produced brilliant effects, it was an artificial movement which made Latin somewhat imitative and static compared with the spontaneous, living language which it had been during the Middle Ages. However, Latin continued to be effectively employed well into the modern period,²⁹ and the ecclesiastical strain is still very much alive (despite its de-emphasis in the early 1960s) as the language of the Roman Catholic Church and seminaries. Furthermore, the rediscovery of the true, humanistic spirit of the ancient Latin and Greek literatures and the fresh attention to literary discipline and form as found in the classics proved very beneficial to the native literature of the new era.

The purpose of this abbreviated outline has been to provide some sense of the unbroken sweep of Latin literature from the 3rd century B.C. down to our own times. Besides enjoying its own long and venerable history, Latin literature has also inspired, schooled, and enriched our own English and other occidental literatures to a degree beyond easy assessment. Add to this

²⁸ At the same time, by token of Dante's success and that of others in the use of the vernacular languages, it must be admitted that Latin had begun to wage a losing battle.

²⁹ For instance, note its use by Erasmus and Sir Thomas More in the 16th century, by Milton, Bacon, and Newton in the 17th century, and by botanists, classical scholars, and poets of the later centuries.

the wide influence of the Latin language itself as outlined above and you can hardly escape the conclusion that Latin is dead only in a technical sense of the word, and that even a limited knowledge of Latin is a great asset to anyone who works with or is interested in English and the Romance languages and literatures.

THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

The forms of the letters which you see on this printed page are centuries old. They go back through the earliest Italian printed books of the 15th century³⁰ and through the finest manuscripts of the 12th and 11th centuries to the firm, clear Carolingian bookhand of the 9th century as perfected under the inspiration of the Carolingian Renaissance by the monks of St. Martin's at Tours in France. These monks developed the small letters from beautiful clear semi-uncials, which in turn lead us back to the uncials³¹ and square capitals of the Roman Empire. Today we are in the habit of distinguishing the Roman alphabet from the Greek, but the fact is that the Romans learned to write from the Etruscans, who in turn had learned to write from Greek colonists who had settled in the vicinity of Naples during the 8th century B.C. Actually, therefore, the Roman alphabet is simply one form of the Greek alphabet. But the Greeks were themselves debtors in this matter, for, at an early but still undetermined date, they had received their alphabet from a Semitic source, the Phoenicians.³² And finally the early Semites appear to have been inspired by Egyptian hieroglyphs. This brief history of the forms of the letters which you see in our books today provides one more illustration of our indebtedness to antiquity.

The Roman alphabet was like ours except that it lacked the letters *j* and *w*. Furthermore, the letter *v* originally stood for both the sound of the vowel

³⁰ Called "incunabula" because they were made in the "cradle days" of printing. The type is called "Roman" to distinguish it from the "black-letter" type which was used in northern Europe (cp. the German type). The Italian printers based their Roman type on that of the finest manuscripts of the period, those written for the wealthy, artistic, exacting Renaissance patrons. The scribes of those manuscripts, seeking the most attractive kind of script with which to please such patrons, found it in manuscripts written in the best Carolingian book-hand.

³¹ The uncial letters are similar to the square capitals except that the sharp corners of the angular letters have been rounded so that they can be written with greater rapidity. An illustration can be found in Webster's *Collegiate Dictionary*, entry *uncial*.

³² The 22 letters of the Phoenician alphabet represented only consonant sounds. The Greeks showed their originality in using some of these letters to designate vowel sounds.



*Portrait of a young woman with stilus and tabella, fresco from Pompeii
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Italy*

u and the sound of the consonant **w**.³³ Not till the second century of our era did the rounded **u**-form appear, but for convenience both **v** and **u** are employed in the Latin texts of most modern editions. The letter **k** was rarely

³³ Note that our letter **w** is simply double **u** of the v-shaped variety.

used, and then only before **a**, in a very few words. The letters **y**³⁴ and **z** were introduced toward the end of the Republic to be used in spelling words of Greek origin.

The following tables indicate approximately the sounds of Latin and how the letters were used by Romans of the classical period to represent those sounds (there are several differences of pronunciation in medieval and ecclesiastical Latin).

Vowels

Vowels in Latin had only two possible pronunciations, long and short. Long vowels were generally held about twice as long as short vowels (cf. half notes to quarter notes in music) and are marked in this book, as in most beginning texts (though not in the actual classical texts), with a “macron” or “long mark” (e.g., **ā**); vowels without a macron are short. Students should regard macrons as part of the spelling of a word, since the differences of pronunciation they indicate are often crucial to meaning (e.g., **liber** is a noun meaning *book*, while **liber** is an adjective meaning *free*). The pronunciations are approximately as follows:

Long	Short
ā as in <i>father</i> : dās , cārā	a as in <i>Dinah</i> : dat , casa
ē as in <i>they</i> : mē , sēdēs	e as in <i>pet</i> : et , sed
ī as in <i>machine</i> : hīc , sīca	i as in <i>pin</i> : hic , sicca
ō as in <i>clover</i> : ōs , mōrēs	o as in <i>orb</i> , <i>off</i> : os , mora
ū as in <i>rude</i> : tū , sūmō	u as in <i>put</i> : tum , sum
y , either short or long, as in French <i>tu</i> or German <i>über</i>	

Diphthongs

Latin has the following six diphthongs, combinations of two vowel sounds that were collapsed together into a single syllable:

ae as in *aisle*: **cārae**, **saepe**

au as in *house*: **aut**, **laudō**

ei as in *reign*: **deinde**

eu as Latin **e** + **u**, pronounced rapidly as a single syllable: **seu**.

The sound is not found in English and is rare in Latin.

oe as in *oil*: **coepit**, **proelium**

ui as in Latin **u** + **i**, spoken as a single syllable like Spanish *muy* (or like Eng. *goey*, pronounced quickly as a single syllable). This diphthong occurs only in **huius**, **cuius**, **huic**, **cui**, **hui**. Elsewhere the two letters are spoken separately as in **fu-it**, **fructu-i**.

³⁴This was really Greek **u**, *upsilon* (Y), a vowel with a sound intermediate between **u** and **i**, as in French **u**.

Consonants

Latin consonants had essentially the same sounds as the English consonants with the following exceptions:

b and **bt** were pronounced *ps* and *pt* (e.g., **urbs**, **obtineō**); otherwise Latin

b had the same sound as our letter (e.g., **bibēbant**).

c was always hard as in *can*, never soft as in *city*: **cum**, **cīvis**, **facilis**.

g was always hard as in *get*, never soft as in *gem*: **glōria**, **gerō**. When it appeared before **n**, the letter **g** represented a nasalized *ng* sound as in *hangnail*: **magnus**.

h was a breathing sound, as in English, only less harshly pronounced: **hic**, **haec**

i (which also represented a vowel) usually functioned as a consonant with the sound of *y* as in *yes* when used before a vowel at the beginning of a word (**iūstus** = *yustus*); between two vowels within a word it served in double capacity: as the vowel *i* forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel, and as the consonant *y* (**reiectus** = *rei-yectus*, **maior** = *mai-yor*, **cuius** = *cui-yus*); otherwise it was usually a vowel. This so-called "consonantal" **i** regularly appears in English derivatives as a *j* (a letter added to the alphabet in the Middle Ages); hence **maior** = *major*, **Iūlius** = *Julius*.

m had the sound it has in English, pronounced with the lips closed: **monet**. There is some evidence, however, that in at least certain instances final **-m** (i.e., **-m** at the end of a word), following a vowel, was pronounced with the lips open, producing a nasalization of the preceding vowel: **tum**, **etiam**.

q, as in English, is always followed by consonantal **u**, the combination having the sound *kw*: **quid**, **quoque**.

r was trilled; the Romans called it the *littera canīna*, because its sound suggested the snarling of a dog: **Rōma**, **cūrāre**.

s was always voiceless as in *see*, never voiced as in our word *ease*: **sed**, **posuissēs**, **mīsistis**.

t always had the sound of *t* as in *tired*, never of *sh* as in *nation* or *ch* as in *mention*: **taciturnitās**, **nātiōnem**, **mentiōnem**.

v had the sound of our *w*: **vīvō** = *wīwō*, **vīnum** = *wīnum*.

x had the sound of *ks* as in *axe*, not of *gz* as in *exert*: **mixtum**, **exerceō**.

ch represented Greek *chi* and had the sound of *ckh* in *block head*, not of *ch* in *church*: **chorus**, **Archilochus**.

ph represented Greek *phi* and had the sound of *ph* in *uphill*, not the *f* sound in our pronunciation of *philosophy*: **philosophia**.

th represented Greek *theta* and had the sound of *th* in *hot house*, not of *th* in *thin* or *the*: **theātrum**.

The Romans quite appropriately pronounced double consonants as two separate consonants; we in our haste usually render them as a single conso-

nant. For instance, the **rr** in the Latin word **currant** sounded something like the two *r*'s in *the cur ran* (except that in Latin each *r* was trilled); and the **tt** in **admittent** sounded like the two *t*'s in *admit ten*.

Syllables

In Latin as in English, a word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs.

Syllabification: In dividing a word into syllables:

1. Two contiguous vowels or a vowel and a diphthong are separated: **dea**, **de-a**; **deae**, **de-ae**.
2. A single consonant between two vowels goes with the second vowel: **amīcus**, **a-mī-cus**.
3. When two or more consonants stand between two vowels, generally only the last consonant goes with the second vowel: **mittō**, **mit-tō**; **servāre**, **ser-vā-re**; **cōnsūptus**, **cōn-sūmp-tus**. However, a stop (**p**, **b**, **t**, **d**, **c**, **g**) + a liquid (**l**, **r**) generally count as a single consonant and go with the following vowel.³⁵ **patrem**, **pa-trem**; **castra**, **cas-tra**. Also counted as single consonants are **qu** and the aspirates **ch**, **ph**, **th**, which should never be separated in syllabification: **architectus**, **ar-chi-tec-tus**; **loquācem**, **lo-quā-cem**.

Syllable quantity: A syllable is long *by nature* if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong; a syllable is long *by position* if it contains a short vowel followed by two or more consonants³⁶ or by **x**, which is a double consonant (= *ks*). Otherwise a syllable is short; again, the difference is rather like that between a musical half-note and a quarter-note.

Syllables long by nature (here underlined): **lau-dō**, **Rō-ma**, **a-mī-cus**.

Syllables long by position (underlined): **ser-vat**, **sa-pi-en-ti-a**, **ax-is** (= *ak-sis*).

Examples with all long syllables, whether by nature or by position, underlined: **lau-dā-te**, **mo-ne-ō**, **sae-pe**, **cōn-ser-vā-tis**, **pu-el-lā-rum**.

Even in English, syllables have this sort of temporal quantity, i.e., some syllables take longer to pronounce than others (consider the word “enough,” with its very short, clipped first syllable, and the longer second syllable), but it is not a phenomenon we think much about. The matter is important in Latin, however, for at least two reasons: first, syllable quantity was a major determinant of the rhythm of Latin poetry, as you will learn later in your

³⁵ But in poetry the consonants may be separated according to the rule for two consonants.

³⁶ But remember that a stop + a liquid as well as **qu** and the aspirates **ch**, **ph**, and **th** regularly count as a single consonant: e.g., **pa-trem**, **quo-que**.

study of the language; and, of more immediate importance, syllable quantity determined the position of a word's stress accent, as explained below.

Accent

Words in Latin, like those in English, were pronounced with extra emphasis on one syllable (or more than one, in the case of very long words); the placement of this "stress accent" in Latin (unlike English) followed these strict and simple rules:

1. In a word of two syllables the accent always falls on the first syllable: **sér-vo, saé-pe, ní-hil.**
2. In a word of three or more syllables (a) the accent falls on the next to last syllable (sometimes called the "penult"), if that syllable is long (**ser-vá-re, cōn-sér-vat, for-tú-na**); (b) otherwise, the accent falls on the syllable before that (the "antepenult": **mó-ne-ō, pá-tri-a, pe-cú-ni-a, vó-lu-cris**).

Because these rules for accentuation are so regular, accent marks (as opposed to macrons) are not ordinarily included when writing Latin; in this text, however, accents are provided in both the "paradigms" (sample declensions and conjugations) and the chapter vocabularies, as an aid to correct pronunciation.

Although oral-aural communication and conversational skills are sometimes—and unfortunately—given little stress in the Latin classroom, nevertheless a "correct" or at least a consistent pronunciation is essential to the mastery of any language. An ability to pronounce Latin words and sentences aloud according to the rules provided in this introduction will also enable you to "pronounce" correctly in your mind and, as you think of a word, to spell it correctly.

As you begin your study of Latin, remember that it did not merely consist of written texts to be silently read (in fact, the Romans themselves nearly always read aloud!), but it was for centuries a spoken language—a language learned and spoken by Roman boys and girls, in fact, just as your own native language was acquired and spoken by you in your childhood, and not only by famous orators, poets, and politicians. You should apply all four language learning skills in your study every day, listening and speaking as well as reading and writing; always pronounce paradigms and vocabulary items aloud, and most especially *read aloud every Latin sentence or passage you encounter*, and always read *for comprehension*, before attempting a translation into English.

MAPS



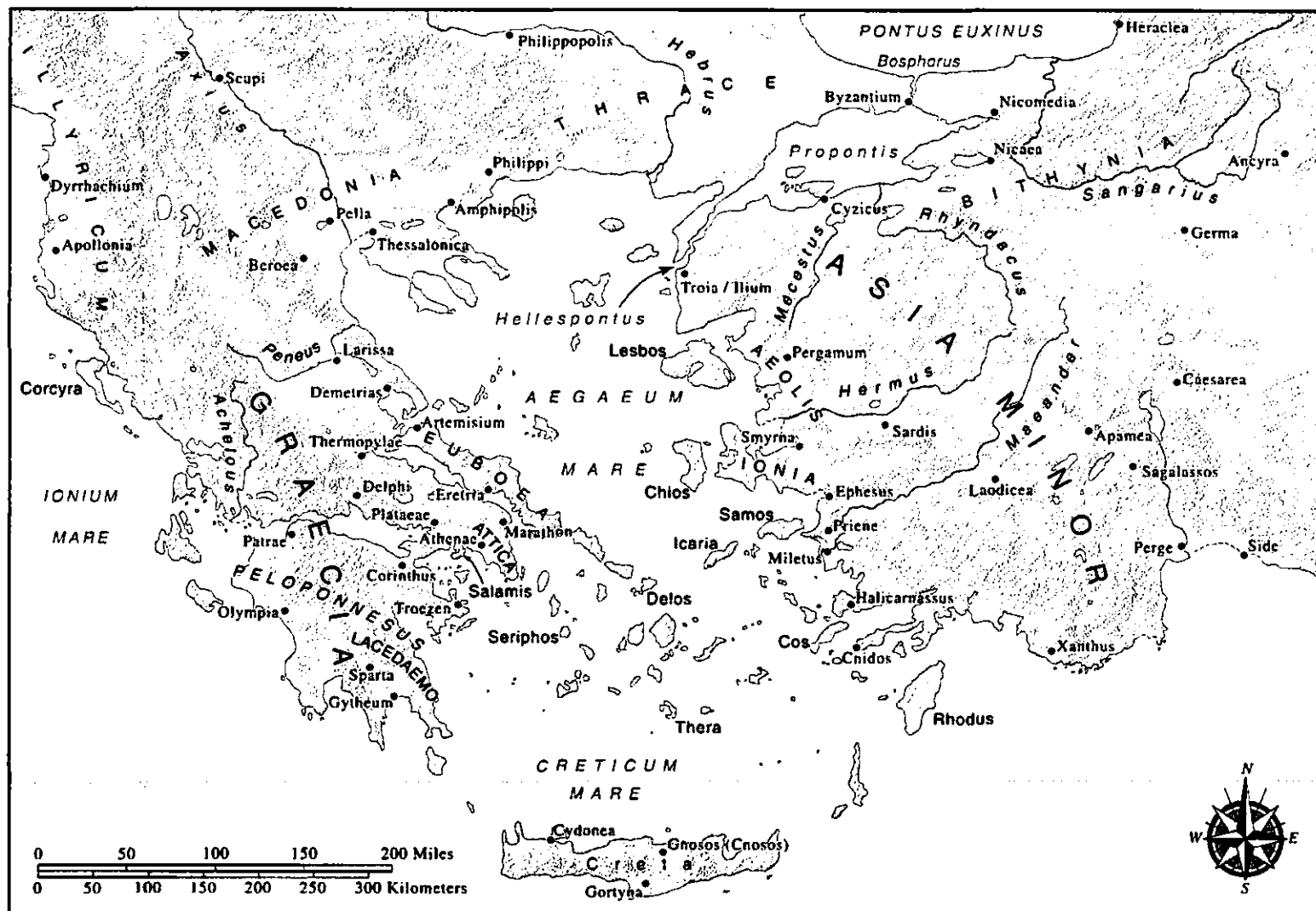
Map 1: ANCIENT ITALY

Map by Richard A. LaFleur and Thomas R. Elliott, using materials provided by the Ancient World Mapping Center (<http://www.unc.edu/awmc>)



Map 2: THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Map by Richard A. LaFleur and Thomas R. Elliott, using materials provided by the Ancient World Mapping Center (<http://www.unc.edu/awmc>)



Map 3: ANCIENT GREECE AND THE AEGEAN

Map by Richard A. LaFleur and Thomas R. Elliott, using materials provided by the Ancient World Mapping Center (<http://www.unc.edu/awmc>)

1

Verbs; First and Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, and Imperative Active; Translating

VERBS

One might properly consider the verb (from Lat. **verbum**, *word*), which describes the subject's activity or state of being, to be the most important word in a sentence, and so we may best begin our study of Latin with a look at that part of speech (the other parts of speech in Latin are the same as those in English: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections).

In Latin as in English, verbs exhibit the following five characteristics:

PERSON (Lat. **persōna**): who is the subject, i.e., who performs (or, in the passive, receives) the action, from the speaker's point of view; 1st person = the speaker(s), *I, we*; 2nd = the person(s) spoken to, *you*; 3rd = the person(s) spoken about, *he, she, it, they*.

NUMBER (**numerus**): how many subjects, singular or plural.

TENSE (*tempus, time*): the time of the action; Latin has six tenses, present, future, imperfect, perfect (or present perfect), future perfect, and pluperfect (or past perfect).

MOOD (*modus, manner*): the manner of indicating the action or state of being of the verb; like English, Latin has the indicative (which “indicates” facts) and the imperative (which orders actions), introduced in this chapter, and the subjunctive (which describes, in particular, hypothetical or potential actions), introduced in Ch. 28.

VOICE (*vōx*): an indication, with transitive verbs (those that can take direct objects), of whether the subject performs the action (the active voice) or receives it (passive).

CONJUGATION

To conjugate (Lat. *coniugāre, join together*) a verb is to list together all its forms, according to these five variations of person, number, tense, mood, and voice. If asked to conjugate the English verb *to praise* in the present tense and the active voice of the indicative mood, you would say:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I praise	we praise
2nd person	you praise	you praise
3rd person	he (she, it) praises	they praise

The person and the number of five of these six forms cannot be determined in English without the aid of pronouns *I, you, we, they*. Only in the third person singular can you omit the pronoun *he (she, it)* and still make clear by the special ending of the verb that *praises* is third person and singular.

PERSONAL ENDINGS

What English can accomplish in only one of the six forms, Latin can do in all six by means of “personal endings,” which indicate distinctly the person, the number, and the voice of the verb. Since these personal endings will be encountered at every turn, the time taken to memorize them at this point will prove an excellent investment. For the active voice they are:

Singular

1st person	-ō or -m, which corresponds to <i>I</i> .
2nd person	-s, which corresponds to <i>you</i> .
3rd person	-t, which corresponds to <i>he, she, it</i> .

Plural*1st person***-mus**, which corresponds to *we*.*2nd person***-tis**, which corresponds to *you*.*3rd person***-nt**, which corresponds to *they*.

The next step is to find a verbal “stem” to which these endings can be added.

PRESENT INFINITIVE¹ ACTIVE AND PRESENT STEM

The present active infinitives of the model verbs used in this book for the first and second conjugations are respectively:

*laudāre, to praise**monēre, to advise*

You see that **-āre** characterizes the first conjugation and **-ēre** characterizes the second.

Now from the infinitives drop the **-re**, which is the actual infinitive ending, and you have the “present stems”:

*laudā-**monē-*

To this present stem add the personal endings (with the few modifications noted below), and you are ready to read or to say something in Latin about the present: e.g., **laudā-s**, *you praise*; **monē-mus**, *we advise*.

This leads to the first of many paradigms. “Paradigm” (pronounced *páradime*) derives from Greek **paradeigma**, which means *pattern, example*; and paradigms are used at numerous points throughout the chapters and in the Appendix to provide summaries of forms according to convenient patterns. Of course, the ancient Romans learned the many inflected forms from their parents and from daily contacts with other people by the direct method, as we ourselves learn English today. However, since we lack this natural Latin environment and since we usually begin the study of Latin at a relatively late age under the exigencies of time, the analytical approach through paradigms, though somewhat artificial and uninspiring, is generally found to be the most efficacious method.

In the process of memorizing all paradigms, be sure always to say them *aloud*, for this gives you the help of two senses, both sight and sound; speak-

¹ The *infinitive* (**infinitus, infinitivus**, *not limited*) simply gives the basic idea of the verb; its form is “not limited” by person and number, though it does indicate tense and voice.

ing and listening to the language, to its basic sounds and rhythms, will be an enormous aid to acquiring mastery.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF *Laudō & Moneō*

Singular

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>laudō, I praise, am praising, do praise</i> | <i>moneō, I advise, etc.</i> |
| 2. <i>laudās, you praise, are praising, do praise</i> | <i>moneēs, you advise, etc.</i> |
| 3. <i>laudat, he (she, it) praises, is praising, does praise</i> | <i>monet, he (she, it) advises, etc.</i> |

Plural

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>laudāmus, we praise, are praising, do praise</i> | <i>monēmus, we advise, etc.</i> |
| 2. <i>laudātis, you praise, are praising, do praise</i> | <i>monētis, you advise, etc.</i> |
| 3. <i>laudent, they praise, are praising, do praise</i> | <i>monent, they advise, etc.</i> |

Note that Latin has only these present active indicative forms, and so simple or progressive or emphatic translations are possible, depending on context; e.g., *mē laudent, they praise me* or *they are praising me* or *they do praise me*.

Remember that the accent marks are provided in the paradigm only for convenience; they follow the strict rules for accentuation explained in the Introduction, and need not be included in your own conjugation of Latin verbs (unless you are asked to do so by your instructor).

The macrons, however, must be included, and the vowel sounds they indicate must be taken into account in memorizing the paradigm and in conjugating other first and second conjugation verbs. Notice that the stem vowel has no macron in certain forms (e.g., *moneō, laudent*); you should learn the following rule, which will make it easier to account for macrons that seem to disappear and reappear arbitrarily:

Vowels that are normally long are usually shortened when they occur immediately before another vowel (hence *moneō* instead of **monēō*²), before *-m*, *-r*, or *-t* at the end of a word (hence *laudat*, not **laudāt*), or before *nt* or *nd* in any position (hence *laudent*).

In the case of first conjugation, or *-ā-*, verbs (by contrast with the second conjugation, *-ē-* verbs), the stem vowel is not merely shortened but disappears entirely in the first person singular, through contraction with the final *-ō* (hence *laudō*, not **laudāō*).

² The asterisk here and elsewhere in this book indicates a form not actually occurring in classical Latin.

PRESENT ACTIVE IMPERATIVE

The imperative mood is used for giving commands; the singular imperative form is identical to the present stem and the plural imperative (employed when addressing two or more persons) is formed simply by adding *-te* to the stem:

2nd person singular	laúdā, <i>praise!</i>	mónē, <i>advise!</i>
2nd person plural	laudāte, <i>praise!</i>	monēte, <i>advise!</i>

E.g., **Monē mē!** *Advise me!* **Servāte mē!** *Save me!*

READING AND TRANSLATING LATIN

The following simple rules will assist you with translating the sentences and the reading passage in this chapter; further assistance will be provided in subsequent chapters. First, always read each sentence from beginning to end aloud; read for comprehension, thinking about the meanings of the individual words and the likely sense of the whole sentence. The verb often comes last in a Latin sentence: remember that if its ending is either first or second person, you already know the subject ("I," "we," or "you"); if the verb is third person, look for a noun that might be the subject (frequently the first word in the sentence). Subject-object-verb (SOV) is a common pattern. Now, once you have memorized the paradigms above and the vocabulary in the following list, and practiced conjugating some of the verbs in the list, try your hand at reading and translating the sentences and short passage that conclude the chapter. **BONAM FORTŪNAM!** (*Good luck!*)

VOCABULARY

Remember, in memorizing the vocabularies always be sure to say all the Latin words *aloud* as you learn the meanings. N.B.: Like an English verb, a Latin verb has "principal parts" (usually four, vs. three in English) which must be memorized in order to conjugate the verb in all its forms. As you will see from the following list, the first principal part is the first person singular present active indicative, and the second principal part is the present active infinitive; the function of the remaining principal parts will be explained in subsequent chapters.

mē, pronoun, *me, myself*

quid, pronoun, *what* (quid pro quo)

nihil, noun, *nothing* (nihilism, annihilate)

nōn, adverb, *not*

saepe, adverb, *often*

sī, conjunction, *if*

amō, **amāre**, **amāvī**, **amātum**, *to love, like*; **amābō tē**, idiom, *please* (lit., *I will love you*) (amatory, Amanda)

cogitō, **cogitare**, **cogitāvī**, **cogitātum**, *to think, ponder, consider, plan* (cogitate)

dēbeō, **dēbere**, **dēbuī**, **dēbitum**, *to owe; ought, must* (debt, debit, due, duty)

dō, **dāre**, **dēdī**, **dātum**, *to give, offer* (date, data)

errō, **errāre**, **errāvī**, **errātum**, *to wander; err, go astray, make a mistake, be mistaken* (erratic, errant, erroneous, error, aberration)

laudō, **laudāre**, **laudāvī**, **laudātum**, *to praise* (laud, laudable, laudatory)

mōneō, **monēre**, **mōnuī**, **mōnitum**, *to remind, advise, warn* (admonish, admonition, monitor, monument, monster, premonition)

sālveō, **salvēre**, *to be well, be in good health*; **sālve**, **salvēte**, *hello, greetings* (salvation, salver, salvage)

servō, **servāre**, **servāvī**, **servātum**, *to preserve, save, keep, guard* (observe, preserve, reserve, reservoir)

cōservō, **cōservāre**, **cōservāvī**, **cōservātum** (**con-servō**), a stronger form of **servō**, *to preserve, conserve, maintain* (conservative, conservation)

tērrēō, **terrēre**, **tērruī**, **tērritum**, *to frighten, terrify* (terrible, terrific, terrify, terror, terrorist, deter)

vālēō, **valēre**, **vālui**, **valitūrum**, *to be strong, have power; be well*; **vālē** (**valēte**), *good-bye, farewell* (valid, invalidate, prevail, prevalent, valedictory)

videō, **vidēre**, **vīdī**, **vīsum**, *to see; observe, understand* (provide, evident, view, review, revise, revision, television)

vocō, **vocāre**, **vocāvī**, **vocātum**, *to call, summon* (vocation, advocate, vocabulary, convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke)

SENTENTIAE (SENTENCES)³

1. Labor mē vocat. (**labor**, a noun, and one of hundreds of Latin words that come into English with their spelling unchanged; such words are often not defined in the chapters but may be found in the end Vocab., p. 470–90 below.)
2. Monē mē, amābō tē, sī errō.
3. Festinā lentē. (a saying of Augustus.—**festinō**, **festināre**, *to hasten, make haste*.—**lentē**, adv., *slowly*.)
4. Laudās mē; culpant mē. (**culpō**, **culpāre**, *to blame, censure*.)
5. Saepe peccāmus. (**peccō**, **peccāre**, *to sin*.)

³ All these sentences are based on ancient Roman originals but most of them had to be considerably adapted to meet the exigencies of this first chapter.

6. Quid dēbēmus cōgitāre?
7. Cōservāte mē!
8. Rūmor volat. (*volō, volāre, to fly.*)
9. Mē nōn amat.
10. Nihil mē terret.
11. Apollō mē saepe servat.
12. Salvēte!—quid vidētis? Nihil vidēmus.
13. Saepe nihil cōgitās.
14. Bis dās, sī cito dās. (*bis, adv., twice. —cito, adv., quickly. —What do you suppose this ancient proverb actually means?*)
15. Sī valēs, valeō. (A friendly sentiment with which Romans often commenced a letter.)
16. What does he see?
17. They are giving nothing.
18. You ought not to praise me.
19. If I err, he often warns me.
20. If you love me, save me, please!

THE POET HORACE CONTEMPLATES AN INVITATION

Maecēnās et Vergilius mē hodiē vocant. Quid cōgitāre dēbeō? Quid dēbeō respondēre? Sī errō, mē saepe monent et culpant; sī nōn errō, mē laudant. Quid hodiē cōgitāre dēbeō?

(For Horace, and the other authors cited in these chapter reading passages, review the Introd.; the patron Maecenas and the poet Virgil were both friends of Horace, and this brief passage is very freely adapted from autobiographical references in his poetry.—*et, conj., and. —hodiē, adv., today. —respondeō, respondēre, to reply, respond.*)



*Roman portrait medal of Horace
Museo Nazionale Romano delle Terme
Rome, Italy*

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here and at the close of each subsequent chapter, you will find a variety of Latin “tidbits,” for your pleasure and edification! (**Gaudium**, by the way, is the Lat. noun for *joy* or just plain *fun*, and **ūtilis** is an adj. meaning *useful*.) To start with, here is some “first day” conversational Latin:

Salvē, discipula or **discipule!** *Hello, student!* (The **-al-e** variants distinguish between female and male students respectively.)

Salvēte, discipulae et discipulī! *Hello, students!* (Feminine and masculine plural.)

Salvē, magister or **magistra!** *Greetings, teacher!* (Again, masculine or feminine.)

Valēte, discipulī et discipulae! **Valē, magister (magistra)!** *Good-bye, students . . . , etc.*

Quid est nōmen tibi? *What's your name?*

Nōmen mihi est “Mark.” *My name is Mark.* (Or, better yet, how about a Latin name: **nōmen mihi est “Mārcus.”**)

Remember that **labor** in sentence 1 above is just one of a great many Latin words that come directly into English without any alteration in spelling? Well, **rūmor** in sentence 8 is another, and so is **videō** in the Vocabulary. **Amō**, however, does not mean “bullets,” nor is **amat** “a small rug,” so beware of . . . **iocī terribilēs** (*terrible jokes*): **valēte!**



*Model of Rome in the 4th century A.D.
Museo della Civiltà Romana, Rome, Italy*

2

Nouns and Cases; First Declension; Agreement of Adjectives; Syntax

NOUNS AND CASES

As a Latin verb has various inflections or terminations which signal its particular role in a given sentence, so a Latin noun (from *nōmen*, *name*) has various terminations to show whether it is used as the subject or the object of a verb, whether it indicates the idea of possession, and so on. The various inflected forms of a noun are called "cases," the more common uses and meanings of which are catalogued below; you will encounter several other case uses in subsequent chapters, all of which you must be able to identify and name, so it is advisable to begin now keeping a list for each case, with definitions and examples, in your notebook or computer file. For illustrative purposes it will be convenient to refer to the following English sentences,¹ which later in the chapter will be translated into Latin for further analysis.

- A. The poet is giving the girl large roses (*or* is giving large roses to the girl).
- B. The girls are giving the poet's roses to the sailors.
- C. Without money the girls' country (*or* the country of the girls) is not strong.

¹ These sentences have been limited to the material available in Chs. 1 and 2 so that they may readily be understood when turned into Latin.

Nominative Case The Romans used the nominative case most commonly to indicate the *subject* of a finite verb; e.g., *poet* in sentence A and *girls* in sentence B.

Genitive Case When one noun was used to modify² another, the Romans put the modifying, or limiting, noun in the genitive case, as we do in such instances as *poet's* in sentence B and *girls'* in sentence C. One idea very commonly conveyed by the genitive is *possession* and, although other categories besides the genitive of possession are distinguished, the meaning of the genitive can generally be ascertained by translating it with the preposition *of*. A Latin noun in the genitive case usually follows the noun it modifies.

Dative Case The Romans used the dative to mark the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb, as *girl (to the girl)* in sentence A and *to the sailors* in B; both of these nouns are *indirect objects*, the most common use of the dative. In most instances the sense of the dative can be determined by using *to* or *for* with the noun.

Accusative Case The Romans used the accusative case to indicate the *direct object* of the action of the verb, the person or thing directly affected by the action of the verb. It can also be used for the object of certain prepositions: e.g., *ad, to; in, into; post, after, behind*.³ In sentences A and B, *roses* is the direct object of *is (are) giving*.

Ablative Case The ablative case we sometimes call the adverbial⁴ case because it was the case used by the Romans when they wished to modify, or limit, the verb by such ideas as *means* ("by what"), *agent* ("by whom"), *accompaniment* ("with whom"), *manner* ("how"), *place* ("where; from which"), *time* ("when or within which"). The Romans used the ablative sometimes with a preposition and sometimes without one. There is no simple rule of thumb for translating this complex case. However, you will find little difficulty when a Latin preposition is used (*ab, by, from; cum, with; de, from; ex, from; in, in, on*); and in general you can associate with the ablative such English preposi-

² Modify derives its meaning from Latin *modus* in the sense of "limit"; it means to limit one word by means of another. For example, in sentence B *roses* by itself gives a general idea but the addition of *poet's* modifies, or limits, *roses* so that only a specific group is in mind. The addition of *red* would have modified, or limited, *roses* still further by excluding white and yellow ones.

³ A preposition is a word placed before (*prae-positus*) a noun or pronoun, the "object of the preposition," to indicate its relationship to another word in a sentence; prepositional phrases can function adjectivally ("a man *of wisdom*") or adverbially ("he came *from Rome*").

⁴ Latin *ad verbum* means *to or near the verb*; an adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

tions as *by, with, from, in, on, at*.⁵ The more complex uses will be taken up at convenient points in the following chapters.

Vocative Case

The Romans used the vocative case, sometimes with the interjection⁶ *Ō*, to address (*vocāre, to call*) a person or thing directly; e.g., (*Ō*) *Caesar*, (*O*) *Caesar*; *Ō fortuna*, *O fortune*. In modern punctuation the vocative (or noun of direct address) is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. With one major exception to be studied in Ch. 3, the vocative has the same form as that of the nominative, and so it is ordinarily not listed in the paradigms.

FIRST DECLENSION⁷ — NOUN AND ADJECTIVE

The listing of all the cases of a noun—or an adjective—is called a “declension.” Just as we conjugate verbs by adding endings to a stem, so we “decline” nouns and adjectives by adding endings to a “base.” The nominative and genitive singular forms of a noun are provided in the vocabulary entry, which must be completely memorized, and the base is then found by dropping the genitive ending; the procedure for an adjective is similar and will be clarified in Chs. 3–4. The following paradigm, which should be memorized (and remember to practice *aloud!*), illustrates the declension of a noun/adjective phrase, *porta magna, the large gate*:

porta, gate		magna, large		Endings
Base: port-		Base: magn-		
Singular				
Nom.	pórtā	mágnā	the (a) ⁸ large gate	-a
Gen.	pórtae	mágnae	of the large gate	-ae
Dat.	pórtae	mágnae	to/for the large gate	-ae
Acc.	pórtam	mágnam	the large gate	-am
Abl.	pórtā	mágnā	by/with/from, etc., the large gate	-ā
Voc.	pórtā	mágnā	O large gate	-a

⁵ For instance: *pecūniā*, *by or with money*; *ab puellā*, *by or from the girl*; *cum puellā*, *with the girl*; *cum Irā*, *with anger, angrily*; *ab (dē, ex) patriā*, *from the fatherland*; *in patriā*, *in the fatherland*; *in mēnsā*, *on the table*; *ūnā hōrā*, *in one hour*.

⁶ Lat. *interiectiō* means, lit., *throwing something in*, i.e., without syntactical connection to the rest of the sentence.

⁷ The term *declension* is connected with the verb *dē-clīnāre*, *to lean away from*. The idea of the ancient grammarians was that the other cases “lean away from” the nominative; they deviate from the nominative.

⁸ Since classical Latin had no words corresponding exactly to our definite article *the* or our indefinite article *a*, *porta* can be translated as *gate* or *the gate* or *a gate*.

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	pórtae	mágnae	<i>the large gates or large gates</i>	-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	portárum	magnárum	<i>of the large gates</i>	-ārum
<i>Dat.</i>	pórtis	mágnis	<i>to/for the large gates</i>	-is
<i>Acc.</i>	pórtās	mágnās	<i>the large gates</i>	-ās
<i>Abl.</i>	pórtis	mágnis	<i>by/with/from, etc., the large gates</i>	-is
<i>Voc.</i>	pórtae	mágnae	<i>O large gates</i>	-ae

GENDER OF FIRST DECLENSION = FEMININE

Like English, Latin distinguishes three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. While Latin nouns indicating male beings are naturally masculine and those indicating female beings are feminine, the gender of most other nouns was a grammatical concept, not a natural one, and so a noun's gender must simply be memorized as part of the vocabulary entry.

Nouns of the first declension are normally feminine; e.g., **puella**, *girl*; **rosa**, *rose*; **pecūnia**, *money*; **patria**, *country*. A few nouns denoting individuals engaged in what were among the Romans traditionally male occupations are masculine; e.g., **poēta**, *poet*; **nauta**, *sailor*; **agricola**, *farmer* (others not employed in this book are **aurīga**, *charioteer*; **incola**, *inhabitant*; **pīrāta**, *pirate*).

In this book, as a practical procedure the gender of a noun will not be specifically labeled *m.*, *f.*, or *n.* in the notes, if it follows the general rules.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

The normal role of adjectives is to accompany nouns and to modify, or limit, them in size, color, texture, character, and so on; and, like nouns, adjectives are declined. Naturally, therefore, an adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case (an adjective that modifies more than one noun usually agrees in gender with the nearest one, though sometimes the masculine predominates). An adjective (**adiectum**, *set next to, added*) is a word *added* to a noun. As its Latin root meaning also suggests, an adjective was usually positioned next to its noun (except in poetry, where word order is much freer). Most often the adjective followed the noun, a logical arrangement since the person or thing named is generally more important than the attribute; exceptions were adjectives denoting size or number, as well as demonstratives (**hic**, *this*; **ille**, *that*), which normally precede, as do any adjectives which the speaker or writer wishes to emphasize.

SYNTAX

The Greek verb *syntattein* means *to arrange* or, in particular, to draw up an army in orderly array. Similarly, in grammatical terminology "syntax" is the orderly marshaling of words according to the service which they are to perform in a sentence. To explain the syntax of a given noun or adjective, you should state its form, the word on which it most closely depends, and the reason for the form (i.e., its grammatical use or function in the sentence). The sample sentences given above, here translated into Latin, provide some examples. Notice in the subject and verb endings the rule that *a verb must agree with its subject in person and number*; notice too that where a noun ending such as *-ae* can represent more than one case, word order and context provide necessary clues to a sentence's meaning (hence *puellae* is the indirect object in A, subject in B).

- A. Poëta puellae magnās rosās dat.
 B. Puellae nautīs rosās poëtae dant.
 C. Patria puellārum sine pecūniā nōn valet.

The syntax of some of these words can be conveniently stated thus:

Word	Form	Dependence	Reason
<i>Sentence A</i>			
poëta	nom. sg.	dat	subject
puellae	dat. sg.	dat	indirect object
magnās	acc. pl.	rosās	modifies and agrees with noun
<i>Sentence B</i>			
puellae	nom. pl.	dant	subject
nautīs	dat. pl.	dant	indirect object
rosās	acc. pl.	dant	direct object
poëtae	gen. sg.	rosās	possession
<i>Sentence C</i>			
pecūniā	abl. sg.	sine	object of preposition

Be ready to explain the syntax of all nouns and adjectives in the sentences and reading passage below.

VOCABULARY

- fāma, fāmae, f.,** *rumor, report; fame, reputation* (famous, defame, infamy)
fōrma, fōrmae, f., *form, shape; beauty* (fornal, format, formula, formless, deform, inform, etc.; but not formic, formidable)
fortūna, fortūnae, f., *fortune, luck* (fortunate, unfortunate)
īra, īrae, f., *ire, anger* (irate, irascible; but not irritate)
naūta, naūtae, m., *sailor* (nautical)

- pátria, pátriae, f.,** *fatherland, native land, (one's) country* (expatriate, repatriate)
- pecúnia, -ae,⁹ f.,** *money* (pecuniary, impecunious; cp. peculation)
- philosóphia, -ae, f.** (Greek **philosophia**, *love of wisdom*), *philosophy*
- poéna, -ae, f.,** *penalty, punishment*; **poénās dāre**, idiom, *to pay the penalty* (penal, penalize, penalty, pain, subpoena)
- poéta, -ae, m.,** *poet* (poetry)
- pórta, -ae, f.,** *gate, entrance* (portal, portico, porch, porthole)
- puélla, -ae, f.,** *girl*
- rósa, -ae, f.,** *rose* (rosary, roseate, rosette)
- senténtia, -ae, f.,** *feeling, thought, opinion, vote, sentence* (sententious, sentencing)
- víta, -ae, f.,** *life; mode of life* (vital, vitals, vitality, vitamin, vitalize, devitalize, revitalize)
- antíqua, -ae, adjective,¹⁰** *ancient, old-time* (antique, antiquities, antiquated, antiquarian)
- máгна, -ae, adj.,** *large, great; important* (magnify, magnificent, magnate, magnitude, magnanimous)
- méa, -ae, adj.,** *my*
- múlta, -ae, adj.,** *much, many* (multitude, multiply, multiple; multi-, a prefix as in multimillionaire)
- túa, -ae, adj.,** *your*, used when speaking to only one person
- et**, conjunction, *and; even; et . . . et*, *both . . . and*
- sed**, conj., *but*
- Ô**, interjection, *O!, Oh!*, commonly used with the vocative
- síne**, preposition + abl., *without* (sinecure, sans)
- est**, *is*

SENTENTIAE ANTÍQUAE¹¹

1. Salvē, Ô patria! (Plautus.)
2. Fāma et sententia volant. (Virgil.—**volāre**, *to fly, move quickly*.)

⁹ **pecúnia, -ae** = **pecúnia, pecúniae**; this abbreviated format will be employed in all subsequent entries for regular first decl. nouns.

¹⁰ Given here are the adjectives' nom. and gen. forms, the latter abbreviated as with first decl. nouns; after the masculine and neuter forms are learned in the next two chapters, adj. entries will provide the nom. endings only for all three genders (see, e.g., **bónus, -a, -um** in the Ch. 4 Vocab.).

¹¹ Sentences of ancient Roman origin. Henceforth, the author of every ancient Latin sentence will be named. An asterisk before an author's name means that the sentence is quoted verbatim. The lack of an asterisk means that the original sentence had to be somewhat altered to bring it into line with the student's limited knowledge of Latin, but the student may be assured that the thought and the expression are those of the ancient author indicated. The specific passage from which each sentence is adapted is identified below, p. 508–10, for students who are interested in the context and wish to do further reading.

3. Dā veniam puellae, amābō tē. (Terence.—*venia*, -ae, *favor, pardon*.)
4. Clēmēntia tua multās vītās servat. (Cicero.—*clēmēntia*, -ae, *clemency*.)
5. Multam pecūniam dēportat. (Cicero.—*dēportāre*, to carry away.)
6. Fortūnam et vītā antīquae patriae saepe laudās sed recūsās. (Horace.—*recūsāre*, to refuse, reject.)
7. Mē vītāre turbam iubēs. (*Seneca.—*vītāre*, to avoid; do not confuse this verb with the noun *vīta*.—*turba*, -ae, *crowd, multitude*.—*iubēre*, to order.)
8. Mē philosophiae dō. (Seneca.)
9. Philosophia est ars vītae. (*Cicero.—*ars*, nom. sg., *art*.)
10. Sānam fōrmam vītae cōservāte. (Seneca.—*sāna*, -ae, adj., *sound, sane*.)
11. Immodica īra creat īnsāniam. (Seneca.—*immodica*, -ae, adj., *immoderate, excessive*.—*creāre*, to create.—*īnsānia*, -ae, *unsoundness, insanity*.)
12. Quid cōgitās?—dēbēmus īram vītāre. (Seneca.)
13. Nūlla avāritia sine poenā est. (*Seneca.—*nūlla*, -ae, adj., *no*.—*avāritia*, -ae, *avarice*.)
14. Mē saevis catēnīs onerat. (Horace.—*saeva*, -ae, adj., *cruel*.—*catēna*, -ae, *chain*.—*onerāre*, to load, oppress.)
15. Rotam fortūnae nōn timent. (Cicero.—*rota*, -ae, *wheel*.—*tīmēre*, to fear.)
16. The girls save the poet's life.
17. Without philosophy we often go astray and pay the penalty.
18. If your land is strong, nothing terrifies the sailors and you ought to praise your great fortune.
19. We often see the penalty of anger.
20. The ancient gate is large.

CATULLUS BIDS HIS GIRLFRIEND FAREWELL

Puella mea mē nōn amat. Valē, puella! Catullus obdūrat: poēta puellam nōn amat, fōrmam puellae nōn laudat, puellae rosās nōn dat, et puellam nōn bāsiat! Īra mea est magna! Obdūrō, mea puella—sed sine tē nōn valeō.

(Catullus 8; prose adaptation. For this 1st cen. B.C. poet, see the Introd., and for unadapted excerpts from the original poem, see Ch. 19.—Note the poet's shift from first person, to third, and back to first; what is the intended emotional effect?—*obdūrāre*, to be firm, tough.—*bāsiāre*, to kiss.—*tē*, you.)

ETYMOLOGY

Note that "etymology" comes from the Greek *etymos*, *true, real*, and *logos*, *word, meaning*. Consequently, the etymology of a word traces the deri-

vation of the word and shows its original meaning. Under this heading will be introduced various items not covered by the derivatives listed in the vocabularies. Each chapter so abounds in such material, however, that complete coverage cannot be attempted.

Pecūnia is connected with **pecus**, *cattle*, just as English *fee* is related to German **Vieh**, *cattle*.

Fortūna derives from **fors**, *chance, accident*.

Explain the meanings of the following English words on the basis of the appropriate Latin words found in the sentences indicated. Further aid, if needed, can be obtained from a good dictionary; *Webster's New World Dictionary* and the *American Heritage Dictionary* are especially helpful with etymologies.

volatile (2)	tenet (10)	onerous (14)
venial (3)	creature (11)	rotary, rotate (15)
turbulent (7)	nullify (13)	obdurate ("Catullus")
insane (10)	concatenation (14)	

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae! From the Vocab.: To do something **sub rosā** is to do it secretly or in confidence (the rose was in antiquity a symbol of secrecy); **aqua vītāe**, lit., *the water of life*, is an old Latin phrase for "whiskey"; and a "sinecure" (from **sine** + **cūra**, *care*) is an office or position that is largely *without responsibility*.

And here's some more conversational Latin:

Quid agis hodiē? *How are you today?*

Optimē! *Great!*

Pessimē! *Terrible!*

Bene! *Good!*

Satis bene. *So-so or Okay.*

Nōn bene. *Not well.*

Et tū? *And you?*

Discipulae et discipulī, valēte!

3

Second Declension: Masculine Nouns and Adjectives; Apposition; Word Order

THE SECOND DECLENSION

The second declension follows the rule already given for the first declension: base + endings. However, the endings differ from those of the first declension, except in the dative and the ablative plural. The nouns of this declension are regularly either masculine or neuter; the masculines are introduced below, the neuters in Ch. 4. Most second declension masculine nouns have a nominative singular ending in **-us**, while a few end in **-er** (the neuters, as we shall see in the next chapter, end with **-um**).

MASCULINES IN -us

	amīcus, friend	magnus, great		
Base:	amīc-	magn-		Endings
Singular				
<i>Nom.</i>	amīcus	māgnus	<i>at the great friend</i>	-us
<i>Gen.</i>	amīcī	māgnī	<i>of a great friend</i>	-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	amīcō	māgnō	<i>to/for a great friend</i>	-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	amīcum	māgnum	<i>a great friend</i>	-um
<i>Abl.</i>	amīcō	māgnō	<i>by/with/from a great friend</i>	-ō
<i>Voc.</i>	amīce	māgne	<i>O great friend</i>	-e

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	amīcī	māgnī	great friends	-ī
<i>Gen.</i>	amīcōrum	magnōrum	of great friends	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	amīcīs	māgnīs	to/for great friends	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	amīcōs	māgnōs	great friends	-ōs
<i>Abl.</i>	amīcīs	māgnīs	by/with/from ¹ great friends	-īs
<i>Voc.</i>	amīcī	māgnī	O great friends	-ī

MASCULINES IN -er

Of the second declension -er masculines, some like **puer** retain the -e- in the base, while most, like **ager**, drop the -e-, hence the special importance of learning the genitive as part of the full vocabulary entry (though a knowledge of such English derivatives as "puerile" and "agriculture" will also help you remember the base). Similar is the unique -ir masculine, **vir**, **virī**, *man*.

Base:	puer, boy	ager, field		Endings
	puer-	agr-		
Singular				
<i>Nom.</i>	p <u>u</u> er ²	áger ²	māgnus ¹	(none)
<i>Gen.</i>	p <u>u</u> erī	ágrī	māgnī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	p <u>u</u> erō	ágrō	māgnō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	p <u>u</u> erum	ágrum	māgnum	-um
<i>Abl.</i>	p <u>u</u> erō	ágrō	māgnō	-ō
<i>Voc.</i>	p <u>u</u> er	áger	māgne	(none)
Plural				
<i>Nom.</i>	p <u>u</u> erī	ágrī	māgnī	-ī
<i>Gen.</i>	p <u>u</u> erōrum	agrōrum	magnōrum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	p <u>u</u> erīs	ágrīs	māgnīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	p <u>u</u> erōs	ágrōs	māgnōs	-ōs
<i>Abl.</i>	p <u>u</u> erīs	ágrīs	māgnīs	-īs
<i>Voc.</i>	p <u>u</u> erī	ágrī	māgnī	-ī

¹ Remember that this is only an imperfect, makeshift way of representing the ablative, and remember that prepositions are commonly used with the ablative, especially when the noun indicates a person; in English translation a preposition is virtually always used.

² The underlined forms are the ones which call for special attention.

³ Added for the sake of comparison and contrast. Note the combination of **puer magnus**, *a big boy*, and **Ō puer magne**, *O big boy*.

COMMENTS ON CASE ENDINGS

It should be helpful to note that some second declension endings are identical to those in the first (the dat. and abl. pl. in **-īs**) and others are similar (e.g., **-am/-um** in the acc. sg., **-ārum/-ōrum** gen. pl., and **-ās/-ōs** acc. pl.). As in the first declension, some second declension endings are used for different cases (e.g., what different cases may the forms **amicī**, **amicō**, and **amicīs** represent?); again, word order and context will be in such instances essential aids to reading comprehension and translation.

It is especially important to note that only in the singular of **-us** nouns and adjectives of the second declension does the vocative ever differ in spelling from the nominative: singular **amicus**, **amice**; but plural **amicī**, **amicī**. Nouns in **-ius** (e.g., **filius**, *son*, **Vergilius**, *Virgil*) and the adjective **meus**, *my*, have a single **-ī** in the vocative singular: **mī fili**, *my son*; **Ō Vergilī**, *O Virgil*.

APPOSITION

Gāium, **filium meum**, in **agrō** videō.

I see Gaius, my son, in the field.

In this sentence **filium** is in apposition with **Gāium**. An appositive is a noun which is "put beside"⁴ another noun as the explanatory equivalent of the other noun; nouns in apposition always agree in case, usually in number, and often in gender as well. An appositive is commonly separated from the preceding noun by commas.

WORD ORDER

A typical order of words in a simplified Latin sentence or subordinate clause is this: (1) the subject and its modifiers, (2) the indirect object, (3) the direct object, (4) adverbial words or phrases, (5) the verb. In formal composition, the tendency to place the verb at the end of its clause is probably connected with the Romans' fondness for the periodic style, which seeks to keep the reader or listener in suspense until the last word of a sen-

⁴ **ad** (*to, near*) + **pōnō**, **positus** (*put*).

tence has been reached. Remember, too, that adjectives and genitive nouns commonly follow the words they modify. However, although the patterns described above should be kept in mind, the Romans themselves made many exceptions to these rules for the purposes of variety and emphasis. In fact, in highly inflected languages like Latin, the order of the words can be relatively unimportant to the sense, thanks to the inflectional endings, which tell so much about the interrelationship of the words in a sentence. On the other hand, in English, where the inflections are relatively few, the sense commonly depends on stricter conventions of word order.

For example, study the following idea as expressed in the one English sentence and the four Latin versions, which all mean essentially the same despite the differences of word order.

- (1) *The boy is giving the pretty girl a rose.*
- (2) *Puer puellae bellae rosam dat.*
- (3) *Bellae puellae puer rosam dat.*
- (4) *Bellae puellae rosam dat puer.*
- (5) *Rosam puer puellae bellae dat.*

Whatever the order of the words in the Latin sentence, the sense remains the same (though the emphasis does vary). Note also that according to its ending, **bellae** must modify **puellae** no matter where these words stand. But if you change the order of the words in the English sentence, you change the sense:

- (1) *The boy is giving the pretty girl a rose.*
- (2) *The pretty girl is giving the boy a rose.*
- (3) *The girl is giving the boy a pretty rose.*
- (4) *The girl is giving the pretty boy a rose.*
- (5) *The rose is giving the boy a pretty girl.*

In all these sentences the same words are used with the same spellings, but the sense of each sentence is different in accordance with the conventions of English word order. Furthermore, where the fifth English sentence is senseless, the fifth Latin sentence, though in much the same order, makes perfectly good sense.

VOCABULARY

áger, ágrī, m., field, farm (agrarian, agriculture, agronomy; cp. **agricola**)
agricola, -ae, m., farmer

amīca, -ae, f., and amīcus, amīcī, m., friend (amicable, amiable, amity; cp. **amō**)

fēmina, -ae, f., woman (female, feminine, femininity)

fīlia, -ae, f., dat. and abl. pl. fīliabus, daughter (filiation, affiliation, affiliate, filial, hidalgo)

fīlius, fīliī, m., son (see **fīlia**)

númerus, -ī,⁵ m., *number* (numeral, innumerable, enumerate)
pópulus, -ī, m., *the people, a people, a nation* (populace, population, popularity, popularize, populous)
púer, púerī, m., *boy*; pl. *boys, children* (puerile, puerility)
sapiéntia, -ae, f., *wisdom* (sapience, sapient, sage, savant)
vir, virī, m., *man, hero* (virtue, virile, triumvirate; *not* virulent)
avárus (m.), **avára** (f.), adj., *greedy, avaricious* (avarice)
paúcī (m.), **paúcae** (f.), adj., usually pl., *few, a few* (paucity)
Rómánu (m.), **Rómána** (f.), adj., *Roman* (Romance, romance, romantic, romanticism, Romanesque, Roumania)
dē, prep. + abl., *down from, from; concerning, about*; also as a prefix **dē-** with such meanings as *down, away, aside, out, off* (demote, from **dē-moveō**; decline, descend)
in, prep. + abl., *in, on*
hódīē, adv., *today*
sémper, adv., *always* (sempiternal)
hábeō, habére, hábuī, hábitum, *to have, hold, possess; consider, regard* (inhabit, "hold in"; ex-hibit, "hold forth"; habit, habitat)
sātiō (1),⁶ *to satisfy, sate* (satisfy, insatiable, satiety, satisfaction; cp. **satis**, Ch. 5)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Filium nautae Rómānī in agrīs vidēmus.
2. Puerī puellās hodiē vocant.
3. Sapientiam amīcārum, Ō filia mea, semper laudat.
4. Multī virī et fēminae philosophiam antīquam cōservant.
5. Sī ira valet, Ō mī fili, saepe errāmus et poenās damus.
6. Fortūna virōs magnōs amat.
7. Agricola filiābus pecūniam dat.
8. Without a few friends life is not strong.
9. Today you have much fame in your country.
10. We see great fortune in your daughters' lives, my friend.
11. He always gives my daughters and sons roses.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Dēbētis, amīcī, dē populō Rómānō cōgitāre. (Cicero.)
2. Maecēnās, amīcus Augustī, mē in numerō amīcōrum habet. (Hor-

⁵ Regular second declension -us nouns will be abbreviated this way in subsequent Vocab. entries (i.e., **númerus, -ī** = **númerus, númerī**).

⁶ Regular first conjugation verbs with principal parts following the pattern -ō/-āre/-āvi/-ātum will be indicated with this (1) in subsequent Vocab. entries.

- acc.—**Maecēnās**, a name in nom. sg.; see Ch. 1 reading passage.—**Augustus**, -ī.)
3. **Libellus meus et sententiae meae vītās virōrum monent.** (Phaedrus.—**libellus**, -ī, *little book*.)
 4. **Paucī virī sapientiae student.** (Cicero.—**studēre** + dat., *to be eager for*.)
 5. **Fortūna adversa virum magnae sapientiae nōn terret.** (Horace.—**adversus**, *adversa*, adj. = English.)
 6. **Cimōn, vir magnae fāmae, magnam benevolentiam habet.** (Nepos.—**Cimōn**, proper name nom. sg.—**benevolentia**, -ae = Eng.)
 7. **Semper avārus eget.** (*Horace.—**avārus** = **avārus vir**.—**egēre**, *to be in need*.)
 8. **Nūlla cōpia pecūniae avārum virum satiat.** (Seneca.—**nūllus**, *nūlla*, adj., *no*.—**cōpia**, -ae, *abundance*.)
 9. **Pecūnia avārum irrītat, nōn satiat.** (Publilius Syrus.—**irrītāre**, *to excite, exasperate*.)
 10. **Sēcrētē amīcōs admonē; laudā palam.** (*Publilius Syrus.—**sēcrētē**, adv., *in secret*.—**admonē** = **monē**.—**palam**, adv., *openly*.)
 11. **Modum tenēre dēbēmus.** (*Seneca.—**modus**, -ī, *moderation*.—**tenēre**, *to have, observe*.)

THE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREENER

Agricola et vītā et fortūnam nautae saepe laudat; nauta magnam fortūnam et vītā poētae saepe laudat; et poēta vītā et agrōs agricolae laudat. Sine philosophiā avārī virī dē pecūniā semper cōgitant: multam pecūniā habent, sed pecūnia multa virum avārum nōn satiat.

(Horace, *Sermōnēs* 1.1; free prose adaptation.)

ETYMOLOGY

The following are some of the Romance words which you can recognize on the basis of the vocabulary of this chapter.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
amīcus	amico	amigo	ami
fīlius	figlio	hijo	fils
numerus	numero	número	numéro
populus	popolo	pueblo	peuple
paucī	poco	poco	peu
semper	sempre	siempre	
habēre	avere	haber	avoir
dē	di	de	de

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ÚTILIS!

Salvēte, amīcae et amīcī! Quid agitis hodiē? Well, if you are in the Coast Guard, you are *semper parātus*, *always prepared*, or if you're a U.S. Marine, it's *semper fidēlis*, *always faithful* (from the same Latin root as "Fido," your trusty hound). These are just two (suggested by this chapter's Vocab.) of countless Latin mottoes representing a wide range of modern institutions and organizations. Valēte et habēte fortūnam bonam!



Augustus of Prima Porta
Late 1st century B.C.
Vatican Museums
Vatican State

4

Second Declension Neuters; Adjectives; Present Indicative of Sum; Predicate Nouns and Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives

SECOND DECLENSION—NEUTERS

In the first declension there are no nouns of neuter gender but in the second declension there are many. They are declined as follows, again by adding endings to a base:

Base:	dōnum, gift dōn-	cōnsilium, plan cōnsili-	magnum, great magn-	Endings
Singular				
<i>Nom.</i>	dōnum	cōnsilium	mágnum	-um
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnī	cōnsiliī ¹	mágnī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	dōnō	cōnsiliō	mágnō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	dōnum	cōnsilium	mágnum	-um
<i>Abl.</i>	dōnō	cōnsiliō	mágnō	-ō

¹ The gen. sg. of second declension nouns ending in -lus or -ium was spelled with a single -ī (*filius*, gen. *filī*; *cōnsilium*, gen. *cōnsiliī*) through the Ciceronian Period. However,

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	dóna	cōnsilia	mágnā	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnórum	cōnsiliórum	magnórum	-órum
<i>Dat.</i>	dónīs	cōnsiliīs	magnīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	dóna	cōnsilia	mágnā	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	dónīs	cōnsiliīs	magnīs	-īs

Notice that the second declension neuter endings are the same as the masculine endings, except that the nominative, accusative, and vocative are identical to one another (this is true of all neuters of all declensions): **-um** in the singular, **-a** in the plural. Word order and context will often enable you to distinguish between a neuter noun used as a subject and one used as an object (vocatives are even more easily distinguished, of course, as they are regularly set off from the rest of the sentence by commas). The plural **-a** ending might be mistaken for a first declension nominative singular, so you can see again how important it is to memorize all vocabulary entries completely, including the gender of nouns. Regular second declension neuters will be presented in the vocabularies in the following abbreviated form: **dónum, -ī** (= **dónum, dónī**), n.

DECLENSION AND AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

The paradigms of **magnus** presented in Chs. 2–4 have illustrated the point that, while the base remains constant, the adjective has masculine, feminine, or neuter endings according to the gender of the noun with which it is used, and it likewise agrees with its noun in number and case. The full declension of **magnus** below provides a good review of the first two declensions.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular			
<i>Nom.</i>	mágnus	mágnā	mágnum
<i>Gen.</i>	mágnī	mágnae	mágnī
<i>Dat.</i>	mágnō	mágnae	mágnō
<i>Acc.</i>	mágnum	mágnam	mágnum
<i>Abl.</i>	mágnō	mágnā	mágnō
<i>Voc.</i>	magne	mágnā	mágnum

since the genitive form **-ī** (**mīī, cōnsiliī**) became established during the Augustan Period and since **-ī** was always the rule in adjectives (**eximius**, gen. **eximīī**), this is the form which will be employed in this text.

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mágnī</i>	<i>mágnae</i>	<i>mágnā</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>magnórum</i>	<i>magnárum</i>	<i>magnórum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mágnōs</i>	<i>mágnās</i>	<i>mágnā</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>	<i>mágnīs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mágnī</i>	<i>mágnae</i>	<i>mágnā</i>

Henceforth, such first and second declension adjectives will appear thus in the vocabularies:

méus, -a, -um *múltus*, -a, -um *paúcī*, -ae, -a (pl. only)

Sum: PRESENT INFINITIVE AND PRESENT INDICATIVE

As the English verb *to be* is irregular, so is the Latin *sum*. Although the personal endings can be distinguished, the stem varies so much that the best procedure is to memorize these very common forms as they are given. Notice that, because *sum* is an intransitive linking verb, we do not refer to its voice as either active or passive.

PRESENT INFINITIVE OF *Sum*: *esse*, to be

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF *Sum*

Singular

1. *sum*, *I am*
2. *es*, *you are*
3. *est*, *he (she, it) is, there is*

Plural

- súmus*, *we are*
éstis, *you are*
sunt, *they are, there are*

PREDICATE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

As an intransitive verb, *sum* cannot take a direct object. Instead, like a coupling which connects two cars in a train, *sum* (and other linking verbs to be learned later) serves to connect the subject of a clause with a noun or adjective in the predicate². Such predicate nouns and adjectives—or “predicate nominatives,” as they are often called—are connected or even equated

²The two main divisions of a sentence are the subject and the predicate. The predicate is composed of the verb and all its dependent words and phrases.

with the subject by the linking verb, and so they naturally agree with the subject in number and case (usually the nominative, of course) and, wherever possible, in gender as well. In the case of compound subjects of different gender, a predicate adjective usually agrees in gender with the nearest, though the masculine often predominates. Study the following examples, and be prepared to identify the predicate nouns and adjectives in the chapter's sentences and reading passage.

Vergilius est amicus Augustī, *Virgil is the friend of Augustus.*

Vergilius est poëta, *Virgil is a poet.*

Vergilius est magnus, *Virgil is great.*

Fāma Vergiliī est magna, *the fame of Virgil is great.*

Amīcae sunt bonae, *the girlfriends are good.*

Puerī dēbent esse bonī, *the boys ought to be good.*

Puer et puella sunt bonī, *the boy and girl are good.*

Dōnum est magnum, *the gift is large.*

Dōna sunt magna, *the gifts are large.*

Sumus Rōmānī, *we are Romans (Roman men).*

Sumus Rōmānae, *we are Roman women.*

SUBSTANTIVE ADJECTIVES

The Romans often used an adjective as a “substantive,” i.e., in place of a noun, just as we do in English (“The meek shall inherit the earth”—i.e., “the meek *people*”). Such a substantive adjective should generally be translated as a noun, often by supplying *man* or *men*, *woman* or *women*, *thing* or *things*, in accordance with its number and gender, as illustrated in the following examples:

Bonās saepe laudant, *they often praise the good women.*

Multī sunt stultī, *many (men) are foolish.*

Puerī mala nōn amant, *the boys do not love bad things.*

Paucī dē periculō cōgitant, *few (men) are thinking about the danger.*

VOCABULARY

bāsium, -ī (= **bāsīl**), n., *kiss*

béllum, -ī, n., *war* (bellicose, belligerent, rebel, rebellion, revel)

cōnsílium, -ī, n., *plan, purpose, counsel, advice, judgment, wisdom* (counsel, counselor)

cūra, -ae, f., *care, attention, caution, anxiety* (cure, curator, curious, curiosity, curio, curettage, sinecure; cp. **cūrō**, Ch. 36)

dónum, -ī, n., *gift, present* (donate, donation, condone; cp. **dō**)

- exitium**, -iī, n., *destruction, ruin* (exit; cp. **exeō**, Ch. 37)
magister, **magistrī**, m., and **magistra**, -ae, f., *schoolmaster or schoolmistress, teacher, master or mistress* (magistrate, magistracy, magisterial, maestro, mastery, mister, miss; cp. **magnus**)
mōra, -ae, f., *delay* (moratorium, demur)
nihil, indeclinable, n., *nothing* (see Ch. 1)
ōculus, -ī, m., *eye* (ocular, oculist, binoculars, monocle)
officium, -iī, n., *duty, service* (office, officer, official, officious; cp. **faciō**, Ch. 10)
ōtium, -iī, n., *leisure, peace* (otiose, negotiate)
periculum, -ī, n., *danger, risk* (peril, perilous, imperil, parlous)
remedium, -iī, n., *cure, remedy* (remedial, irremediable, remediation)
bēllus, -a, -um, *pretty, handsome, charming* (belle, beau, beauty, embellish, belladonna, belles-lettres). Do not confuse with **bellum**, *war*.
bōnus, -a, -um, *good, kind* (bonus, bonanza, bonny, bounty, bona fide)
hūmānus, -a, -um, *pertaining to man* (**homō**, Ch. 7), *human; humane, kind; refined, cultivated* (humanity, humanitarian, humanism, the humanities, humanist, inhuman, superhuman)
mālus, -a, -um, *bad, wicked, evil* (malice, malicious, malign, malignant, malaria, malady, malefactor, malfeasance, malevolent; mal-, a prefix as in maladjustment, malnutrition, maltreat, malapropos)
parvus, -a, -um, *small, little* (parvovirus, parvule, parvicellular)
stultus, -a, -um, *foolish*; **stultus**, -ī, m., *a fool* (stultify, stultification)
vērus, -a, -um, *true, real, proper* (verify, verisimilitude, very, veracity)
iūvō (or **ādiuvō**), **iuvāre**, **iūvī**, **iūtum**, *to help, aid, assist; please* (adjutant, coadjutant, aid, aide-de-camp)
sum, **esse**, **fūi**, **futūrum**, *to be, exist* (essence, essential, future, futurity)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Ōtium est bonum, sed ōtium multōrum est parvum.
2. Bella (from **bellum**, -ī, n.) sunt mala et multa perīcula habent.
3. Officium nautam dē ōtiō hodiē vocat.
4. Paucī virī avārī multās fōrmās perīculī in pecūniā vident.
5. Sī multam pecūniam habētis, saepe nōn estis sine cūrīs.
6. Puellae magistrā dē cōnsiliō malō sine morā monent.
7. Ō magne poēta, sumus vērī amīcī; mē iuvā, amābō tē!
8. Fēmina agricolae portam videt.
9. You (sg.) are in great danger.
10. My son's opinions are often foolish.
11. The daughters and sons of great men and women are not always great.
12. Without wisdom the sailors' good fortune is nothing and they are paying the penalty.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Fortūna est caeca. (*Cicero.—*caecus*, -a, -um, *blind*.)
2. Sī perīcula sunt vēra, īnfortūnātus es. (Terence.—*īnfortūnātus*, -a, -um, *unfortunate*.)
3. Salvē, Ō amīce; vir bonus es. (Terence.)
4. Nōn bella est fāma filiī tuī. (Horace.)
5. Errāre est hūmānum. (Seneca.—As an indeclinable neuter verbal noun, an infinitive can be the subject of a verb.)
6. Nihil est omnīnō beātum. (Horace.—*omnīnō*, adv., *wholly*.—*beātus*, -a, -um, *happy, fortunate*.)
7. Remedium irae est mora. (Seneca.)
8. Bonus Daphnis, amīcus meus, ōtium et vītā agricolae amat. (Virgil.—Daphnis is a pastoral character.)
9. Magistrī parvīs puerīs crūstula et dōna saepe dant. (Horace.—*crūstulum*, -ī, *cookie*.)
10. Amīcam meam magis quam oculōs meōs amō. (Terence.—*magis quam*, *more than*.)
11. Salvē, mea bella puella—dā mihi multa bāsia, amābō tē! (Catullus.—*mihi*, dat., *to me*.)
12. Īnfinītus est numerus stultōrum. (Ecclesiastes.—*īnfinītus*, -a, -um = Eng.)
13. Officium mē vocat. (Persius.)
14. Malī sunt in nostrō numerō et dē exitiō bonōrum virōrum cōgitant. Bonōs adiuvāte; cōservāte populum Rōmānum. (Cicero.—*nostrō*, *our*.)

THE RARITY OF FRIENDSHIP

Paucī virī vērōs amīcōs habent, et paucī sunt dignī. Amīcitiā vēra est praeclāra, et omnia praeclāra sunt rāra. Multī virī stultī dē pecūniā semper cōgitant, paucī dē amīcīs; sed errant: possumus valēre sine multā pecūniā, sed sine amīcitiā nōn valēmus et vīta est nihil.

(Cicero, *Dē Amīcitiā* 21.79–80.—*dignus*, -a, -um, *worthy, deserving*. *amīcitiā*, -ae, *friendship*.—*omnia*, *all [things]*.—*praeclārus*, -a, -um, *splendid, remarkable*.—*rārus*, -a, -um = Eng.—*possumus*, *we are able*.)

ETYMOLOGY

Some Romance derivatives:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
oculus	occhio	ojo	œil
ōtium	ozio	ocio	oisiveté
perīculum	pericolo	peligro	péril

officium	officio	oficio	office
bonus	buono	bueno	bon
vērū	vero	verdadero	vrai
magister	maestro	maestro	maître
bellus	bello	bello	belle
hūmānus	umano	humano	humain
beātus	beato	beato	béat
bāsium	bacio	beso	baiser
rārus	raro	raro	rare

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvē, amīce! There are countless Latin expressions in current English usage (remember *sub rosa*?); one of them, related to an adjective encountered in this chapter, is *rāra avis*, lit. *a rare bird*, but used for an exceptional or unusual individual or a rarity. The student of Latin in the United States was becoming a *rāra avis* in the 1960s and early 70s, but there has been a remarkable resurgence of interest since then. *Ergō*, *therefore*, is another Latin word that has come straight into English; ergo, you now know what Descartes meant in his *Discourse on Method* when he said *cōgitō ergō sum*. **Semper cōgitā, amīce, et valē!**



Cicero
Uffizi
Florence, Italy

5

First and Second Conjugations: Future and Imperfect; Adjectives in -er

THE FUTURE AND IMPERFECT TENSES

The Romans indicated future time in the first two conjugations by inserting the future tense sign (**-bi-** in most forms) between the present stem and the personal endings. The tense sign **-bā-** was similarly employed (in all four conjugations) for the imperfect tense, a past tense generally equivalent to the English past progressive. The forms of these future and imperfect endings are seen in the following paradigms:

FUTURE AND IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF *Laudō* AND *Moneō*

Future	Imperfect
Singular	
1. <i>laudā-bō, I shall praise</i>	<i>laudā-ba-m, I was praising, kept praising, used to praise, praised</i>
2. <i>laudā-bi-s, you will praise</i>	<i>laudā-bā-s, you were praising, etc.</i>
3. <i>laudā-bi-t, he, she, it will praise</i>	<i>laudā-ba-t, he was praising, etc.</i>
Plural	
1. <i>laudā-bimus, we shall praise</i>	<i>laudā-bā-mus, we were praising, etc.</i>
2. <i>laudā-bitis, you will praise</i>	<i>laudā-bātis, you were praising, etc.</i>
3. <i>laudā-bunt, they will praise</i>	<i>laudā-bant, they were praising, etc.</i>

Singular

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. monē-bō, <i>I shall advise</i> | monē-ba-m, <i>I was advising, kept advising, used to advise, advised</i> |
| 2. monē-bi-s, <i>you will advise</i> | monē-bā-s, <i>you were advising, etc.</i> |
| 3. monē-bi-t, <i>he, she, it will advise</i> | monē-ba-t, <i>he was advising, etc.</i> |

Plural

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. monēbimus, <i>we shall advise</i> | monēbāmus, <i>we were advising, etc.</i> |
| 2. monēbitis, <i>you will advise</i> | monēbātis, <i>you were advising, etc.</i> |
| 3. monēbunt, <i>they will advise</i> | monēbant, <i>they were advising, etc.</i> |

Notice the vowel change in the first person singular and third plural future endings (remember **bō/bi/bi/bi/bu**—sounds like baby talk!), and the shortened **-a-** in the first and third singular and third plural of the imperfect (remember that vowels which are normally long are regularly shortened before **-m**, **-r**, and **-t** at the end of a word, and before **nt** or another vowel in any position).

The “infixes” **-bi-** and **-bā-** (with the distinctive **-i-** and **-ā-**) can be easily remembered as signs of the future and imperfect tenses, respectively, if they are associated with the English auxiliary verbs “will” and “was” (also spelled with **-i-** and **-a-**), which are generally used to translate those two tenses. Note that, where English requires three separate words for the ideas *he will praise* or *he was praising*, Latin requires only a single word with the three components of stem + tense sign + personal ending (**laudā + bi + t** = *praise-will-he* or **laudā-ba-t** = *praising-was-he*).

TRANSLATION

Translation of the future tense, usually with *shall* in the first person and *will* in the second and third, should present no difficulty: **dē amīcō cōgitābō**, *I shall think about my friend*; **multam sapientiam habēbunt**, *they will have much wisdom*.

The imperfect tense commonly indicates an action that was continuing or progressive in the past, as suggested by the term “imperfect” (from **imperfectum**, *not completed*), including actions that were *going on*, *repeated*, *habitual*, *attempted*, or *just beginning*. All the following translations are possible, depending upon the context in which the sentence appears:

Nautam monēbam, *I was warning (kept warning, used to warn, tried to warn, was beginning to warn) the sailor*.

Poetae vītam agricolae laudābant, *poets used to praise the farmer's life*.

Magister puerōs vocābat, *the teacher kept calling (was calling) the boys*.

Occasionally the imperfect may be translated as a simple past tense, especially with an adverb that in itself indicates continuing action: **nautam saepe monēbam**, *I often warned the sailor*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION IN -er

The problem with e before r appears in adjectives as well as in nouns like **puer** and **ager** (Ch. 3). This problem is no great one if you memorize the forms of the adjectives as given in the vocabularies (nominative masculine, feminine, neuter), since the base, whether with or without the -e-, appears in the feminine and the neuter forms, as seen in the following examples; likewise, just as with the -er nouns, your familiarity with English derivatives can be an aid to remembering the base (“liberal” from **liber**, “pulchritude” from **pulcher**, “miserable” from **miser**, etc.).

liber	liber-a	liber-um	<i>free</i>
pulcher	pulchr-a	pulchr-um	<i>beautiful</i>

The rest of the paradigm continues with the base and the regular endings:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	liber	libera	liberum	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
<i>Gen.</i>	liberī	liberae	liberī	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
<i>Dat.</i>	liberō	liberae	liberō	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
		(etc.)			(etc.)	

For the singular of these samples fully declined, see the Summary of Forms, p. 447, and remember to refer to this Summary on a regular basis, when reviewing declensions and conjugations.

VOCABULARY

adulēscēntia, -ae, f., *youth, young manhood; youthfulness* (adolescence, adolescent)

ānimus, -ī, m., *soul, spirit, mind; ānimī, -ōrum, high spirits, pride, courage* (animus, animosity, magnanimous, unanimous, pusillanimous)

caelum, -ī, n., *sky, heaven* (ceiling, celestial, Celeste, cerulean)

cūlpa, -ae, f., *fault, blame* (cp. **culpō** below; culpable, culprit, exculpate, inculpate)

glōria, -ae, f., *glory, fame* (glorify, glorification, glorious, inglorious)

vērbum, -ī, n., *word* (verb, adverb, verbal, verbiage, verbose, proverb)

tē, abl. and acc. sg., *you; yourself*; cp. *mē*

liber, libera, liberum, free (liberal, liberality, libertine; cp. *libertās*, Ch. 8, *liberō*, Ch. 19)

noster, nostra, nostrum, our, ours (nostrum, paternoster)

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful, handsome; fine (pulchritude)

sānus, -a, -um, sound, healthy, sane (sanity, sanitary, sanitation, sanitarium, insane)

igitur, conj., postpositive,¹ therefore, consequently

-ne, enclitic or suffix added to the emphatic word placed at the beginning of a sentence to indicate a question the answer to which is uncertain.

(For other types of direct questions, see *nōne* and *num* in Ch. 40.)

propter, prep. + acc., on account of, because of

crās, adv., tomorrow (procrastinate, procrastination)

herī, adv., yesterday

quāndō, interrogative and relative adv. and conj., when; sī quāndō, if ever

sātis, indecl. noun, adj., and adv., enough, sufficient (-ly) (cp. *satiō*; satisfy, satisfactory, satiate, insatiable, sate; assets, from *ad*, up to + *satis*)

tum, adv., then, at that time; thereupon, in the next place

cēnō (1), *to dine* (cenacle; cp. *cēna*, Ch. 26)

cūlpō (1), *to blame, censure* (cp. *culpa* above)

remānēō, remanēre, remānsī, remānsū, or mānēō, manēre, mānsī, mānsū, to remain, stay, stay behind, abide, continue (permanent, remnant, mansion, manor, immanent—do not confuse with imminent)

sūperō (1), *to be above* (cp. *super*, adv. and prep. + abl. or acc., above), *have the upper hand, surpass; overcome, conquer* (superable, insuperable)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Officium līberōs virōs semper vocābat.
2. Habēbimusne multōs virōs et fēminās magnōrum animōrum?
3. Perīcula bellī nōn sunt parva, sed patria tua tē vocābit et agricolae adiuvābunt.
4. Propter culpās malōrum patria nostra nōn valēbit.
5. Mora animōs nostrōs superābat et remedium nōn habēbāmus.
6. Multī in agrīs herī manēbant et Rōmānōs iuvābant.
7. Paucī virī dē cūrā animī cōgitābant.
8. Propter iram in culpā estis et crās poenās dabit.
9. Vērūm ōtium nōn habēs, vir stulte!
10. Nihil est sine culpā; sumus bonī, sī paucās habēmus.
11. Poēta amīcae multās rosās, dōna pulchra, et bāsia dabat.

¹ A postpositive word is one which does not appear as the first word of a sentence; it is put after (*post-pōnō*) the first word or phrase.

12. Will war and destruction always remain in our land?
13. Does money satisfy the greedy man?
14. Therefore, you (sg.) will save the reputation of our foolish boys.
15. Money and glory were conquering the soul of a good man.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Invidiam populī Rōmānī crās nōn sustinēbis. (Cicero.—*invidia*, -ae, *dislike*.—*sustinēre*, to endure, sustain.)
2. Perīculumne igitur herī remanēbat? (Cicero.)
3. Angustus animus pecūniam amat. (Cicero.—*angustus*, -a, -um, *narrow*.)
4. Superā animōs et īram tuam. (Ovid.)
5. Culpa est mea, Ō amīcī. (Cicero.)
6. Dā veniam filiō et filiābus nostrīs. (Terence.—*venia*, -ae, *favor, pardon*.)
7. Propter adulēscēntiam, filiī meī, mala vītāe nōn vidēbātis. (Terence.)
8. Amābō tē, cūrā filiam meam. (Cicero.—*cūrāre*, to take care of.)
9. Vīta hūmāna est supplicium. (Seneca.—*supplicium*, -ī, *punishment*.)
10. Satisne sānus es? (Terence.)
11. Sī quandō satis pecūniae habēbō, tum mē cōnsiliō et philosophiae dabō. (Seneca.—*pecūniae*, gen. case.)
12. Semper glōria et fāma tua manēbunt. (Virgil.)
13. Vir bonus et perītus aspera verba poētārum culpābit. (Horace.—*perītus*, -a, -um, *skillful*.—*asper*, *aspera*, *asperum*, *rough, harsh*.)

HIS ONLY GUEST WAS A REAL BOAR!

Nōn cēnat sine aprō noster, Tite, Caeciliānus:
bellum convīvam Caeciliānus habet!

(*Martial 7.59. This is the first of several selections included in this book from the *Epigrams* of Martial, a popular poet of the late 1st cen. A.D., briefly discussed in the Introd.; these poems are generally quite short, like this two-verse elegiac couplet, satirical, and targeted at a specific, but usually fictitious, character, here the glutton Caecilianus.—*Titus*, the poem's addressee, but not its victim.—*aper*, *apri*, *boar, pig*.—*convīva*, -ae, one of a few masc. first decl. nouns, *dinner-guest*.)

THERMOPYLAE: A SOLDIER'S HUMOR

"Exercitus noster est magnus," Persicus inquit, "et propter numerum sagittārum nostrārum caelum nōn vidēbitis!" Tum Lacedaemonius respondet: "In umbrā, igitur, pugnābimus!" Et Leōnidās, rēx Lacedaemoniōrum, exclāmat: "Pugnāte cum animīs, Lacedaemoniī; hodiē apud īferōs fortasse cēnābimus!"

(Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes* 1.42.101; an anecdote from the battle of Thermopylae, 480 B.C., in which the Persians under king Xerxes defeated the Spartans under Leonidas.—*exercitus*, *army*.—*Persicus*, *-i*, *a Persian*.—*inquit*, *says*.—*sagitta*, *-ae*, *arrow*.—*Lacedaemonius*, *-i*, *a Spartan*.—*respondere* = Eng.—*umbra*, *-ae*, *shade, shadow; ghost*.—*pugnare*, *to fight*.—*rēx*, *king*.—*exclamare*, *to shout*.—*cum* + *abl.*, *with*.—*apud* + *acc.*, *among*.—*inferi*, *-orum*, *those below, the dead*.—*fortasse*, *adv.*, *perhaps*.)

ETYMOLOGY

Related to *animus* is *anima*, *-ae*, *the breath of life*; hence: animal, animated, inanimate.

"Envy" came to us from *invidia* (sent. 1) indirectly through French; "invidious" we borrowed directly from Latin.

"Expert" and "experience" are both related to *peritus* (13). The *ex* here is intensive (= *thoroughly*) and the stem *perī-* means *try, make trial of*. What, then, is an "experiment"? Apparently there is no experiment without some risk (*perī-culum*).

In sent. 13: asperity, exasperate (*ex* again intensive). In "Thermopylae": sagittate; umbrella (through Italian, with diminutive ending), umbrage, adumbrate; pugnacious, pugilist.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, et amīcī et amīcae meae! Quid agitis hodiē? In fact, I hope you are *sānī et sānae*, both physically and spiritually; if so, you have attained what the 1st cen. A.D. Roman satirist Juvenal suggested was the highest good in life, *mēns sāna in corpore sānō*, *a healthy mind in a healthy body* (you'll encounter the two third decl. nouns *mēns* and *corpus* later on, but in the meantime you can keep this famous quotation *in mente*). It's rumored, by the way, that the athletic gear brand-name ASICS is an acronym for *animus sānus in corpore sānō*; with a glance back at the Vocab. you can figure that one out too. NIKE, an ASICS competitor, takes its name from the Greek word for "victory," which in Latin is *victōria*, a winning name for a queen or any powerful lady (whose male counterpart might well be dubbed "Victor," from Lat. *victor*).

You may have encountered the expressions *verbum sap* and *mea culpa* before; if not, you will. The former is an abbreviation of *verbum satis sapientī est*: *sapientī* is dat. of the third decl. adj. *sapiēns*, *wise*, used here as a noun (remember substantive adjs. from Ch. 4?), so you should already have deduced that the phrase means *a word to the wise is sufficient*. If you couldn't figure that out, just shout "*mea culpa!*" and (here's a *verbum sap*) go back and review the vocabulary in Chs. 1–5. *Valēte!*

6

Sum: Future and Imperfect Indicative; Possum: Present, Future, and Imperfect Indicative; Complementary Infinitive

FUTURE AND IMPERFECT INDICATIVE OF Sum

As we return to the irregular verb *sum, esse*, the best procedure for learning the future and imperfect tenses is again simply to memorize the paradigms below; these forms are more regular than those for the present tense, however, each formed on the stem *er-* and with the familiar present system personal endings (*-ō/-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt*).

	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative
Sg.	1. <i>ērō, I shall be</i>	<i>eram, I was</i>
	2. <i>eris, you will be</i>	<i>erās, you were</i>
	3. <i>erit, he (she, it, there) will be</i>	<i>erat, he (she, it, there) was</i>
Pl.	1. <i>erimus, we shall be</i>	<i>erāmus, we were</i>
	2. <i>eritis, you will be</i>	<i>erātis, you were</i>
	3. <i>erunt, they (there) will be</i>	<i>erant, they (there) were</i>

IRREGULAR Possum, Posse, Potuī: To Be Able, Can, Could

The very common verb **possum**, **posse**, **potuī**, is simply a compound of **pot-**, from the irregular adjective **potis** (*able, capable*; cp. “potent,” “potential”) + **sum**. Before forms of **sum** beginning with **s-**, the **-t-** was altered or “assimilated” to **-s-** (hence **possum** from ***potsum**); otherwise the **-t-** remained unchanged. The irregular present infinitive **posse** developed from an earlier form which followed this rule (**potesse**).

	Present Indicative	Future Indicative	Imperfect Indicative
	<i>I am able, can</i>	<i>I shall be able</i>	<i>I was able, could</i>
Sg.	1. p ^o s-sum	p ^o t-erō	p ^o t-eram
	2. p ^o t-es	p ^o t-eris	p ^o t-erās
	3. p ^o t-est	p ^o t-erit	p ^o t-erat
Pl.	1. p ^o s-sumus	pot-érimus	pot-erāmus
	2. pot-éstis	pot-éritis	pot-erátis
	3. p ^o s-sunt	p ^o t-erunt	p ^o t-erant

For both **sum** and **possum** it may be helpful to note the similarity of the future and imperfect endings, **-ō/-is/-it**, etc., and **-am/-ās/-at**, etc., to the first and second conjugation future and imperfect endings, **-bō/-bis/-bit**, etc., and **-bam/-bās/-bat**, etc., which were introduced in the previous chapter.

COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

Possum, exactly like the English *to be able* or *can*, regularly requires an infinitive to complete its meaning. Hence we have the term “complementary” infinitive, which simply means “completing” infinitive, a point that is emphasized by the spelling: complementary in contrast to complimentary. You have already seen the complementary infinitive used with **dēbeō**, and you will find it employed with other verbs.

Our friends were able to overcome (could overcome) many dangers.

Amīcī nostrī poterant superāre multa perīcula.

My friend is not able to remain (cannot remain).

Amīcus meus nōn potest remanēre.

You ought to save your money.

Dēbēs cōservāre pecūniam tuam.

Note that a complementary infinitive has no separate subject of its own; its subject is the same as that of the verb on which it depends.

VOCABULARY

dēa, -ae, f., dat. and abl. pl. **dēabus**, goddess, and **dēus**, -ī, m., voc. sg. **deus**, nom. pl. **dī**, dat. and abl. pl. **dīs** (the plurals **dēi** and **dēis** became common during the Augustan Period), god (adieu, deify, deity)
discipula, -ae, f., and **discipulus**, -ī, m., learner, pupil, student (disciple, discipline, disciplinary; cp. **discō**, Ch. 8)
Insidiae, -ārum, f. pl., ambush, plot, treachery (insidious)
liber, **librī**, m., book (library, libretto); not to be confused with **liber**, free
tyrānnus, -ī, m., absolute ruler, tyrant (tyrannous, tyrannicide)
vītum, -īl, n., fault, crime, vice (vitiate, vicious; but not vice in vice versa)
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek; **Graecus**, -ī, m., a Greek
perpētūus, -a, -um, perpetual, lasting, uninterrupted, continuous (perpetuate, perpetuity)
plēnus, -a, -um, full, abundant, generous (plenary, plenteous, plentiful, plenitude, plenty, replenish, plenipotentiary)
sālvus, -a, -um, safe, sound (cp. **salvēō**)
secūndus, -a, -um, second; favorable (secondary)
vēster, **vēstra**, **vēstrum**, your (pl., i.e., used in addressing more than one person, vs. **tuus**, -a, -um), yours
-que, enclitic conj., and. It is appended to the second of two words to be joined: **fāma glōriāque**, fame and glory.
ūbi: (1) rel. adv. and conj., where, when; (2) interrog. adv. and conj., where? (ubiquitous)
ibi, adv., there (ib. or ibid.)
nunc, adv., now, at present (quidnunc)
quārē, adv., lit. because of which thing (**quā rē**), therefore, wherefore, why
pōssum, **pōsse**, **pōtūī**, to be able, can, could, have power (posse, possible, potent, potentate, potential, puissant, omnipotent)
tōlerō (1), to bear, endure (tolerate, toleration, tolerable, intolerable, intolerance; cp. **tollō**, Ch. 22, **ferō**, Ch. 31)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Oculī nostrī nōn valēbant; quārē agrōs bellōs vidēre nōn poterāmus.
2. Sine multā pecūniā et multīs dōnīs tyrānnus satiāre populum Rōmānum nōn poterit.
3. Nōn poterant, igitur, tē dē poenā amīcōrum tuōrum herī monēre.
4. Parvus numerus Graecōrum crās ibi remanēre poterit.
5. Magister puerōs malōs sine morā vocābit.

6. Filiae vestrae de libris magni poetae saepe cogitabant.
7. Quando satis sapientiae habebimus?
8. Multi libri antiqui propter sapientiam consiliumque erant magni.
9. Gloria bonorum librorum semper manebit.
10. Possuntne pecunia otiumque curas vitae humanae superare?
11. Therefore, we cannot always see the real vices of a tyrant.
12. Few free men will be able to tolerate an absolute ruler.
13. Many Romans used to praise the great books of the ancient Greeks.
14. Where can glory and (use -que) fame be perpetual?

SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

1. Dionysius tum erat tyrannus Syracusanorum. (Cicero.—**Dionysius**, -ii, a Greek name.—**Syracusanus**, -i, a Syracusan.)
2. Optasne meam vitam fortunamque gustare? (Cicero.—**optare**, to wish.—**gustare**, to taste.)
3. Possumusne, O di, in malis insidiis et magni exitio esse salvi? (Cicero.—Can you explain why the nom. pl. **salvi** is used here?)
4. Propter curam meam in perpetuo periculo non eritis. (Cicero.)
5. Propter vitia tua multi te culpant et nihil te in patriam tua delectare nunc potest. (Cicero.—**delectare**, to delight.)
6. Fortuna Punici belli secundi varia erat. (Livy.—**Punicus**, -a, -um, Punic, Carthaginian.—**varius**, -a, -um, varied.)
7. Patria Romanorum erat plena Graecorum librorum statuarumque pulchrarum. (Cicero.—**statua**, -ae, Eng.)
8. Sine diis et deabus in caelo animus non potest sanus esse. (Seneca.)
9. Si animus infirmus est, non poterit bonam fortunam tolerare. (Publilius Syrus.—**infirmus**, -a, -um, not strong, weak.)
10. Ubi leges valent, ibi populus liber potest valere. (Publilius Syrus.—**leges**, nom. pl., laws.)

"I DO NOT LOVE THEE, DOCTOR FELL"

Nō amo tē, Sabidī, nec possum dicere quārē.

Hoc tantum possum dicere: nō amo tē.

(*Martial 1.32; meter: elegiac couplet. **amo**: final -ō was often shortened in Latin poetry.—**Sabidius**, -ii.—**nec** = et nō.—**dicere**, to say.—**hoc**, this, acc. case.—**tantum**, adv., only.)

THE HISTORIAN LIVY LAMENTS THE DECLINE OF ROMAN MORALS

Populus Romanus magnos animos et paucas culpas habebat. De officiis nostris cogitabamus et gloriam belli semper laudabamus. Sed nunc multum otium habemus, et multi sunt avari. Nec vitia nostra nec remedia tolerare possumus.

(Livy, from the preface to his history of Rome, *Ab Urbe Conditā*; see Introd.—*nec . . . nec*, conj., *neither . . . nor*.)

ETYMOLOGY

Eng. “library” is clearly connected with *liber*. Many European languages, however, derive their equivalent from *bibliothēca*, a Latin word of Greek origin meaning in essence the same thing as our word. What, then, do you suppose *biblos* meant in Greek? Cp. the *Bible*.

In the readings¹

2. option, adopt.—*gusto*, disgust. 5. delectable, delight. 10. legal, legislative, legitimate, loyal.

French *y* in such a phrase as *il y a* (*there is*) may prove more understandable when you know that *y* derives from *ibi*.

The following French words are derived from Latin as indicated: *êtes* = *estis*; *nôtre* = *noster*; *vôtre* = *vester*; *goûter* = *gustāre*. What, then, is one thing which the French circumflex accent indicates?

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae! Quid hodiē agitis, amīcī? Cōgitātisne dē linguā Latīnā? Well, I assume by now that your etymological sense will tell you that *lingua Latīna* means . . . *the Latin language* or just “Latin,” your favorite subject. Now that you’ve developed a taste for the language, I know that you study with great “*gusto*”! (If you missed that bit of etymologizing, see S.A. 2 above.) The new Vocab. item *deus* turns up in the expression *deus ex machinā*, *god from a machine*, which refers (in drama and other contexts) to any person or mechanism that performs an amazing rescue from some seemingly hopeless dilemma.

Do you know that *sub* is a preposition meaning *under*, as in “subterranean,” under the *terra*, *earth*; if so, you can laugh at this old favorite: *semper ubi sub ubi!* (Good hygiene and prevents rash!) And speaking of *ubi*, it asks the question that *ibi* answers; a compound form of the latter constructed with the intensifying suffix *-dem*, *the same* (see Ch. 11 for a similar use of *-dem*), *ibidem*, gives us *ibid.*, *in the same place cited*, just one of many Latin-based abbreviations commonly employed in English. Here are some others:

cf. = *cōfer*, *compare*

cp. = *comparā*, *compare*

e.g. = *exemplī grātiā*, *for the sake of example*

et al. = *et alii/alīae*, *and others* (of persons)

¹ For the sake of brevity this phrase will henceforth be used to direct attention to words etymologically associated with words in the sentences indicated.

etc. = *et cētera*, *and others* (of things)

i.e. = *id est*, *that is*

n.b. = *nōtā bene*, *note carefully* (i.e., pay close attention)

v.i. and v.s. = *vidē infrā* and *vidē suprā*, *see below* and *see above*

Semper ubi sub ubi AND the scholarly **ibid.** both in the same lesson?
Well, that's what the title means: **Latīna EST gaudium—et ūtilis! Valēte!**



Paquius Proculus (?) and wife
Wallpainting from Pompeii, house at region VII.ii.6, 1st century A.D.
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Italy

7

Third Declension Nouns

The third of Latin's five declensions contains nouns of all three genders with a great variety of nominative singular endings, but all characterized by the genitive singular in *-is*; because of this variety of gender and nominative form, it is especially important to memorize the full vocabulary entry (which in the chapter vocabularies will include the complete, unabbreviated genitive form—abbreviations will be used only in the notes). The declension itself is a simple matter, following the same principles already learned for first and second declension nouns: find the base (by dropping the genitive singular *-is*¹) and add the endings. Because the vocative is always identical to the nominative (with the sole exception of second declension *-us/-ius* words), it will not appear in any subsequent paradigms.

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

	<i>rēx</i> , m. <i>king</i>	<i>virtūs</i> , f. <i>merit</i>	<i>homō</i> , m. <i>man</i>	<i>corpus</i> , n. <i>body</i>	Case Endings	
Base	<i>rēg-</i>	<i>virtūt-</i>	<i>homin-</i>	<i>corpor-</i>	M./F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēx</i> (<i>rēg-s</i>)	<i>virtūs</i>	<i>hómō</i>	<i>córpus</i>	—	—
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēg-is</i>	<i>virtútis</i>	<i>hóminis</i>	<i>cóporis</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-is</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēg-ī</i>	<i>virtútī</i>	<i>hóminī</i>	<i>cóporī</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēg-em</i>	<i>virtútem</i>	<i>hóminem</i>	<i>córpus</i>	<i>-em</i>	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēg-e</i>	<i>virtúte</i>	<i>hómine</i>	<i>córpore</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>

¹ As has been pointed out before, English derivatives can also be helpful in remembering the base; e.g., *iter*, *itineris*, *journey*: *itinerary*; *cor*, *cordis*, *heart*: *cordial*; *custōs*, *custōdis*, *guard*: *custodian*.

<i>Nom.</i>	rég-ēs	virtútēs	hóminēs	córpora	-ēs	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	rég-um	virtútum	hóminum	cóporum	-um	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	rég-ibus	virtútibus	homínibus	corpóribus	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	rég-ēs	virtútēs	hóminēs	córpora	-ēs	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	rég-ibus	virtútibus	homínibus	corpóribus	-ibus	-ibus

GENDER

Rules have been devised to assist you in remembering the gender of the many third declension nouns, but, aside from the fact that those denoting human beings are masculine or feminine according to sense, the exceptions to most of the other rules are numerous.² The safest procedure is to learn the gender of each noun as you first encounter it.³

TRANSLATION

In translating (as well as declining), take very careful note of the fact that a third declension noun may be modified by a first or second declension adjective; e.g., *great king* in Latin is *magnus rēx*, *magnī rēgis*, etc., *true peace* is *vēra pāx*, *vērae pācis*, etc. While an adjective and noun must agree in number, gender, and case, the spelling of their endings will not necessarily be identical.

Because some of the endings of third declension nouns are identical to the endings of different cases of nouns in other declensions (e.g., the dative singular -ī is the same as the genitive singular and the masculine nominative plural in the second declension), it is absolutely essential when reading and translating not only to pay attention to word order and context but also to recognize a particular noun's declension. Again, meticulous study of the vocabulary is the key to success.

² However, the following rules have few or no exceptions:

Masculine

-or, -ōris (*amor*, -ōris; *labor*, -ōris; *arbor*, *tree*, is a principal exception)

-tor, -tōris (*victor*, -tōris; *scriptor*, -tōris, *writer*)

Feminine (including a large group of abstract nouns)

-tās, -tātis (*vēritās*, -tātis, *truth*; *libertās*, -tātis)

-tūs, -tūtis (*virtūs*, -tūtis; *senectūs*, -tūtis, *old age*)

-tūdō, -tūdinis (*multitūdō*, -tūdinis; *pulchritūdō*, -tūdinis)

-tiō, -tiōnis (*nātiō*, -tiōnis; *drātiō*, -tiōnis)

Neuter

-us (*corpus*, *corporis*; *tempus*, *temporis*; *genus*, *generis*)

-e, -al, -ar (*mare*, *maris*, *sea*; *animal*, *animālis*)

-men (*carmen*, *carminis*; *nōmen*, *nōminis*)

The gender of nouns following these rules will not be given in the notes.

³ A helpful device is to learn the proper form of some adjective like *magnus*, -a, -um, with each noun. This practice provides an easily remembered clue to the gender and is comparable to learning the definite article with nouns in Romance languages. For example: *magna virtūs*, *magnum corpus*, *magnus labor*.

VOCABULARY

- āmor, amōris, m.,** *love* (amorous, enamored; cp. **amō, amīcus**)
cārmēn, cārminis, n., *song, poem* (charm)
cīvitās, cīvitātis, f., *state, citizenship* (city; cp. **cīvis**, Ch. 14)
cōrpus, cōrporis, n., *body* (corps, corpse, corpuscle, corpulent, corporal, corporeal, corporate, corporation, incorporate, corsage, corset)
hómō, hómīnis, m., *human being, man* (homicide, homage; homo sapiens, but not the prefix homo-; cp. **hūmānus** and **vir**)
lābor, labōris, m., *labor, work, toil; a work, production* (laboratory, be-labor, laborious, collaborate, elaborate; cp. **labōrō**, Ch. 21)
littera, -ae, f., *a letter of the alphabet; litterae, -ārum, pl.,* *a letter (epistle), literature* (literal, letters, belles-lettres, illiterate, alliteration)
mōs, mōris, m., *habit, custom, manner; mōrēs, mōrum, pl.,* *habits, morals, character* (mores, moral, immoral, immorality, morale, morose)
nōmen, nōminis, n., *name* (nomenclature, nominate, nominative, nominal, noun, pronoun, renown, denomination, ignominy, misnomer)
pāx, pācis, f., *peace* (pacify, pacific, pacifist, appease, pay)
rēgina, -ae, f., *queen* (Regina, regina, reginal; cp. **regō**, Ch. 16)
rēx, régis, m., *king* (regal, regalia, regicide, royal; cp. **rajah**)
tēmpus, tēmporis, n., *time; occasion, opportunity* (tempo, temporary, contemporary, temporal, temporize, extempore, tense [of a verb])
tērra, -ae, f., *earth, ground, land, country* (terrestrial, terrace, terrier, territory, inter [verb], parterre, subterranean, terra cotta)
ūxor, uxōris, f., *wife* (uxorial, uxorious, uxoricide)
virgō, virginis, f., *maiden, virgin* (virgin, virginal, virginity, Virginia)
virtūs, virtūtis, f., *manliness, courage; excellence, character, worth, virtue* (virtuoso, virtuosity, virtual; cp. **vir**)
**nōvus, -a, -um, new; strange (novel, novelty, novice, innovate)
post, prep. + acc., *after, behind* (posterity, posterior, posthumous, post mortem, P.M. = post meridiem, preposterous, post- as a prefix, post-graduate, postlude, postwar, etc.; cp. **postrēmum**, Ch. 40)
sub, prep. + abl. with verbs of rest, + acc. with verbs of motion, *under, up under, close to* (sub- or by assimilation suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sus-, in countless compounds: subterranean, suburb, succeed, suffix, suggest, support, sustain)
aúdeō, audēre, aūsus sum (the unusual third principal part of this "semi-deponent" verb is explained in Ch. 34), *to dare* (audacious, audacity)
nēcō (1), *to murder, kill* (internecine; related to **noceō**, Ch. 35, and **necro-** from Gk. **nekros**).**

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Secundās litterās discipulae herī vidēbās et dē verbīs tum cōgitābās.
2. Fēminae sine morā cīvitātem dē insidiīs et exitiō malō monēbunt.

3. Rēx et rēgīna igitur crās nōn audēbunt ibi remanēre.
4. Mōrēs Graecōrum nōn erant sine culpīs vitiisque.
5. Quādo hominēs satis virtūtis habēbunt?
6. Corpora vestra sunt sāna et animī sunt plēnī sapientiae.
7. Propter mōrēs hūmānōs pācem vērā nōn habēbimus.
8. Poteritne cīvītās perīcula temporum nostrōrum superāre?
9. Post bellum multōs librōs dē pāce et remediis bellī vidēbant.
10. Officia sapientiamque oculis animī possumus vidēre.
11. Without sound character we cannot have peace.
12. Many students used to have small time for Greek literature.
13. After bad times true virtue and much labor will help the state.
14. The daughters of your friends were dining there yesterday.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Homō sum. (*Terence.)
2. Nihil sub sōle novum (*Ecclesiastes.—sōl, sōlis, m., *sun*.—novum: sc. est.)
3. Carmina nova dē adulēscentiā virginibus puerisque nunc cantō. (Horace.—cantāre, *to sing*.)
4. Laudās fortūnam et mōrēs antīquae plēbis. (*Horace.—plēbs, plēbis, f., *the common people*.)
5. Bonī propter amōrem virtūtis peccāre ōdērunt. (Horace.—peccāre, *to sin*.—ōdērunt, defective vb., 3d per. pl., *to hate*.)
6. Sub prīncipe dūrō temporibusque malīs audēs esse bonus. (Martial.—prīnceps, -cipis, m., *chief, prince*; dūrus, -a, -um, *hard, harsh*.)
7. Populus stultus virīs indignīs honōrēs saepe dat. (Horace.—honor, -nōris, *honor, office*.—indignus, -a, -um, *unworthy*.)
8. Nōmina stultōrum in parietibus et portīs semper vidēmus. (Cicero.—The desire to scribble names and sentiments in public places is as old as antiquity!—pariēs, -etis, m., *wall of a building*.)
9. Ōtium sine litterīs mors est. (*Seneca.—mors, mortis, f., *death*.)
10. Multae nātiōnēs servitūtem tolerāre possunt; nostra cīvītās nōn potest. Praeclāra est recuperātiō libertātis. (Cicero.—nātiō, -ōnis = Eng.—servitūs, -tūtis, *servitude*.—praeclārus, -a, -um, *noble, remarkable*.—recuperātiō, -ōnis, *recovery*.—libertās, -tātis = Eng.)
11. Nihil sine magnō labōre vīta mortālibus dat. (Horace.—mortālis, -tālis, *a mortal*.)
12. Quōmodo in perpetuā pāce salvī et liberī esse poterimus? (Cicero.—quōmodo, *how*.)
13. Glōria in altissimīs Deō et in terrā pāx hominibus bonae voluntātis. (*Luke.—altissimīs, abl. pl., *the highest*.—voluntās, -tātis, *will*.)

THE RAPE OF LUCRETIA

Tarquinius Superbus erat rēx Rōmānōrum, et Sextus Tarquinius erat fīlius malus tyrannī. Sextus Lucrētiam, uxōrem Collātīnī, rapuit, et fēmina bona, propter magnum amōrem virtūtis, sē necāvit. Rōmānī antīquī virtūtem animōsque Lucrētiaē semper laudābant et Tarquiniōs culpābant.

(Livy I.58; Tarquinius Superbus was Rome's last king, Collatinus a Roman nobleman; according to legend, the rape of Lucretia led to the overthrow of the Tarquin dynasty, the end of monarchy, and the establishment of the Roman Republic in 509 B.C.—**rapuit**, *raped*.—**sē**, *herself*.—**necāvit**, a past tense form.)



Tarquin and Lucretia
Titian, 1570–75

Akademie der Bildenden Kuenste, Vienna, Austria

CATULLUS DEDICATES HIS POETRY BOOK

Cornēliō, virō magnae sapientiae, dabō pulchrum librum novum. Cornēlī, mī amīce, librōs meōs semper laudābās, et es magister doctus literārū! Quārē habē novum labōrem meum: fāma librī (et tua fāma) erit perpetua.

(Catullus I, prose adaptation; see L.I. 1. Catullus dedicated his first book of poems to the historian and biographer Cornelius Nepos.—**doctus**, *-a, -um*, *learned, scholarly*.)

ETYMOLOGY

From what Latin word do you suppose It. **uomo**, Sp. **hombre**, and Fr. **homme** and **on** are derived?

“Tense” meaning the “time” of a verb comes from **tempus** through old

Fr. *tens*; but “tense” meaning “stretched tight” goes back to *tendō, tendere, tetendī, tēnsūm, to stretch*.

In late Latin *civitas* came to mean *city* rather than *state*, and thus it became the parent of the Romance words for city: It. *città*, Sp. *ciudad*, Fr. *cit  *.

In the readings

2. solar, solstice.—novel, novelty, novice, novitiate, innovate, renovate.
3. chant, enchant, incantation, cant, recant, canto, cantabile, precentor.
4. plebeian, plebe, plebiscite. 5. peccant, peccadillo. 6. dour, duration, endure, obdurate. 13. volunteer, involuntary.

It may prove helpful to list the Romance and English equivalents of three of the suffixes given in n. 2.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French	English
-t��s, -t��tis v��rit��s ant��quit��s	-t�� verit�� antichit��	-dad verdad antig��edad	-t�� v��rit�� antiquit��	-ty verity (truth) antiquity
-ti��, -ti��nis n��ti�� rati��	-zione nazione razione	-ci��n naci��n raci��n	-tion nation ration	-tion nation ration
-tor, -t��ris inventor actor	-tore inventore attore	-tor inventor actor	-teur inventeur acteur	-tor inventor actor

LAT  NA EST GAUDIUM—ET   TILIS!

Salv  te, et discipul   et discipulae! Quid nunc agitis? You are beginning to see by now that Latin is living everywhere in our language; in fact, it’s a *r  ra avis* these days who considers Latin a dead language. To anyone who does, you might quip, **quot homin  s, tot sententiae**—an old proverb from the 2nd cen. B.C. comic playwright Terence meaning, freely, *there are as many opinions as there are men*.

Notice **terra** in the Vocab.: we met “subterranean” in the last chapter, now do you think of ET? In the 1980s the little guy was everybody’s favorite *ExtraTerrestrial* (from *extr  *, prep. + acc., *beyond*, + **terra**). Until he became familiar with the terrain, he was in a **terra incognita**; but once he’d learned the territory he felt he was on **terra firma** (look all four of those up in your Funk and Wagnall’s—if you need to!). And, speaking of movies, Stephen Spielberg’s top-grossing *Jurassic Park* reminded us all that *Tyrannosaurus rex* was truly both a “tyrant” and a “king” (though Spielberg’s “velociraptors” were certainly terrifying “swift-snatchers,” from the Lat. adj. **v  l  x**, *fast*, as in “velocity,” + **raptor**, a third decl. noun based on the verb **rapere**, *to seize, snatch, grab*). **Lat  nam semper am  bitis—val  te!**

8

Third Conjugation: Present Infinitive, Present, Future, and Imperfect Indicative, Imperative

The third conjugation, particularly in its present system tenses (present, future, and imperfect), is the most problematic of the four Latin conjugations. Because the stem vowel was short (-e-) and generally unaccented, unlike the stem vowels of the other three conjugations (-ā- in the first, -ē- in the second, and -ī- in the fourth, introduced in Ch. 10—cf. *laudāre*, *monēre*, and *audīre* with *ágere*), it had undergone a number of sound and spelling changes by the classical period. The surest procedure, as always, is to memorize the following paradigms; a little extra effort invested in mastering these forms now will pay rich dividends in every subsequent chapter.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ág-ō	(<i>I lead</i>)
Sg.	2. ág-is	(<i>you lead</i>)
	3. ág-it	(<i>he, she, it leads</i>)
	1. ágimus	(<i>we lead</i>)
Pl.	2. ágitis	(<i>you lead</i>)
	3. águnt	(<i>they lead</i>)

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ág-am	(<i>I shall lead</i>)
	2. ág-ēs	(<i>you will lead</i>)
	3. ág-et	(<i>he, she, it will lead</i>)
	1. agémus	(<i>we shall lead</i>)
	2. agétis	(<i>you will lead</i>)
	3. ág-ent	(<i>they will lead</i>)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

1. ag-ēbam (*I was leading, used to lead, etc.*)
Sg. 2. ag-ēbās (*you were leading, etc.*)
3. ag-ēbat (*he, she, it was leading, etc.*)
1. ag-ēbāmus (*we were leading, etc.*)
Pl. 2. ag-ēbātis (*you were leading, etc.*)
3. ag-ēbant (*they were leading, etc.*)

PRESENT IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

2. Sg. age (*lead*) 2. Pl. agite (*lead*)

PRESENT INFINITIVE

As **-āre** and **-ēre** by this time immediately indicate to you the first and the second conjugations respectively, so **-ere** will indicate the third. Once again you can see the importance of meticulous vocabulary study, including attention to macrons: you must be especially careful to distinguish between second conjugation verbs in **-ēre** and third conjugation verbs in **-ere**.

PRESENT STEM AND PRESENT INDICATIVE

According to the rule for finding the present stem, you drop the infinitive ending **-re** and have **age-** as the present stem. To this you would naturally expect to add the personal endings to form the present indicative. But in fact the short, unaccented stem vowel disappears altogether in the first person singular, and it was altered to **-i-** in the second and third persons singular and the first and second persons plural, and appears as **-u-** in the third plural. Consequently, the practical procedure is to memorize the endings.¹

FUTURE INDICATIVE

The striking difference of the future tense in the third conjugation (and the fourth, as we shall see in Ch. 10) is the lack of the tense sign **-bi-**. Here **-ē-** is the sign of the future in all the forms except the first singular, and by contraction the stem vowel itself has disappeared.

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE

The imperfect tense is formed precisely according to the rules learned for the first two conjugations (present stem + **-bam**, **-bās**, etc.), except that

¹ This mnemonic device may help: (a) for the present use an IOU (i in 4 forms, o in the first, u in the last); (b) for the future you have the remaining vowels, a and e. It may also be helpful to note that the vowel alternation is exactly the same as that seen in the future endings of first and second conjugation verbs (**-bō**, **-bis**, **-bit**, **-bimus**, **-bitis**, **-bunt**).

the stem vowel has been lengthened to *-ē-*, yielding forms analogous to those in the first and second conjugations.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE

Also in accordance with the rule already learned, the second person singular of the present imperative is simply the present stem; e.g., *mitte* (from *mittere*, *to send*), *pōne* (*pōnere*, *to put*). In the plural imperative, however, we see again the shift of the short, unaccented *-e-* to *-i-*: hence, *mittite* and *pōnite* (not **mittete* or **pōnete*).

The singular imperative of *dūcere* was originally *dūce*, a form seen in the early writer Plautus. Later, however, the *-e* was dropped from *dūce*, as it was from the imperatives of three other common third conjugation verbs: *dic* (*dicere*, *say*), *fac* (*facere*, *do*), and *fer* (*ferre*, *bear*). The other verbs of this conjugation follow the rule as illustrated by *age*, *mitte*, and *pōne*; the four irregulars, *dic*, *dūc*, *fac*, and *fer*, should simply be memorized.

VOCABULARY

Cicerō, *Cicerōnis*, m., (*Marcus Tullius*) *Cicero* (Ciceronian, cicerone)
cōpia, -ae, f., *abundance*, *supply*; *cōpiae*, -ārum, pl., *supplies*, *troops*, *forces*
 (copious, copy, cornucopia)

frāter, *frātris*, m., *brother* (fraternal, fraternity, fraternize, fratricide)

laus, *laūdis*, f., *praise*, *glory*, *fame* (laud, laudable, laudation, laudatory, magna cum laude; cp. *laudō*)

libertās, *libertātis*, f., *liberty* (cp. *liber*, *liberō*, Ch. 19, *liberālis*, Ch. 39)

ratiō, *ratiōnis*, f., *reckoning*, *account*; *reason*, *judgment*, *consideration*; *system*; *manner*, *method* (ratio, ration, rational, irrational, ratiocination)

scrīptor, *scrīptōris*, m., *writer*, *author* (scriptorium; cp. *scrībō* below)

sōror, *sorōris*, f., *sister* (sororal, sororate, sororicide, sorority)

victōria, -ae, f., *victory* (victorious; see *Latīna Est Gaudium*, Ch. 5, and cp. *vincō* below)

dum, conj., *while*, *as long as*, *at the same time that*; + subjunctive, *until*

ad, prep. + acc., *to*, *up to*, *near to*, in the sense of "place to which" with verbs of motion; contrast the dat. of indirect object (administer, ad hoc, ad hominem). In compounds the *d* is sometimes assimilated to the following consonant so that *ad* may appear, for instance, as *ac-* (*accipiō*: *ad-capiō*), *ap-* (*appellō*: *ad-pellō*), *a-* (*aspiciō*: *ad-spiciō*).

ex or *ē*, prep. + abl., *out of*, *from*, *from within*; *by reason of*, *on account of*; following cardinal numbers, *of* (exact, except, exhibit, evict). The Romans used *ex* before consonants or vowels; *ē* before consonants only. Like *ad* and many other prepositions, *ex/ē* was often used as a prefix in compounds, sometimes with the *x* assimilated to the following consonant; e.g., *excipiō*, *ēdūcō*, *ēventus*, *efficiō* from *ex* + *faciō*, etc.

nūquam, adv., *never* (cp. **umquam**, Ch. 23)

tāmen, adv., *nevertheless, still*

ágō, **ágere**, **égī**, **áctum**, *to drive, lead, do, act; pass, spend* (life or time);

grātiās agere + dat., *to thank someone*, lit., *to give thanks to* (agent, agenda, agile, agitate, active, actor, action, actual, actuate)

dēmónstrō (1), *to point out, show, demonstrate* (demonstrable, demonstration, demonstrative; see the demonstrative pronouns in Ch. 9)

discō, **discere**, **dídici**, *to learn* (cp. **discipulus**, **discipula**)

dóceō, **docēre**, **dócuī**, **dóctum**, *to teach* (docent, docile, document, doctor, doctrine, indoctrinate)

dúcō, **dúcere**, **dúxi**, **dúctum**, *to lead; consider, regard; prolong* (ductile, abduct, adduce, deduce, educe, induce, produce, reduce, seduce)

gérō, **gérere**, **géssi**, **géstum**, *to carry; carry on, manage, conduct, wage, accomplish, perform* (gerund, gesture, gesticulate, jest, belligerent, congest, digest, suggest, exaggerate, register, registry)

scrībō, **scrībere**, **scrípsi**, **scríptum**, *to write, compose* (ascribe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, inscribe, proscribe, postscript, rescript, scripture, subscribe, transcribe, scribble, scrivener, thrive)

tráhō, **tráhere**, **tráxi**, **tráctum**, *to draw, drag; derive, acquire* (attract, contract, retract, subtract, tractor, etc.; see Etymology section below)

víncō, **víncere**, **víci**, **víctum**, *to conquer, overcome* (convince, convict, evince, evict, invincible, Vincent, victor, Victoria, vanquish)

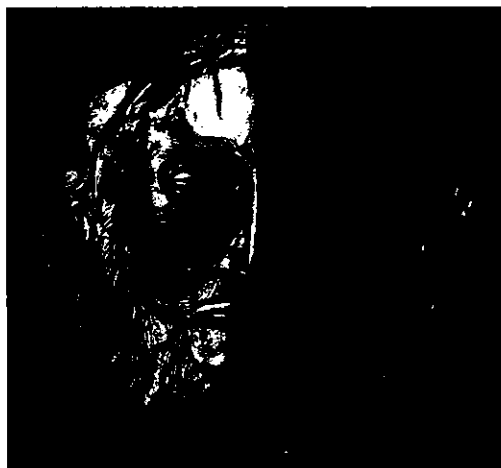
PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Tempora nostra nunc sunt mala; vitia nostra, magna.
2. Quāre soror mea uxōri tuae litterās scrībit (scrībet, scrībēbat)?
3. Tyrannus populum stultum ē terrā vestrā dūcet (dūcit, dūcēbat).
4. Ubi satis ratiōnis animōrumque in hominibus erit?
5. Cōpia vērae virtūtis multās culpās superāre poterat.
6. In liberā cīvitate adulēscēntiam agēbāmus.
7. Rēgem malum tolerāre numquam dēbēmus.
8. Post parvam moram multa verba dē insidiis scrīptōrum stultōrum scrībēmus.
9. The body will remain there under the ground.
10. Write (sg. and pl.) many things about the glory of our state.
11. Does reason always lead your (pl.) queen to virtue?
12. We shall always see many Greek names there.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Frāter meus vītam in ōtiō semper aget. (Terence.)
2. Age, age! Iuvā mē! Dūc mē ad secundum filium meum. (Terence.—
age, age = *come, come!*)

3. Ō amīcī, libertātem perdimus. (Laberius.—**perdere**, to destroy.)
4. Nova perīcula populō Rōmānō expōnam sine morā. (Cicero.—**expōnere**, to set forth.)
5. Numquam perīculum sine perīculō vincēmus. (Publilius Syrus.)
6. Ex meīs errōribus hominibus rēctum iter dēmōnstrāre possum. (Seneca.—**error**, -rōris.²—**rēctus**, -a, -um, right.—**iter**, itineris, n., road, way.)
7. Catullus Mārcō Tullīō Cicerōnī magnās grātiās agit. (Catullus.—See “Thanks a Lot, Tully!” Ch. 27.)
8. Eximia fōrma virginis oculōs hominum convertit. (Livy.—**eximius**, -a, -um, extraordinary.—**convertere**, to turn around, attract.)
9. Agamemnon magnās cōpiās ē terrā Graecā ad Trōiam dūcet, ubi multōs virōs necābit. (Cicero.—Agamemnon, -nonis.)



Gold funerary mask of “Agamemnon”
Mycenae, 16th century B.C.

National Archaeological Museum, Athens, Greece

10. Amor laudis hominēs trahit. (Cicero.)
11. Auctōrēs pācis Caesar cōservābit. (Cicero.—**auctor**, -tōris, author.—**Caesar**, -saris.)
12. Inter multās cūrās labōrēsque carmina scrībere nōn possum. (Horace.—**inter**, prep. + acc., among.)
13. Dum in magnā urbe dēclāmās, mī amīce, scrīptōrem Trōiānī bellī in ōtiō relegō. (Horace.—**urbs**, urbis, f., city.—**dēclāmāre**, to declaim.—**Trōiānus**, -a, -um.—**relegere**, to re-read.)
14. Nōn vītae, sed scholae, discimus. (*Seneca.—**vītae** and **scholae**, datives expressing purpose; see S.S., p. 443—**schola**, -ae, school.)
15. Hominēs, dum docent, discunt. (*Seneca.)
16. Ratiō mē dūcet, nōn fortūna. (Livy.)

² Hereafter in the notes, when a Latin word easily suggests an English derivative, the English meaning will be omitted.

CICERO ON THE ETHICS OF WAGING WAR

Civitas bellum sine causā bonā aut propter iram gerere nōn dēbet. Si fortunās et agrōs vitāsque populī nostrī sine bellō dēfendere poterimus, tum pācem cōservāre dēbēbimus; sī, autem, nōn poterimus esse salvī et servāre patriam libertātemque nostram sine bellō, bellum erit necessārium. Semper dēbēmus dēmōstrāre, tamen, magnum officium in bellō, et magnam clēm-entiam post victōriam.

(Cicero, *Dē Officiis* 1.11.34–36 and *Dē Rē Publicā* 3.23.34–35, and see L.A. 7 for a fuller adaptation.—*causa*, -ae.—*dēfendere*.—*autem*, conj., *however*.—*necessārius*, -a, -um.—*clēmēntia*, -ae.)

ETYMOLOGY

Also connected with *trahō* are: abstract, detract, detraction, distract, distraction, distraught, extract, protract, portray, portrait, retreat, trace, tract, tractable, intractable, traction, contraction, retraction, trait, treat, treaty, train, training.

In the readings

6. rectitude; cp. Eng. cognate “right.”—itinerary, itinerant. 11. kaiser, czar. 14. “School” comes through Lat. *schola* from Greek *scholē*, *leisure*. “Waging War”: causation; defense, defensive; necessary; clement, clemency.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! With this chapter’s copious new vocabulary, you can see again what a veritable linguistic cornucopia (a “horn of plenty,” from *cōpia* + *cornū*, *horn*, which is cognate with “cornet”!) you have in Latin. **Scriptor** is one of a large group of masc. third decl. nouns formed by replacing the -um of a verb’s fourth principal part with -or, a suffix meaning essentially *one who performs the action of the verb*. So, a **monitor**, -tōris, is *one who advises*, i.e., *an advisor*; an **amātor** is *a lover*; etc. What would be the similarly formed nouns from *docēre* and *agō*? Look at the other verbs introduced in this chapter and at the vocabularies in the previous chapters; what other such -or nouns can you form and recognize?

The point is that if you know one Latin root word, then you will often discover and be able to deduce the meanings of whole families of words: the verb *discere*, e.g., is related to *discipulus* and *discipula*, of course, and also to the noun *disciplīna*. I like to point out that “discipline” is *not* “punishment” but “learning.” If you saw the popular 1993 film *Man Without a Face*, you heard lots of Latin, including a favorite old injunction and the motto of England’s Winchester College, **aut discere aut discēde**, *either learn or leave* (I have this posted on my office door). You’ll be learning, not leaving, I have no doubt, but for now, **valēte, discipulī et discipulae!**

9

Demonstratives *Hic, Ille, Iste*; Special *-īus* Adjectives

DEMONSTRATIVES

The Latin demonstratives (from *dēmōnstrāre*, to point out) function either as pronouns or adjectives equivalent to English *this/these* and *that/those*; the declension generally follows that of *magnus*, *-a*, *-um* (see Ch. 4), with the exception of the forms underlined in the following paradigms (which, as always, should be memorized by repeating the forms aloud, from left to right, *hic, haec, hoc; huius, huius, huius*; etc.).

	<i>ille, that, those</i>			<i>hic, this, these</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>ille</u>	illa	<u>illud</u>	hic	<u>haec</u>	<u>hoc</u>
<i>Gen.</i>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>illius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>	<u>huius</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	<u>illi</u>	<u>illi</u>	<u>illi</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>	<u>huic</u>
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	<u>illud</u>	hunc	hanc	<u>hoc</u>
<i>Abl.</i>	illo	illa	illo	hoc	haec	hoc
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	illi	illae	illa	hi	hae	<u>haec</u>
<i>Gen.</i>	illorum	illarum	illorum	horum	harum	<u>horum</u>
<i>Dat.</i>	illis	illis	illis	his	his	his
<i>Acc.</i>	illos	illas	illa	hos	has	<u>haec</u>
<i>Abl.</i>	illis	illis	illis	his	his	his

DECLENSION

Iste, ista, istud, *that (near you), that of yours, such*, follows the declension of **ille**: *nom.* iste, ista, istud; *gen.* istius, istius, istius; *dat.* istī, istī, istī; etc. Be ready to give all the forms orally.

Again, all three demonstratives follow the pattern of **magnus, -a, -um** quite closely, entirely in the plural with the exception of the neuter **haec**. The most striking differences are in the distinctive genitive and dative singular forms (shared by the nine other special adjectives discussed below) and the **-c** in several forms of **hic**, a shortened form of the demonstrative enclitic **-ce**. Note that **huius** and **huic** are among the few words in which **ui** functions as a diphthong; for the special pronunciation of **huius** (= **hui-yus**) see the Introduction (p. xli).

USAGE AND TRANSLATION

In general the demonstratives point out persons or things either near the speaker (**hic liber**, *this book = this book of mine, this book here*) or near the addressee (**iste liber**, *that book, that book of yours, that book next to you*), or distant from both (**ille liber**, *that book = that book over there, that book of his or hers*). **Ille** and **hic** are sometimes equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, respectively, and occasionally they have little more force than our personal pronouns, *he, she, it, they*; **ille** can also mean *the famous . . .*; **iste** is sometimes best translated *such*, and occasionally has a disparaging sense, as in **ista ira**, *that awful anger of yours*.

When demonstratives modify nouns, they function as adjectives; since they are by nature emphatic, they regularly precede the nouns they modify. The following examples will provide practice with some of the more troublesome forms.

hic liber , <i>this book</i>	hanc cīvitātem , <i>this state</i>
ille liber , <i>that book</i>	huic cīvitātī , <i>to this state</i>
illius librī , <i>of that book</i>	illī cīvitātī , <i>to that state</i>
illī librī , <i>those books</i>	illae cīvitātēs , <i>those states</i>
illī librō , <i>to that book</i>	haec cīvitās , <i>this state</i>
illō librō , <i>by that book</i>	haec cōnsilia , <i>these plans</i>
istius amīcī , <i>of that friend (of yours)</i>	hoc cōnsilium , <i>this plan</i>
istī amīcī , <i>those friends (of yours)</i>	hōc cōnsiliō , <i>by this plan</i>
istī amīcō , <i>to that friend (of yours)</i>	huic cōnsiliō , <i>to this plan</i>

When used alone, demonstratives function as pronouns (from Lat. **prō**, *for, in place of*, + **nōmen**, *name, noun*) and can commonly be translated as *this man, that woman, these things*, and the like, according to their gender, number, and context.

hic, this man
hanc, this woman
hunc, this man
haec, this woman
haec, these things
istum, that man
istārum, of those women

ille, that man
illa, that woman
illa, those things
huius, of this man or woman¹
illī, to that man or woman¹
illī, those men

SPECIAL *-ius* ADJECTIVES

The singular of nine adjectives of the first and the second declensions is irregular in that the genitive ends in *-ius* and the dative in *-ī*, following the pattern of *illius* and *illī* above. Elsewhere in the singular and throughout the plural these are regular adjectives of the first and the second declensions, following the pattern of *magnus, -a, -um*.²

	sōlus, -a, -um, <i>alone, only</i>			alius, alia, aliud, <i>another, other</i>		
Singular						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlus	sōla	solum	alius	alia	aliud
<i>Gen.</i>	sōlius	sōlius	sōlius	alterius ³	alterius	alterius
<i>Dat.</i>	sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	aliī	aliī	aliī
<i>Acc.</i>	solum	solam	solum	aliū	aliā	aliud
<i>Abl.</i>	sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	aliō	aliā	aliō
Plural						
<i>Nom.</i>	sōlī	sōlae etc.	sōla	aliī	aliae etc.	alia

The nine adjectives in this group can be easily remembered via the acronym UNUS NAUTA, each letter of which represents the first letter of one of the adjectives (and which at the same time includes one of the nine words, *ūnus*, and even reminds you that *nauta*, though a first declension noun, is masculine, hence the masculine form *ūnus*). Note, too, that each of the nine words indicates some aspect of number:

¹ As a rule, the neuter was used as a pronoun only in the nominative and the accusative. In the genitive, the dative, and the ablative cases the Romans preferred to use the demonstrative as an adjective in agreement with the noun for "thing"; e.g., *huius rei, of this thing*.

² Except for the neuter singular form *aliud* (cp. *illud*).

³ This form, borrowed from *alter*, is more common than the regular one, *alius*.

UNUS:

ūnus, -a, -um (ūnīus, etc.), *one*

nūllus, -a, -um (nūllīus, etc.), *no, none*

ūllus, -a, -um, *any*

sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only*

NAUTA:

neuter, neutra, neutrum, *neither*

alius, -a, -ud, *another, other*

uter, utra, utrum, *either, which (of two)*

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole, entire*

alter, altera, alterum, *the other (of two)*

VOCABULARY

lōcus, -ī, m., *place; passage in literature*; pl., **lōca**, -ōrum, n., *places, region*; **lōcī**, -ōrum, m., *passages in literature* (allocate, dislocate, locality, locomotion)

mōrbus, -ī, m., *disease, sickness* (morbid, morbidity)

stūdium, -iī, n. *eagerness, zeal, pursuit, study* (studio, studious; cp. studeō, Ch. 35)

hic, **haec**, **hoc**, *this; the latter*; at times weakened to *he, she, it, they* (ad hoc)

ille, **illa**, **illud**, *that; the former; the famous; he, she, it, they*

iste, **ista**, **istud**, *that of yours, that; such*; sometimes with contemptuous force

ālius, -a, -ud, *other, another*; **āliī** . . . **āliī**, *some . . . others* (alias, alibi, alien)

āter, **ātera**, **āterum**, *the other (of two), second* (alter, alteration, alternate, alternative, altercation, altruism, adulterate, adultery)

neúter, **neútra**, **neútrum**, *not either, neither* (neutrality, neutron)

nūllus, -a, -um, *not any, no, none* (null, nullify, nullification, annul)

sōlus, -a, -um, *alone, only, the only*; **nōn solum** . . . **sed étiam**, *not only . . . but also* (sole, solitary, soliloquy, solo, desolate, sullen)

tōtus, -a, -um, *whole, entire* (total, totality, factotum, in toto)

ūllus, -a, -um, *any*

ūnus, -a, -um, *one, single, alone* (unit, unite, union, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, unique, unison, universal, university)

úter, **útra**, **útrum**, *either, which (of two)*

énim, postpositive conj., *for, in fact, truly*

in, prep. + acc., *into, toward; against* (also **in** + abl., *in, on*, see Ch. 3).

In compounds **in-** may also appear as **il-**, **ir-**, **im-**; and it may have its literal meanings or have simply an intensive force. (Contrast the inseparable negative prefix **in-**, *not, un-, in-*.)

nímis or **nímium**, adv., *too, too much, excessively*

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. *Hic* tōtus liber litterās Rōmānās semper laudat.
2. *Hī* igitur illīs deābus herī grātiās agēbant.
3. Illud dē vitīis istīus rēgīnae nunc scribam, et ista poenās dabit.
4. Neuter alterī plēnam cōpiam pecūniae tum dabit.
5. Potestne laus ūllīus terrae esse perpetua?
6. Labor ūnīus numquam poterit hās cōpiās vincere.
7. Mōrēs istīus scrīptōris erant nimis malī.
8. Nūllī magistrī, tamen, sub istō vērā docēre audēbant.
9. Valēbitne pāx in patriā nostrā post hanc victōriam?
10. Dum illī ibi remanent, aliī nihil agunt, aliī discunt.
11. Cicero was writing about the glory of the other man and his wife.
12. The whole state was thanking this man's brother alone.
13. On account of that courage of yours those (men) will lead no troops into these places tomorrow.
14. Will either book be able to overcome the faults of these times?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Ubi illās nunc vidēre possum? (Terence.)
2. *Hic* illam virginem in mātirimōnium dūcet. (Terence.—*mātirimōnium*, -ī.)
3. Huic cōnsiliō palmam dō. (Terence.—*palmā*, -ae, *palm branch* of victory.)
4. Virtūtem enim illīus virī amāmus. (Cicero.)
5. Sōlus hunc iuvāre potes. (Terence.)
6. Poena istīus ūnīus hunc morbum cīvītātis relevābit sed perīculum semper remanēbit. (Cicero.—*relevāre*, to relieve, diminish.)
7. *Hī* enim dē exitiō huius cīvītātis et tōtīus orbis terrārum cōgitant. (Cicero.—*orbis*, *orbis*, m., *circle*, *orb*; *orbis terrārum*, idiom, *the world*.)
8. Est nūllus locus utrī hominī in hāc terrā. (Martial.)
9. Nōn sōlum ēventus hoc docet—iste est magister stultōrum!—sed etiam ratiō. (Livy.—*ēventus*, *outcome*.)

WHEN I HAVE . . . ENOUGH!

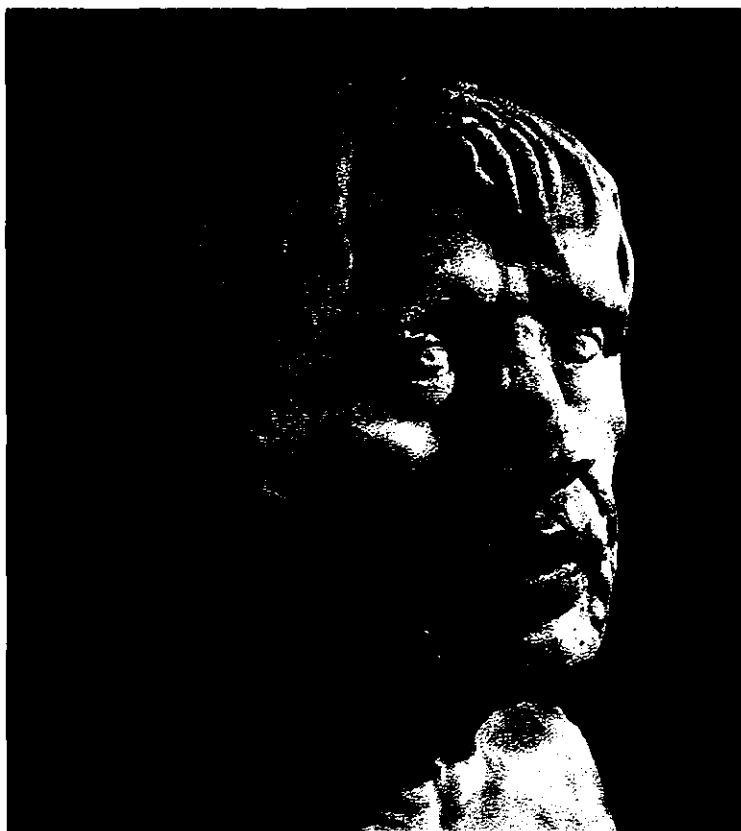
Habet Āfricānus mīliēns, tamen captat.
Fortūna multīs dat nimis, satis nūllī.

(*Martial 12.10; meter: choliambic.—Āfricānus, -ī, a personal name.—mīliēns, call it *millions*.—captāre, to hunt for legacies.)

Sī vīs studēre philosophiae animōque, hoc studium nōn potest valēre sine frūgālītate. Haec frūgālītās est paupertās voluntāria. Tolle, igitur, istās excūsatiōnēs: “Nōndum satis pecūniae habeo. Sī quandō illud ‘satis’ ha-

bēbō, tum mē tōtum philosophiae dabō." Incipe nunc philosophiae, nōn pecūniae, studēre.

(Seneca, *Epistulae* 17.5.—*vīs*, irreg. form, *you wish*.—*studēre* + *dat.*, *to be eager for, devote oneself to*.—*frūgālītās* -*tātis*.—*paupertās*, -*tātis*, *small means, poverty*.—*voluntārius*, -*a*, -*um*.—*tollere*, *to take away*.—*excūsatiō*, -*ōnis*.—*nōndum*, *adv.*, *not yet*.—*incipe*, *imper.*, *begin*.)



Seneca (the Younger)
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Naples, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

A few examples of *in-* as a prefix connected with the preposition: invoke, induce, induct, inscribe, inhibit, indebted.

Some examples of *in-* as an inseparable negative prefix: invalid, innumerable, insane, insuperable, intolerant, inanimate, infamous, inglorious, impecunious, illiberal, irrational.

Latin *ille* provided Italian, Spanish, and French with the definite article and with pronouns of the third person; and Latin *ūnus* provided these languages with the indefinite article. Some of these forms and a few other derivatives are shown in the following table:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ille, illa	il, la	el, la	le, la
ille, illa	egli, ella	él, ella	il, elle
ūnus, ūna	un(o), una	un(o), una	un, une
tōtus	tutto	todo	tout
sōlus	solo	solo	seul
alter	altro	otro	autre

Fr. *là* (*there*) comes from *illāc* (*viā*), an adverbial form meaning *there* (*that way*); similarly, It. *là* and Sp. *allá*.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here is a mysterious old inscription, found on a hitching post out west in Dodge City:

TOTI
EMUL
ESTO

Aha!—looks like the newly learned dat. of *tōtus* + *emul*, like *simul*, *simultaneously*? + some form of *sum*, *es*, *est*, the exotic future imperative, perhaps? (NOT!—that old post was just “to tie mules to”!)

Here are some more vocab. items useful for Latin conversation and other classroom activities: *surgere*, *to rise, stand up* (surge, resurgence, insurgence); *sedēre*, *to sit* (sedentary); *ambulāre*, *to walk* (ambulatory, amble, ambulance); *aperīre* (fourth conj.), *to open* (aperture); *claudere*, *to close* (clause, closet); *dēclīnāre*; *coniugāre*; *crēta*, -ae, *chalk* (cretaceous); *ērāsūra*, -ae, *eraser*; *stīlus*, -ī, *pen or pencil* (actually a stylus); *tabula*, -ae, *chalkboard* (tabular, tabulate); *tabella*, -ae, the diminutive form of *tabula*, *notebook, writing pad* (tablet); *iānua*, -ae, *door* (janitor, Janus, January); *fenestra*, -ae, *window*; *cella*, -ae, *room* (cell); *sella*, -ae, *chair*; *mēnsa*, -ae, *table*; *podium*, -ī. Now you’ll know just what to do when your instructor says to you, *Salvē, discipula* (or *discipule*)! *Quid agis hodiē?* Surge ex sellā tuā, ambulā ad tabulam, et dēclīnā “hic, haec, hoc.” Next thing you know, you’ll be speaking Latin—not so difficult (even Roman toddlers did!): *semper valēte, amīcae amīcīque!*

Fourth Conjugation and -iō Verbs of the Third

This chapter introduces the last of the regular conjugations, in the active voice, the fourth conjugation (illustrated here by **audiō, audire, audīvī, audītum, to hear**) and **-iō** verbs of the third (illustrated by **capīō, capere, cēpi, captum, to take, seize**). Like the first two conjugations, the fourth is characterized by a long stem vowel; as seen in the paradigm below, the **-i-** is retained through all the present system tenses (present, future, imperfect), although it is shortened before vowels as well as before final **-t**. Certain third conjugation verbs are formed in the same way in the present system, except that the **-i-** is everywhere short and **e** appears as the stem vowel in the singular imperative (**cape**) and the present active infinitive (**capere**). **Agō** is presented alongside these new paradigms for comparison and review (see Ch. 8).

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ágō	aúdi-ō	cápi-ō	(I hear, take)
Sg.	2. ágis	aúdi-s	cápi-s	(you hear, take)
	3. ágit	aúdi-t	cápi-t	(he, she, it hears, takes)
	1. ágimus	audímus	cápi-mus	(we hear, take)
Pl.	2. ágitis	audítis	cápit-is	(you hear, take)
	3. águnt	aúdiunt	cápiunt	(they hear, take)

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ágam	aúdi-am	cápi-am	(I shall hear, take)
Sg.	2. ágēs	aúdi-ēs	cápi-ēs	(you will hear, take)
	3. áget	aúdi-et	cápi-et	(he, she, it will hear, take)
	1. agémus	audiémus	capiémus	(we shall hear, take)
Pl.	2. agétis	audiétis	capiétis	(you will hear, take)
	3. ágent	aúdient	cápi-ent	(they will hear, take)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. agébam	audi-ébam	capi-ébam	(I was hearing, taking)
Sg.	2. agébās	audi-ébās	capi-ébās	(you were hearing, taking)
	3. agébat	audi-ébat	capi-ébat	(he, she, it was hearing, taking)
	1. agēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus	(we were hearing, taking)
Pl.	2. agēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis	(you were hearing, taking)
	3. agébant	audiébant	capiébant	(they were hearing, taking)

PRESENT IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

Sg.	2. áge	aúdī	cápe	(hear, take)
Pl.	2. ágite	audī-te	cápi-te	(hear, take)

CONJUGATION OF *Audiō*

The *-īre* distinguishes the infinitive of the fourth conjugation from the infinitives of the other conjugations (*laud-āre*, *mon-ēre*, *ág-ere*, *aud-īre*, *cá-pere*).

As in the case of the first two conjugations, the rule for the formation of the present indicative is to add the personal endings to the present stem (*audī-*). In the third person plural this rule would give us **audi-nt* but the actual form is *audi-unt*, an ending reminiscent of *águnt*.

For the future of *audiō* a good rule of thumb is this: shorten the *ī* of the present stem, *audi-*, and add the future endings of *agō*: *-am*, *-ēs*, *-et*, *-ēmus*, *-ētis*, *-ent*. Once again, as in the third conjugation, *-ē-* is the characteristic vowel of the future.

The imperfect is formed with *-iē-*, instead of simply the stem vowel *-ī-*, before the *-bā-* tense sign, so that the forms are *audiēbam*, *audiēbās*, etc. (rather than **audībam*, etc., as might be expected).

The imperatives, however, follow exactly the pattern of the first and second conjugations, i.e., the singular is the same as the present stem (*audī*) and the plural merely adds *-te* (*audīte*).

CONJUGATION OF *Capiō*

The infinitive *capere* is clearly an infinitive of the third conjugation, not of the fourth. The imperative forms also show that this is a verb of the third conjugation.

The present, future, and imperfect indicative of *capiō* follow the pattern of *audiō*, except that *capiō*, like *agō*, has a short *-i-* in *cāpis*, *cāpimus*, *cāpitis*.

Note again very carefully the rule that the *-i-* appears in all present system active indicative forms for both fourth and third *-iō* verbs, and remember that two vowels, *-iē-*, appear before the *-bā-* in the imperfect.

VOCABULARY

amīcītia, -ae, f., *friendship* (cp. *amō*, *amīca*, *amīcus*)

cupīditās, *cupīditātis*, f., *desire, longing, passion; cupidity, avarice* (cp. *cupīo*, Ch. 17)

hōra, -ae, f., *hour, time*

nātūra, -ae, f., *nature* (natural, preternatural, supernatural; cp. *nāscor*, Ch. 34)

senectūs, *senectūtis*, f., *old age* (cp. *senex*, Ch. 16)

tīmor, *tīmōris*, m., *fear* (timorous; cp. *timeō*, Ch. 15)

vērītās, *vērītātis*, f., *truth* (verify, veritable, verity; cp. *vērus*, *vērō*, Ch. 29)

via, -ae, f., *way, road, street* (via, viaduct, deviate, devious, obvious, pervious, impervious, previous, trivial, voyage, envoy)

volūptās, *volūptātis*, f., *pleasure* (voluptuary, voluptuous)

beātus, -a, -um, *happy, fortunate, blessed* (beatific, beatify, beatitude, Beatrice)

quoniam, conj., *since, inasmuch as*

cum, prep. + abl., *with*. As a prefix *cum* may appear as *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*, *col-*, *co-*, and means *with, together, completely*, or simply has an intensive force (complete, connect, corroborate, collaborate)

audiō, *audīre*, *audīvī*, *audītum*, *to hear, listen to* (audible, audience, audit, audition, auditory; cp. *audītor*, Ch. 16)

capiō, *cāpere*, *cēpī*, *cāptum*, *to take, capture, seize, get*. In compounds the *-a-* becomes *-i-*, *-cipiō*: *ac-cipiō*, *ex-cipiō*, *in-cipiō*, *re-cipiō*, etc. (capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captive, captor)

dīcō, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictum*, *to say, tell, speak; name, call* (dictate, dictum, diction, dictionary, dight, ditto, contradict, indict, edict, verdict)

fāciō, *fācere*, *fēcī*, *fāctum*, *to make, do, accomplish*. In compounds the *-a-* becomes *-i-*, *-ficiō*: *cōn-ficiō*, *per-ficiō*, etc. (facile, fact, faction, factotum, facsimile, faculty, fashion, feasible, feat)

fūgiō, *fūgere*, *fūgī*, *fūgitūrum*, *to flee, hurry away; escape; go into exile; avoid, shun* (fugitive, fugue, centrifugal, refuge, subterfuge)

veníō, venīre, vénī, vēntum, to come (advent, adventure, avenue, convene, contravene, covenant, event, inconvenient, intervene, parvenu, prevent, provenience)

inveníō, invenīre, -vénī, -vēntum, to come upon, find (invent, inventory)

vívō, vívere, víxī, víctum, to live (convivial, revive, survive, vivacity, vivid, vivify, viviparous, vivisection, victual, vittle; cp. *vīta*)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Quid discipulae hodiē discere dēbent?
2. Frātrēs nihil cum ratiōne herī gerēbant.
3. Ille magnam virtūtem labōris et studiī docēre saepe audet.
4. Hic dē senectūte scrībēbat; ille, dē amōre; et alius, dē libertāte.
5. Ex librīs ūnūs virī nātūrā hārum insidiārum dēmōstrābimus.
6. Istī sōlī victōriam nimis amant; neuter dē pāce cōgitat.
7. Ubi cīvitas ūllōs virōs magnae sapientiae audiet?
8. Ex illīs terrīs in hunc locum cum amīcīs vestrīs venīte.
9. Post paucās hōrās sorōrem illius invenīre poterāmus.
10. Cōpia vestrae utrum virum ibi numquam capient.
11. Alter Graecus remedium huius morbi inveniet.
12. Carmina illius scrīptōris sunt plēna nōn solum vēritātis sed etiam virtūtis.
13. We shall then come to your land without any friends.
14. While he was living, nevertheless, we were able to have no peace.
15. The whole state now shuns and will always shun these vices.
16. He will, therefore, thank the queen and the whole people.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Cupiditātem pecūniae glōriaeque fugite. (Cicero.)
2. Officiū meum faciam. (*Terence.)
3. Fāma tua et vīta līliae tuae in perīculum crās venient. (Terence.)
4. Vīta nōn est vívere sed valēre. (Martial.)
5. Semper magnō cum timōre incipiō dīcere. (Cicero.— **incipiō, -ere, to begin.**)
6. Sī mē dūcēs, Mūsa, corōnam magnā cum laude capiam. (Lucretius.— **Mūsa, -ae, Muse.** — **corōna, -ae, crown.**)
7. Vīve memor mortis; fugit hōra. (Persius.— **memor, adj. nom. sg. m. or f., mindful.** — **mors, mortis, f., death.**)
8. Rapite, amīcī, occāsiōnem dē hōrā. (Horace.— **rapiō, -ere, to snatch, seize.** — **occāsiō, -ōnis, f., opportunity.**)
9. Paucī veniunt ad senectūtem. (*Cicero.)
10. Sed fugit, intereā, fugit tempus. (Virgil.— **intereā, adv., meanwhile.** — The verb is repeated for emphasis.)
11. Fāta viam invenient. (*Virgil.— **fātum, -i, fate.**)

12. Bonum virum nātūra, nōn ōrdō, facit. (*Publius Syrus.—ōrdō, -dinis, m., rank.)
 13. Obsequium parit amīcōs; vēritās parit odium. (Cicero.—obsequium, -iī, compliance.—pariō, -ere, to produce.—odium, -iī, hate.)

THE INCOMPARABLE VALUE OF FRIENDSHIP

Nihil cum amīcitiā possum comparāre; dī hominibus nihil melius dant. Pecūniam aliī mālunt; aliī, corpora sāna; aliī, fāmam glōriamque; aliī, voluptātēs—sed hī virī nimium errant, quoniam illa sunt incerta et ex fortūnā veniunt, nōn ex sapientiā. Amīcitia enim ex sapientiā et amōre et mōribus bonīs et virtūte venit; sine virtūte amīcitia nōn potest esse. Sī nūllōs amīcōs habēs, habēs vītā tyrannī; sī inveniēs amīcum vērum, vīta tua erit beāta.

(Cicero, *Dē Amīcitiā*, excerpts; see L.A. 6.—comparāre.—melius, better.—mālunt, prefer.—incertus, -a, -um, uncertain.)

ETYMOLOGY

Audiō is the ultimate ancestor of these surprising descendants: “obey” through Fr. *obéir* from Lat. *obēdire* (*ob* + *audire*); “obedient” (*ob* + *audiēns*); “oyez, oyez” from Fr. *ouir*, Lat. *audire*.

In the readings

5. incipient, inception. 6. museum, music.—corona, coronation, coronary, coroner, corolla, corollary. 7. memory, memoir, commemorate. 8. rapid, rapture, rapacious. 13. obsequious.—odium, odious. “Friendship”: comparable.—certainty.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Do you remember being introduced to masc. -or nouns formed from the fourth principal parts of verbs? (That was back in Ch. 8.) Well, there are lots of others related to the new verbs in this chapter: **auditor**, Eng. *auditor*, *listener*, is one; can you find others? Look at the section on Etymological Aids in the App., p. 435–42 below, and you’ll learn a great deal more about word families, including another group of third decl. nouns, mostly fem., formed by adding the suffix -iō (-iōnis, -iōnī, etc.) to the same fourth principal part. Such nouns generally indicate the performance or result of an action, e.g., **auditiō**, **auditiōnis**, f., *listening*, *hearing*, and many have Eng. derivatives in -ion (like “audition”). Another example from this chapter’s Vocab. is **dictiō**, (*the act of*) *speaking*, *public speaking*, which gives us such Eng. derivatives as “diction” (the manner or style of one’s speaking or writing), “dictionary,” “benediction,” “contradiction,” etc. How many other Latin nouns and Eng. derivatives can you identify from the new verbs in this chapter? Happy hunting, but in the meantime **tempus fugit**, so I’ll have to say **valēte!**

11

Personal Pronouns Ego, Tū, and Is; Demonstratives Is and Īdem

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A personal pronoun is a word used in place of a noun (remember **prō** + **nōmen**) to designate a particular person, from the speaker's point of view: the first person pronoun indicates the speaker himself or herself (Lat. **ego**/**nōs**, *I/me, we/us*), the second person pronoun indicates the person(s) addressed by the speaker (**tū/vōs**, *you*), and the third person indicates the person(s) or thing(s) the speaker is talking about (**is, ea, id**, and their plurals, *he/him, she/her, it, they/them*).

THE FIRST AND SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS Ego/Nōs, Tū/Vōs

While the first and second person pronouns are irregular in form, their declensions are quite similar to one another and are easily memorized; note that there are two different forms for the genitive plural.

1st Person—Ego, I

2nd Person—Tū, You

Singular

Nom.	égo	(I)	tū	(you)
Gen.	mēī	(of me)	tūī	(of you)
Dat.	mihi	(to/for me)	tibi	(to/for you)
Acc.	mē	(me)	tē	(you)
Abl.	mē	(by/with/from me)	tē	(by/with/from you)

Plural

<i>Nom.</i>	nōs	(we)	vōs	(you)
<i>Gen.</i>	nóstrum	(of us)	vétrum	(of you)
	nóstrī	(of us)	vétrī	(of you)
<i>Dat.</i>	nóbīs	(to/for us)	vóbīs	(to/for you)
<i>Acc.</i>	nōs	(us)	vōs	(you)
<i>Abl.</i>	nóbīs	(by/with/from us ¹)	vóbīs	(by/with/from you)

THE THIRD PERSON/DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN *is, ea, id*

The declension of the pronoun *is, ea, id* is comparable to those of *hic* and *ille* (Ch. 9), i.e., the pattern is that of *magnus, -a, -um* (Ch. 4), with the exception of the forms underlined below; note that the base is *e-* in all but four forms (including the alternate nominative plural *ī*).

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter
Singular					
<i>N.</i>	<u>is</u> (he ²)		<u>ea</u> (she ²)		<u>id</u> (it ²)
<i>G.</i>	<u>ei</u> s ³ (of him, his)		<u>ei</u> s (of her, her)		<u>ei</u> s (of it, its)
<i>D.</i>	<u>ei</u> (to/for him)		<u>ei</u> (to/for her)		<u>ei</u> (to/for it)
<i>A.</i>	<u>eu</u> m (him)		<u>ea</u> m (her)		<u>id</u> (it)
<i>A.</i>	<u>eo</u> (by/w./lfr. him)		<u>ea</u> (by/w./lfr. her)		<u>eo</u> (by/w./lfr. it)
Plural					
<i>N.</i>	<u>ei</u> , <u>ī</u> (they, masc.)		<u>ea</u> e (they, fem.)		<u>ea</u> (they, neut.)
<i>G.</i>	<u>eo</u> rum (of them, their)		<u>ea</u> rum (of them, their)		<u>eo</u> rum (of them, their)
<i>D.</i>	<u>ei</u> s (to/for them)		<u>ei</u> s (to/for them)		<u>ei</u> s (to/for them)
<i>A.</i>	<u>eo</u> s (them)		<u>ea</u> s (them)		<u>ea</u> (them)
<i>A.</i>	<u>ei</u> s (by/w./lfr. them)		<u>ei</u> s (by/w./lfr. them)		<u>ei</u> s (by/w./lfr. them)

USAGE

Since these pronouns are employed as substitutes for nouns, they are in general used as their corresponding nouns would be used: as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and the like.

Ego tibi (vóbīs) librōs dabō, *I shall give the books to you.*

Ego eī (eīs) librōs dabō, *I shall give the books to him or her (to them).*

Tū mē (nōs) nōn capiēs, *you will not capture me (us).*

¹ You will find that a preposition is used in Latin with most ablatives when the noun or pronoun in the ablative indicates a person.

² Also *this/that man, woman, thing*.

³ Pronounced *ei-yus* (cp. *huius*, Ch. 9).

Eī id ad nōs mittent, they (masc.) will send it to us.

Vōs eōs (eās, ea) nōn capiētis, you will not capture them (them).

Eae ea ad tē mittent, they (fem.) will send them (those things) to you.

Notice, however, that the Romans used the nominatives of the pronouns (*ego, tū, etc.*) *only* when they wished to stress the subject. Commonly, therefore, the pronominal subject of a Latin verb is not indicated except by the ending.

Eīs pecūniam dabō, I shall give them money.

Ego eīs pecūniam dabō; quid tū dabis? I shall give them money; what will you give?

Another point of usage: when *cum* was employed with the ablative of the personal pronouns (as well as the relative and reflexive pronouns, to be studied later), it was generally suffixed to the pronoun, rather than preceding it as a separate preposition: *eōs nobiscum ibi inveniēs, you will find them there with us.*

Notice also that the genitives of *ego* and *tū* (namely *meī, nostrum, nostrī; tuī, vestrum, vestrī*) were *not* used to indicate possession.⁴ To convey this idea, the Romans preferred the possessive pronominal adjectives, which you have already learned:

meus, -a, -um, my
noster, -tra, -trum, our

tuus, -a, -um, your
vester, -tra, -trum, your

English usage is comparable: just as Latin says *liber meus*, not *liber meī*, so English says *my book*, not *the book of me*.

The genitives of *is, ea, id*, on the other hand, were quite commonly used to indicate possession. Hence, while *eius* can sometimes be translated *of him/ of her/ of it*, it is very often best translated *his/her/its*; likewise *eōrum/eārum/ eōrum* can be rendered *of them*, but its common possessive usage should be translated *their*. Study the possessives in the following examples, in which *mittam* governs all the nouns.

Mittam (*I shall send*)

pecūniam meam (my money).

pecūniam nostram (our money).

pecūniam tuam (your money).

amicōs meōs (my friends).

amicōs nostrōs (our friends).

amicōs tuōs (your friends).

⁴ *Meī* and *tuī* were used as objective genitives (e.g., *timor tuī, fear of you*—see S.S., p. 442–43 below) and partitive genitives (or “genitives of the whole,” e.g., *pars meī, part of me*—see Ch. 15), *nostrī* and *vestrī* only as objective gens., and *nostrum* and *vestrum* only as partitive gens.

pecūniam vestram (<i>your money</i>).	amīcōs vestrōs (<i>your friends</i>).
pecūniam eius (<i>his, her money</i>).	amīcōs eius (<i>his, her friends</i>).
pecūniam eōrum (<i>their money</i>).	amīcōs eōrum (<i>their friends</i>).
pecūniam eārum (<i>their money</i>).	amīcōs eārum (<i>their friends</i>).

The possessive pronominal adjectives of the first and the second persons naturally agree with their noun in *gender, number, and case*, as all adjectives agree with their nouns. The possessive genitives **eius**, **eōrum**, and **eārum**, being genitive pronouns, remain unchanged regardless of the gender, number, and case of the noun on which they depend.

A last important point regarding possessives is the fact that Latin frequently omits them, except for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity. English, on the other hand, employs possessives regularly, and so you will often need to supply them in translating from Latin (just as you do the articles “a,” “an,” and “the”), in order to produce an idiomatic translation; e.g., **patriam amāmus**, *we love our country*.

Is, Ea, Id AS DEMONSTRATIVE

While commonly serving as Latin's third person pronoun, **is** was also used as a demonstrative, somewhat weaker in force than **hic** or **ille** and translatable as either *this/these* or *that/those*. In general you should translate the word in this way when you find it immediately preceding and modifying a noun (in the same number, gender, and case); contrast the following:

Is est bonus, *he is good*.

Is amīcus est vir bonus, *this friend is a good man*.

Vidēsne eam, *do you see her?*

Vidēsne eam puellam, *do you see that girl?*

DEMONSTRATIVE *Īdem, Eadem, Idem,* the Same

The very common demonstrative **īdem**, **eadem**, **idem**, *the same* (*man, woman, thing*), is formed simply by adding **-dem** directly to the forms of **is**, **ea**, **id**, e.g., gen. **eiusdem**, dat. **eīdem**, etc.; besides the singular nominatives **īdem** (masc., for ***isdem**) and **idem** (neut., rather than ***iddem**), the only forms not following this pattern exactly are those shown below, where final **-m** changes to **-n-** before the **-dem** suffix (for the full declension of **īdem**, see the Summary of Forms, p. 449 below).

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
<i>Acc.</i>	eūdem ⁵	eādem	idem
Plural			
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrūdem ⁵	eārūdem	eōrūdem

Like other demonstratives, **idem** may function as an adjective or a pronoun: **eōsdem mittō**, *I am sending the same men*; **dē eādem ratiōne cōgitābāmus**, *we were thinking about the same plan*.

VOCABULARY

cāput, **cāpitis**, n., *head; leader; beginning; life; heading; chapter* (cape = headland, capital, capitol, capitulate, captain, chief, chieftain, chef, cattle, chattels, cadet, cad, achieve, decapitate, recapitulate, precipice, occiput, sinciput, kerchief)

cōsul, **cōsulis**, m., *consul* (consular, consulate, consulship; cp. **cōnsilium**)

nēmō, **nūllius**,⁶ **nēminī**, **nēminem**, **nūllō**⁶ or **nūllā**, m. or f., *no one, nobody*

ēgo, **mēi**, *I* (ego, egoism, egotism, egotistical)

tū, **tūi**, *you*

is, **ea**, **id**, *this, that; he, she, it* (i.e. = **id est**, *that is*)

īdem, **ēadem**, **īdem**, *the same* (id., identical, identity, identify)

amicus, -a, -um, *friendly* (amicable, amiable, amiably—cp. **amō** and the nouns **amicus**, **amica**, and **amicitia**).

cārus, -a, -um, *dear* (caress, charity, charitable, cherish)

quod, conj., *because*

nēque, **nec**, conj. *and not, nor*; **nēque . . . nēque** or **nec . . . nec**, *neither . . . nor*

autē, postpositive conj., *however; moreover*

bēne, adv. of **bonus**, *well, satisfactorily, quite* (benediction, benefit, benefactor, beneficent, benevolent)

etiam, adv., *even, also*

intēlēgō, **intēlēgere**, **intēlēxī**, **intēlēctum**, *to understand* (intelligent, intellegentia, intelligible, intellect, intellectual; cp. **legō**, Ch. 18)

mittō, **mittere**, **mīsī**, **missum**, *to send, let go* (admit, commit, emit, omit, permit, promise, remit, submit, transmit, compromise, demise)

sentiō, **sentiō**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsū**, *to feel, perceive, think, experience* (assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, sentimental, scent)

⁵ Try pronouncing *eūdem or *eōrūdem rapidly and you will probably end up changing the -m- to -n- before -d-, just as the Romans did.

⁶ The genitive and ablative forms of **nūllus** are usually found in place of **nēminis** and **nēmine**.

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Eum ad eam cum aliō agricolā herī mittēbant.
2. Tū autem filiā beātā eius nunc amās.
3. Propter amīcitiam, ego hoc faciō. Quid tū faciēs, mī amīce?
4. Vōsne eāsdem litterās ad eum mittere crās audēbitis?
5. Dūc mē ad eius discipulā (ad eam discipulā), amābō tē.
6. Post labōrem eius grātiās magnās ei agēmus.
7. Tūne vērītatem in eō librō dēmōstrās?
8. Audē, igitur, esse semper idem.
9. Venitne nātūra mōrum nostrōrum ex nobīs sōlīs?
10. Dum ratiō nōs dūcet, valēbimus et multa bene gerēmus.
11. Illum timōrem in hōc virō ūnō invenīmus.
12. Sine labōre autem nūlla pāx in cīvitātem eōrum veniet.
13. Studium nōn solum pecūniae sed etiam voluptātis hominēs nimium trahit; aliī eās cupiditātēs vincere possunt, aliī nōn possunt.
14. His life was always dear to the whole people.
15. You will often find them and their friends with me in this place.
16. We, however, shall now capture their forces on this road.
17. Since I was saying the same things to him about you and his other sisters, your brother was not listening.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Virtūs tua mē amīcum tibi facit. (Horace.)
2. Id solum est cārum mihi. (Terence.—**cārus** and other adjectives indicating relationship or attitude often take the dat., translated *to* or *for*; see Ch. 35).
3. Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō. (Pliny.—**bene est**, idiom, *it is well*.)
4. Bene est mihi quod tibi bene est. (Pliny.)
5. "Valē." "Et tū bene valē." (Terence.)
6. Quid hī dē tē nunc sentiunt? (Cicero.)
7. Omnēs idem sentiunt. (*Cicero.—**omnēs**, *all men*, nom. pl.)
8. Videō nēminem ex eis hodiē esse amīcum tibi. (Cicero.—The subject of an infinitive is regularly in the acc., hence **nēminem**; add this to your list of acc. case uses, and see Ch. 25.)
9. Hominēs vidēre caput Cicerōnis in Rōstrīs poterant. (Livy.—Antony proscribed Cicero and had the great orator's head cut off and displayed on the Rostra!—**Rōstra**, **-ōrum**; see Etymology below.)
10. Nōn omnēs eadem amant aut eāsdem cupiditātēs studiaque habent. (Horace.)
11. Nec tēcum possum vīvere nec sine tē (*Martial.)
12. Vērus amīcus est alter idem. (Cicero.—Explain how **alter idem** can mean "a second self.")

CICERO DENOUNCES CATILINE IN THE SENATE

Quid facis, Catilīna? Quid cōgitās? Sentīmus magna vitia īnsidiāsque tuās. Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt. Hic tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Etiam in senātum venit; etiam nunc cōnsilia agere audet; oculīs dēsignat ad mortem nōs! Et nōs, bonī virī, nihil facimus! Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, cōsul et senātus dūcere dēbent. Cōnsilium habēmus et agere dēbēmus; sī nunc nōn agimus, nōs, nōs—apertē dicō—errāmus! Fuge nunc, Catilīna, et dūc tēcum amīcōs tuōs. Nōbīscum remanēre nōn potes; nōn tē, nōn istōs, nōn cōnsilia vestra tolerābō!

(Cicero, *In Catilīnam* 1.1. ff. Lucius Sergius Catilina, “Catiline,” masterminded a conspiracy against the Roman government during Cicero’s consulship; this excerpt is adapted from the first oration Cicero delivered against him, before the senate, in 63 B.C. See L.I. 5–6 and the reading passage in Ch. 14 below.—*senātus*, senate.—*dēsignāre*.—*mors*, *mortis*, f., death.—*apertē*, adv., openly.)



Cicero Denouncing Catiline in the Roman Senate
Cesare Maccari, 19th century
Palazzo Madama, Rome, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

Cārus was sometimes used in the sense of *expensive* just as Eng. “dear” and Fr. *cher* can be used.

In the sentences

9. **Rōstra**, the ramming beaks of captured ships affixed to the speakers' platform in the Roman Forum to attest a victory won in 338 B.C. at Antium (Anzio). These beaks gave their name to the platform. Though the pl. *rostra* is still the regular Eng. form, we sometimes use the sg. *rostrum*. "Cicero Denounces Catiline": senator, senatorial; senile.—designate, designation.—mortal, mortality.—aperture; cp. **aperīre**, to open.

Some Romance derivatives from the Lat. personal pronouns follow.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ego, tū	io, tu	yo, tu	je, tu
mihi, tibi	mi, ti		
mē, tē	me, te	me, te	me, moi, te, toi ⁷
nōs, vōs (nom.)	noi, voi	nosotros, vosotros ⁸	nous, vous
nōs, vōs (acc.)		nos, os	nous, vous

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae cārae! Notice the ending on that adj. **cārae**?—remember that when adjs. modify two nouns of different gender, the tendency is to have it agree with the one closer to it in the sentence. By the way, now you know the source of Freud's **ego** and **id**, and the meaning of the salutation **pāx vōbiscum/pāx tēcum**. And, you Caesar fans, can you believe that all three of the following have the same translation (well . . . sort of!): **Caesar, Caesar! Caesar eam videt. Caesar, cape eam!** According to tradition, Caesar's last words to the assassin Brutus were **et tū, Brūte?** (To which Brutus hungrily replied, according to the late great Brother Dave Gardner, "Nah, I ain't even et one yet!")

Did you notice in the Vocab. the origin of the abbreviations **i.e.** and **id.**? There are dozens of Latin abbreviations in current usage; for some others, besides those at the end of Ch. 6, see the list below, p. 492–93.

And remember those **-or/-iō** nouns? From the verbs in this Vocab. come **missor**, **missōris**, m., a shooter (of "missiles"—lit., a sender) and **missiō**, **missiōnis**, f., lit. a sending forth and used in classical Lat. for release from captivity, liberation (itself from **liberāre**, to free), discharge (from military service), dismissal, and, of course, mission; from compounds of **mittō** come a host of Latin nouns with further English derivatives such as "admission," "commission," "emission," "permission," etc. Can you think of others, both the Lat. nouns and the Eng. derivatives, from **mittō**? And how about **sentiō**?

Well, **tempus fugit**, so **pāx vōbiscum et valēte!**

⁷ Fr. **moi**, **toi** came from accented Lat. **mē**, **tē**, and Fr. **me**, **te** came from unaccented Lat. **mē**, **tē**.

⁸ **-otros** from **alterōs**.

Perfect Active System of All Verbs

You are already familiar with the formation and translation of the present, future, and imperfect tenses, the three tenses that constitute the present system, so-called because they are all formed on the present stem and all look at time from the absolute perspective of the present. In Latin, as in English, there are three other tenses, the perfect (sometimes called the “present perfect”), the future perfect, and the pluperfect (or “past perfect”), which constitute the “perfect system,” so-called because they are formed on a perfect (active or passive) stem and look at time from a somewhat different perspective.

Learning the forms for these three tenses in the active voice (the perfect passive system is taken up in Ch. 19) is a relatively easy matter, since verbs of all conjugations follow the same simple rule: perfect active stem + endings.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

To ascertain the perfect active stem of a Latin verb you must know the principal parts of the verb, just as you must similarly know the principal parts of an English verb if you want to use English correctly.¹ As you have

¹ In fact the principal parts of an English verb to some extent parallel those of a Latin verb:

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| (1) Present Tense: | praise | lead | take | see | sing | be/am |
| (2) Past Tense: | praised | led | took | saw | sang | was |
| (3) Past Participle: | praised | led | taken | seen | sung | been |

Note that, since the pres. indic. and the pres. inf. are normally identical in English, only one form need be given. Note also that the past participle is really a past passive participle like the Latin *laudātum*.

seen from your vocabulary study, most regular Latin verbs have four principal parts, as illustrated by **laudō** in the following paradigm:

1. Present Active Indicative: **laudō**, *I praise*
2. Present Active Infinitive: **laudāre**, *to praise*
3. Perfect Active Indicative: **laudāvī**, *I praised, have praised*
4. Perfect Passive Participle: **laudātum**, *praised, having been praised*

The principal parts of the verbs which have appeared in the paradigms are as follows:

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Pass. Partic.
laudō	laudāre	laudāvī , <i>I praised</i>	laudātum , <i>having been praised</i>
moneō	monēre	mónuī , <i>I advised</i>	mónitum , <i>having been advised</i>
ágō	ágere	égī , <i>I led</i>	áctum , <i>having been led</i>
cápiō	cápere	cépī , <i>I took</i>	cáptum , <i>having been taken</i>
aúdiō	audīre	audīvī , <i>I heard</i>	audītum , <i>having been heard</i>
sum	esse	fūī , <i>I was</i>	futūrum , <i>about to be</i>
póssum	pósse	pótuī , <i>I was able</i>	—

The first two principal parts, necessary for conjugating a verb in the present system, have been dealt with extensively already. As the first person singular of the perfect active indicative, which always ends in **-ī**, a verb's third principal part is analogous to its first (which is, of course, the first person singular of the present active indicative and regularly ends in **-ō**). The fourth principal part, while given in its neuter form in this book, is for regular transitive verbs the perfect passive participle, a fully declinable verbal adjective of the **-us/-a/-um** variety (**laudātus**, **-a**, **-um**, etc.—some uses of participles will be explained in Chs. 19 and 23–24). Verbs lacking a perfect passive participle substitute the accusative supine (see Ch. 38), and some verbs like **sum** and other intransitives substitute a future active participle (e.g., **futūrus** = **future**, **-a**, **-um**), while others like **possum** have no fourth principal part at all.

THE PERFECT ACTIVE STEM

While the first and second principal parts for regular verbs follow a very consistent pattern, there are no simple rules to cover the many variations in the third and fourth principal parts (though, as we have seen, most first conjugation verbs, marked by a [1] in the vocabularies, do follow the **-ō/-āre/-āvī/-ātum** pattern of **laudō**, and many second and fourth conjugation verbs follow the patterns of **moneō** and **audiō**); hence, as pointed out earlier, it is crucial to memorize all the principal parts in the vocabulary entry for each verb by both *saying them aloud* and *writing them out*. Your knowledge of English will help you in this memorization, since there are many derivatives from both the present stem and the perfect participial stem, as you have already discovered (e.g., “docile” and “doctor,” “agent” and “action,” etc.).

Once you know a verb's principal parts, finding the perfect active stem is easy: simply drop the final *-ī* which characterizes the third principal part of every verb. The stems for the sample verbs in the preceding list are: **laudāv-**, **monu-**, **ēg-**, **cēp-**, **audīv-**, **fu-**, and **potu-**. The following paradigms show you the endings for the three perfect system tenses.

Perfect Active Indicative

	<i>I praised, have praised</i>	<i>I led, have led</i>	<i>I was, have been</i>	Endings
Sg.	1. laudāv-ī	ēg-ī	fū-ī	-ī
	2. laudāv-istī	ēg-istī	fu-istī	-istī
	3. laudāv-it	ēg-it	fū-it	-it
Pl.	1. laudāvimus	ēgimus	fūimus	-imus
	2. laudāvistis	ēgistis	fuistis	-istis
	3. laudāverunt	ēgērunt	fuērunt	-ērunt, -ēre ²

Pluperfect Active Indicative

	<i>I had praised</i>	<i>I had been</i>	<i>Future Perfect Active Indicative</i> <i>I shall have praised</i>	<i>I shall have been</i>
Sg.	1. laudāv-eram	fū-eram	laudāv-erō	fū-erō
	2. laudāv-erās	fū-erās	laudāv-eris	fū-eris
	3. laudāv-erat	fū-erat	laudāv-erit	fū-erit
Pl.	1. laudāverāmus	fuerāmus	laudāverimus	fuérimus
	2. laudāverātis	fuerātis	laudāveritis	fuéritis
	3. laudāverant	fuerant	laudāverint	fuerint

The perfect endings (*-ī*, *-istī*, *-it*, etc.) are quite new and must be memorized. The pluperfect is in effect the perfect stem + **eram**, the imperfect of **sum**. The future perfect is in effect the perfect stem + **erō**, the future of **sum**, except that the third person plural is **-erint**, not **-erunt**.

USAGE, TRANSLATION, AND DISTINCTION FROM THE IMPERFECT

The perfect tense, like the imperfect, is sometimes translated as a simple past tense, hence both **puer amicum monuit** and **puer amicum monēbat** may in certain contexts be translated *the boy warned his friend*. But whereas the imperfect tense is like a video of the past, the perfect tense (from **perficlō**, **perficere**, **perfēcī**, **perfectum**, *to finish, complete*) is rather like a snapshot: with the imperfect the action is viewed as going on, repeated, or habitual, so a more exact translation of **puer amicum monēbat**, depending upon the

² The alternate ending **-ēre** (**laudāvēre**, **ēgēre**, **fuēre**), while fairly common, especially in Lat. poetry, appears only once or twice in this book.

context, might be *the boy was warning/kept warning/lused to warn his friend*. Conversely, the more static perfect tense looks back at an action as a single, completed event (*he warned his friend once*), or as an event that, although completed, has consequences for the present; in this latter case, you should regularly translate using the auxiliary “has/have” (*he has warned his friend, and so his friend is now prepared*).

The pluperfect (from **plūs quam perfectum**, *more than complete*, i.e., time “prior to the perfect”) and the future perfect are employed generally as they are in English and, like the perfect tense, generally look at the consequences of completed actions. Consider these English sentences, illustrating the pluperfect, perfect, and future perfect, respectively, and note the use of the English auxiliary verbs “had,” “has,” and “will have” (the past, present, and future tenses of the verb “to have”): “he had studied the material and so he knew it well”; “he has studied the material and so he knows it well”; “he will have studied the material and so he will know it well.” You can see from these examples how the three perfect system tenses parallel the three tenses of the present system; in the latter we simply look at events of the past, present, or future, while in the former we look at events of the past, present, or future and consider the impact of previously completed actions on those events.

VOCABULARY

adulēscēns, adulēscētis, m. and f., *young man or woman* (adolescent, adolescence, adult; cp. **adulēscēntia**)

ānnus, -ī, m., *year* (annals, anniversary, annuity, annual, biennial, perennial, centennial, millennium, superannuated)

Āsia, -ae, f., *Asia*, commonly referring to Asia Minor

Caēsar, Caēsarīs, m., *Caesar* (Caesarian, Caesarism, kaiser, czar, tsar)

māter, mātris, f., *mother* (maternal, maternity, matriarchy, matrimony, matricide, matriculate, matrilineal, matrix, matron)

mēdicus, -ī, m., and **mēdica, -ae**, f., *doctor, physician* (medic, medical, medicate, medicine, medicinal)

pāter, pātris, m., *father* (paternal, paternity, patrician, patrimony, patron, patronage, patronize, patter, padre, père; cp. **patria**)

patiēntia, -ae, f., *suffering: patience, endurance* (patient, impatient; cp. **patior**, Ch. 34)

prīncipium, -iī, n., *beginning* (principal, principle; cp. **prīnceps**, Ch. 28)

acērbus, -a, -um, *harsh, bitter, grievous* (acerbity, exacerbate)

prō, prep. + abl., *in front of, before, on behalf of, for the sake of, in return for, instead of, for, as*; also as prefix (pros and cons, pro- as a prefix)

dīū, adv., *long, for a long time*

nūper, adv., *recently*

āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *to lose, let go*

cádō, cādere, cécidī, cāsūrum, to fall (cadence, case, casual, cascade, chance, accident, incident, decadence, decay, deciduous)
crēō (1), to create (creation, creativity, creature, procreate)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Vōs nōbīs dē voluptātibus adūlēscentiae tum scrīpsistis.
2. Ratiōnēs alteriūs fīliae herī nōn fuērunt eaedem.
3. Nēmō in hanc viam ex utrā portā fūgerat.
4. Illī autem ad nōs cum medicā eius nūper vērērunt.
5. Illī adūlēscentēs ad nōs propter amīcitiā saepe veniēbant.
6. Eundem timōrem in istō cōsule sēnsimus.
7. Post paucās hōrās Caesar Asiā cēpit.
8. Illa fēmina beāta sōla magnā cupiditātem pācis sēnsit.
9. Potuistisne bonā vītā sine ūllā lībertāte agere?
10. Vēritās igitur fuit tōtī populō cāra.
11. Neuter medicus nōmen patris audīverat.
12. That friendly queen did not remain there a long time.
13. Our mothers had not understood the nature of that place.
14. However, we had found no fault in the head of our country.
15. They kept sending her to him with me.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

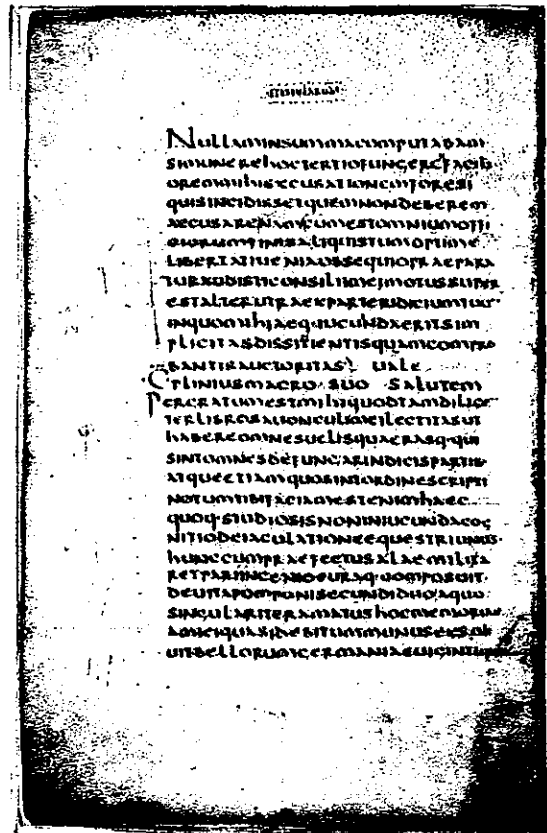
1. In prīncipiō Deus creāvit caelum et terrā; et Deus creāvit hominem. (Genesis.)
2. In triumphō Caesar praetulit hunc titulum: "Vēnī, vidī, vīcī." (Suetonius.—**triumphus, -ī, triumphal procession**, here celebrating his quick victory at Zela in Asia Minor in 47 B.C.—**praeferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, to display**.—**titulus, -ī, placard**.)
3. Vīxit, dum vīxit, bene. (*Terence.)
4. Adūlescēns vult diū vīvere; senex diū vīxit. (Cicero.—**vult, irreg., wishes**.—**senex, senis, m., old man**.)
5. Nōn ille diū vīxit, sed diū fuit. (*Seneca.)
6. Hui, dixistī pulchrē! (*Terence.—**hui, interj., comparable to Eng. "whee!"**—**pulchrē, adv. from pulcher**; advs. were commonly formed from adjs. in this way. See Chs. 26–27, and cp., e.g., **vērē** from **vērus**, **liberē** from **liber**, and the irregular **bene** from **bonus**.)
7. Sophoclēs ad summā senectūtem tragoediās fēcit. (*Cicero.—**Sophoclēs, -clis, the famous Athenian playwright**.—**summus, -a, -um, extreme**.—**tragedia, -ae, tragedy**.)
8. Illī nōn solum pecūniā sed etiam vītā prō patriā prōfūdērunt. (Cicero.—**prōfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, to pour forth**.)
9. Rēgēs Rōmā ā prīncipiō habuērunt; lībertātem Lūcius Brūtus Rōmānīs dedit. (Tacitus.—**ā + abl., from**.)

10. Sub Caesare autem libertatem perdidimus. (Laberius.—*perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, to destroy, lose.*)
11. Quandō libertās ceciderit, nēmō liberē dīcere audēbit. (Publius Syrus.)

**PLINY WRITES TO MARCELLINUS ABOUT THE DEATH OF
FUNDANUS' DAUGHTER**

Salvē, Marcelline! Haec tibi scrībō dē Fundānō, amīcō nostrō; is filiam cāram et bellam āmīsīt. Illa puella nōn XIII annōs vīxerat, sed nātūra eī multam sapientiam dederat. Mātre[m] patremque, frātrem sorōremque, nōs et aliōs amīcōs, magistrōs magistrāsque semper amābat, et nōs eam amābāmus laudābāmusque. Medicī eam adiuvāre nōn poterant. Quoniam illa autem magnōs animōs habuit, morbum nimis malum cum patientiā tolerāvit. Nunc, mī amīce, mitte Fundānō nostrō litterās dē fortūnā acerbā filiae eius. Valē.

(Pliny, *Epistulae* 5.16; see L.I. 40.—XIII annōs, for 13 years, acc. of duration of time, Ch. 37. Minicius Fundanus was a consul in A.D. 107; his daughter's funerary urn and the following epitaph were found in the family's tomb outside of



Page from manuscript of Pliny's *Epistulae*
(*Epist. III.4.8–9 and III.5.1–3*)
6th century A.D., Italy
The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York

Rome: D[is] M[ānibus] Miniciae Marcellae Fundānī (fīliae; v[ixit] a[nnōs] XII m[ēnsēs] XI d[ies] VII.—The bracketed text was abbreviated in the original inscription.—The *dī mānēs* were the *spirits of the dead*, who protected the deceased.—*mēnsēs*, *months*.—*dies*, *days*.)

DIAULUS STILL BURIES HIS CLIENTS

Nūper erat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus.

Quod vespillo facit, fēcerat et medicus.

(*Martial 1.47; meter: elegiac couplet.—*vespillō*, *-lōnis*, m., *undertaker*.—Diaulus' name is delayed for suspense.—*quod*, *what*.—*et* = *etiam*.)

ETYMOLOGY

Further examples of the help of English words in learning principal parts of Latin verbs are:

Latin Verb	Pres. Stem in Eng. Word	Perf. Partic. Stem in Eng. Word
videō	provide (vidēre)	provision (vīsum)
maneō	permanent (manēre)	mansion (mānsum)
vīvō	revive (vīvere)	victuals (vīctum)
sentiō	sentiment (sentīre)	sense (sēnsum)
veniō	intervene (venīre)	intervention (ventum)
faciō	facile (facere)	fact (factum)

The connection between Latin *pater* and *patria* (*father-land*) is obvious. However, although English “patriarch,” “patriot,” and “patronymic” have in them a stem, *patr-*, which is meaningful to one who knows the Latin words, nevertheless these English words are actually derived from Greek, in which the stem *patr-* is cognate with the same stem in Latin; cp. Greek *patér*, *father*; *pátrā* or *patrís*, *fatherland*; *patriá*, *lineage*.

In the readings

2. prefer, prelate.—title, titular. 8. confound, confuse, effuse, effusive, fuse, fusion, refund, refuse, transfusion. 10. perdition.

LATĪNA EST CAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulae discipulique cārī! As we saw in S. A. 2 above, Caesar is said to have proclaimed *vēnī*, *vidī*, *vīcī* in propagandizing his victory at Zela—a good example of the perfect tense, a “snapshot” of the action whose rapid conclusion the general wanted to emphasize. There are now some 20th-cen. variants on this boast: from the mall-masters, **VENI, VIDI, VISA**, “I came, I saw, I bought everything in sight!” and from the vegetarians, **VENI, VIDI, VEGI**, “I came, I saw, I had a salad.” Are you groaning?!—but remember, *patientia est virtūs*, and there may yet be worse to come: meantime, *rīdēte* (from *rīdēre*, *to smile*) et *valēte*!

13

Reflexive Pronouns and Possessives; Intensive Pronoun

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns differ from other pronouns in that they are used ordinarily only in the predicate and refer back to the subject. "Reflexive," which derives from *re-flexus*, -a, -um (*reflectō*, -ere, -*flexī*, -*flexum*, to bend back) means "bent back," and so reflexive pronouns "bend back" to the subject, or, to put it another way, they "reflect" or refer to the subject. English examples are:

Reflexive Pronouns

I praised *myself*.

Cicero praised *himself*.

Personal Pronouns

You praised *me*.

Cicero praised *him* (Caesar).

DECLENSION OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Since reflexive pronouns refer to the subject, they cannot serve as subjects of finite¹ verbs and they have no nominative case. Otherwise, the declension of the reflexives of the first and the second persons is the same as that of the corresponding personal pronouns.

¹ "Finite" verb forms are those which are limited (*finitus*, -a, -um, *having been limited, bounded*) by person and number; reflexives can serve as the subject of an infinitive, however, as you will see in Ch. 25.

The reflexive pronoun of the third person, however, has its own peculiar forms; these are easily recognizable because, as seen from the following chart, they are identical to the singular of *tū*, except that the nominative is lacking and the forms begin with *s-* rather than *t-*. Note also that the singular and plural are identical, or, to put it another way, singular and plural were not distinguished and did not need to be, since reflexives in fact “reflect” the number (as well as the gender) of the subject; e.g., *sē* is easily understood to mean *herself* in the sentence *fēmina dē sē cōgitābat* (*the woman was thinking about herself*) and *themselves* in the sentence *virī dē sē cōgitābant* (*the men were thinking about themselves*).

	1st Pers.	2nd Pers.	3rd Pers.
Singular			
Nom.	—	—	—
Gen.	mēi (<i>of myself</i>)	tūi	sūi (<i>of himself, herself, itself</i>)
Dat.	mihi (<i>to/for myself</i>)	tibi	sibi (<i>to/for himself, etc.</i>)
Acc.	mē (<i>myself</i>)	tē	sē (<i>himself, herself, itself</i>)
Abl.	mē (<i>by/w./fr. myself</i> ²)	tē	sē (<i>by/w./fr. himself, etc.</i>)
Plural			
Nom.	—	—	—
Gen.	nōstrī (<i>of ourselves</i>)	vēstrī	sūi (<i>of themselves</i>)
Dat.	nōbīs (<i>to/for ourselves</i>)	vōbīs	sibi (<i>to/for themselves</i>)
Acc.	nōs (<i>ourselves</i>)	vōs	sē (<i>themselves</i>)
Abl.	nōbīs (<i>by/w./fr. ourselves</i>)	vōbīs	sē (<i>by/w./fr. themselves</i>)

PARALLEL EXAMPLES OF REFLEXIVE AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS OF 1ST AND 2ND PERSONS.³

1. Tū laudāvistī tē, *you praised yourself.*
2. Cicerō laudāvit tē, *Cicero praised you.*
3. Nōs laudāvimus nōs, *we praised ourselves.*
4. Cicerō laudāvit nōs, *Cicero praised us.*
5. Ego scrīpsī litterās mihi, *I wrote a letter to myself.*
6. Cicerō scrīpsit litterās mihi, *Cicero wrote a letter to me.*

PARALLEL EXAMPLES OF REFLEXIVE AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS OF 3RD PERSON

1. Cicerō laudāvit sē, *Cicero praised himself.*
2. Cicerō laudāvit eum, *Cicero praised him* (e.g., Caesar).

²See Ch. 11, n. 1.

³The word order in these examples is modified for the sake of clarity.

3. Rōmānī laudāvērunt sē, *the Romans praised themselves.*
4. Rōmānī laudāvērunt eōs, *the Romans praised them* (e.g., the Greeks).
5. Puella servāvit sē, *the girl saved herself.*
6. Puella servāvit eam, *the girl saved her* (i.e., another girl).

REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVES

The reflexive possessives of the first and the second persons are identical with the regular possessives already familiar to you: **meus, tuus, noster, vester** (i.e., *my, my own; your, your own; etc.*). They will never cause you any difficulty.

The reflexive possessive of the third person, however, is the adjective **suus, sua, suum**, *his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)*. While the forms themselves are easily declined (on the same pattern as **tuus, -a, -um**, a regular first/second declension adjective), a few important points must be kept in mind regarding the word's usage and translation. First, like any adjective, **suus, -a, -um**, must agree with the noun it modifies in number, gender, and case. Its English translation, however, like that of the reflexive pronoun, must naturally reflect the gender and number of the subject to which it refers (e.g., *vir filium suum laudat, the man praises his [own] son*, vs. *fēmina filium suum laudat, the woman praises her [own] son*, and *virī patriam suam laudant, the men praise their [own] country*). Finally, the reflexive possessive adjective **suus, -a, -um** must be carefully distinguished from the nonreflexive possessive genitives **eius, eōrum, eārū** (*his/her, their*: see Ch. 11), which do not refer to the subject.

1. Cicerō laudāvit amīcum suum, *Cicero praised his (own) friend.*
2. Cicerō laudāvit amīcum eius, *Cicero praised his (Caesar's) friend.*
3. Rōmānī laudāvērunt amīcum suum, *the Romans praised their (own) friend.*
4. Rōmānī laudāvērunt amīcum eōrum, *the Romans praised their (the Greeks') friend.*
5. Fēmina scrīpsit litterās amīcīs suis, *the woman wrote a letter to her (own) friends.*
6. Fēmina scrīpsit litterās amīcīs eius, *the woman wrote a letter to his (or her, i.e., someone else's) friends.*
7. Fēmina scrīpsit litterās amīcīs eōrum, *the woman wrote a letter to their (some other persons') friends.*

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*

The intensive **ipse, ipsa, ipsum** follows the peculiar declensional pattern of the demonstratives in the genitive and the dative singular (i.e., gen. **ipsius, ipsius, ipsius**, dat. **ipsi, ipsi, ipsi**); otherwise, it is like **magnus, -a, -um**.⁴ The Romans used the intensive pronoun to emphasize a noun or pronoun of any person in either the subject or the predicate of a sentence; consequently its possible translations include *myself/ourselves* (1st pers.), *yourself/yourselves* (2nd pers.), and *himself/herself/itself/themselves* (3rd pers.), as well as *the very* and *the actual*, as illustrated in the following examples:

Cicerō **ipse** laudāvit mē, *Cicero himself praised me.*

Cicerō laudāvit mē **ipsum**, *Cicero praised me myself (i.e., actually praised me)*

Ipse laudāvi eius amicum, *I myself praised his friend.*

Fīlia scrīpsit litterās vōbīs **ipsis**, *your daughter wrote a letter to you yourselves.*

Cicerō vīdit Caesaris litterās **ipsās**, *Cicero saw Caesar's letter itself (i.e., Caesar's actual letter).*

VOCABULARY

dīvitiae, -ārum, f. pl., *riches, wealth* (cp. **dīves**, Ch. 32)

fāctum, -ī, n., *deed, act, achievement* (fact, faction, feat; cp. **faciō**)

signum, -ī, n., *sign, signal, indication; seal* (assign, consign, countersign, design, ensign, insignia, resign, seal, signet)

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pron., *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, etc., the very, the actual* (ipso facto, solipsistic)

quisque, quidque (gen. **cuiusque**; dat. **cuique**—cp. **quis**, Ch. 19), indefinite pron., *each one, each person, each thing*

sui, reflexive pron. of 3rd pers., *himself, herself, itself, themselves* (suicide, sui generis, per se)

dóctus, -a, -um, *taught, learned, skilled* (doctor, doctorate, doctrine, indoctrinate; cp. **doceō**)

fortúnātus, -a, -um, *lucky, fortunate, happy* (unfortunate; cp. **fortūna**)

sūus, -a, -um, reflexive possessive adj. of 3rd pers., *his own, her own, its own, their own*

nam, conj., *for*

ānte, prep. + acc., *before* (in place or time), *in front of*; adv., *before, previously*; not to be confused with Greek **anti**, *against* (antebellum, antedate, ante-room, anterior, antediluvian, A.M. = **ante merīdiem**, advance, advantage)

⁴ See the Summary of Forms, p. 448, for the full declension.

per, prep. + acc., *through*; with reflexive pron., *by*; **per-** (assimilated to **pel-** before forms beginning with **l-**), as a prefix, *through, through and through = thoroughly, completely, very* (perchance, perforce, perhaps, perceive, perfect, perspire, percolate, percussion, perchloride, pelucid)

olim, adv., *at that time, once, formerly; in the future*

alō, alere, alui, altum, *to nourish, support, sustain, increase; cherish* (alible, aliment, alimentary, alimony, coalesce, adolescence)

diligō, diligere, dilēxī, dilēctum, *to esteem, love* (diligent, diligence; cp. legō, Ch. 18)

iungō, iungere, iunxī, iunctum, *to join* (join, joint, junction, juncture, adjunct, conjunction, enjoin, injunction, subjunctive)

stō, stare, stēti, stātum, *to stand, stand still or firm* (stable, state, station, statue, stature, statute, establish, instant, instate, reinstate, stay; cp. praestō, Ch. 28)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Cōsulēs sē nec tēcum nec cum illīs aliīs iungēbant.
2. Tōtus populus Rōmānus lībertātem amīsit.
3. Rēx malus enim mē ipsum capere numquam potuit.
4. Ad patrem mātremque eōrum per illum locum tum fūgistis.
5. Dī animōs creant et eōs in corpora hominum ē caelō mittunt.
6. Ipsī per sē eum in Asiā nūper vīcērunt.
7. In hāc viā Cicerō medicum eius vīdit, nōn suum.
8. Nēmō fīliam acerbam cōsulis ipsīus diū diligere potuit.
9. Hī Cicerōnem ipsum sēcum iunxērunt, nam eum semper dilēxerant.
10. Fēmina ante illam hōram litterās suās mīserat.
11. Ille bonam senectūtem habuit, nam bene vīxerat.
12. Māter filium bene intellēxit, et adulēscēns eī prō patientiā grātiās ēgit.
13. However, those young men came to Caesar himself yesterday.
14. Cicero, therefore, will never join his (Caesar's) name with his own.
15. Cicero always esteemed himself and even you esteem yourself.
16. Cicero used to praise his own books and I now praise my own books.
17. The consul Cicero himself had never seen his (Caesar's) book.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

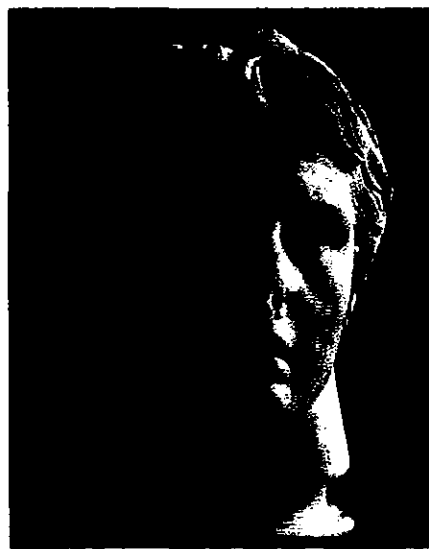
1. Ipse ad eōs contendēbat equitēsque ante sē mīsit. (Caesar.—**contendō, -ere, to hasten.**—**eques, equitis, m., horseman.**)
2. Ipsī nihil per sē sine eō facere potuērunt. (Cicero.)
3. Ipse signum suum et litterās suās ā prīncipiō recognōvit. (Cicero.—**recognōscō, -ere, -cognōvī, -cognitum, to recognize.**)
4. Quisque ipse sē diligit, quod quisque per sē sibi cārus est. (Cicero.)

5. Ex vitiō alteriūs sapiēns ēmendat suum. (*Publilius Syrus.—sapiēns, -entis, m., wise man, philosopher.—ēmendāre, to correct.)
6. Recēde in tē ipsum. (*Seneca.—recēdō, -ere, to withdraw.)
7. Animus sē ipse alit. (*Seneca.)
8. Homō doctus in sē semper dīvitiās habet. (Phaedrus.)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND THE POWER OF LITERATURE

Magnus ille Alexander multōs scriptōrēs factōrum suōrum sēcum semper habēbat. Is enim ante tumulum Achillis ōlim stetit et dīxit haec verba: "Fuiſtī fortūnātus, ō adulescēns, quod Homērum laudātōrem virtūtis tuae invēnistī." Et vērē! Nam, sine *Iliade* illā, idem tumulus et corpus eius et nōmen obruere potuit. Nihil corpus humānum cōservāre potest; sed litterae magnae nōmen virī magnī saepe cōservāre possunt.

(Cicero, *Prō Archiā* 24. — ille, usually when placed after the word it modifies, can mean *that famous*.—tumulus, -ī, tomb, grave.—Achillēs, -lis, m.—Homērus, -ī.—laudātōr, -tōris, one who praises [see Ch. 8, *Latīna Est Gaudium*], here chronicler.—vērē, adv. of vērus.—Ilias, -adis, f.—obruō, -ere, to overwhelm, bury.)



Alexander the Great
Pergamon, 3rd century B.C.
Archaeological Museum, Istanbul, Turkey

THE AUTHORITY OF A TEACHER'S OPINION

Magistrī bonī discipulīs sentiētiās suās nōn semper dīcere dēbent. Discipulī Pŷthagorae in disputātiōnibus saepe dīcēbant: "Ipse dīxit!" Pŷthgorās, cōrum magister philosophiae, erat "ipse": sentiētiāe eius etiam sine ratiōne valuērunt. In philosophiā autem ratiō sōla, nōn sentiētia, valēre dēbet.

(Cicero, *Dē Nātūrā Deōrum* 1.5.10.—Pŷthagorās, -ae, m.—disputātiō, -ōnis, argument, debate.—sc. id as direct obj. of ipse dīxit.)

ETYMOLOGY

The adj. **altus**, -a, -um, *high*, literally means *having been nourished*, and so, *grown large*; hence altitude, alto, contralto, exalt, hautboy, oboe.

In the readings

1. contend, contention, contentious.—equestrian; cp. **equus**, *horse*.
5. emend, emendation, mend. 6. recede, recession. “Alexander”: tumulus, tumular, tumulose.—laudatory. “Authority”: disputable, dispute, disputant, disputation, disputatious.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! If you’ve spent much time in court, or even watching *Perry Mason* reruns, you’ve doubtless encountered some legal Latin. **Ipse** turns up more than once in the lawyer’s lexicon: there’s **ipsō factō**, *by that very fact*; **ipsō jūre** (classical **iūre**), *by the law itself*; and **rēs ipsa loquitur**, *the matter speaks for itself*. And from the third pers. reflexive there’s **suī jūris** (**iūris**), lit. *of his own right*, i.e., legally competent to manage one’s own affairs. Not a legal term, but from the reflexive and common in Eng. is **suī generis**, lit. *of his/her/its own kind* (see **genus**, Ch. 18), used of a person or thing that is unique. Another common Eng. phrase, seen in the above reading on Pythagoras, is **ipse dixit**, used of any dogmatic or arbitrary statement; likewise from the intensive pronoun are the phrase **ipsissima verba**, *the very words* (of a person being quoted), the medical term “ipsilateral,” meaning “on or affecting the same side of the body” (from Lat. **latus**, **lateris**, n., *side*), and the word “solipsism,” for the philosophical theory that the self alone is the only reality or that it conditions our perception of reality.

By now you’ve had all the vocabulary needed to translate the famous quotation from Constantine, **in hōc signō vincēs** (*under this standard*—i.e., the cross—you shall prevail), seen in more recent decades on a well-known brand of cigarettes; freely it means, *You’ll win with this brand* (but would the U.S. Surgeon General agree?). Well, **tempus iterum fūgit: valēte!**



School of Athens, detail of Pythagoras and a boy
Raphael, 1508
Stanza della Segnatura
Vatican Palace, Vatican State

14

I-Stem Nouns of the Third Declension; Ablatives of Means, Accompaniment, and Manner

Some nouns of the third declension differ from those introduced in Ch. 7 in that they have a characteristic *i* in certain case endings. Because of this *i* these nouns are called *i*-stem nouns, and the rest are known as consonant-stems. As you will see from the following paradigms, the only new ending shared by all *i*-stems is the genitive plural in **-ium** (rather than simply **-um**); neuters have, in addition, **-ī** instead of **-e** in the ablative singular and **-ia** instead of **-a** in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; **vīs** is a common irregular *i*-stem and should be memorized (its gen. and dat. sg., given in parentheses, are rarely used).

Cons.-stem Reviewed			Base in 2 Consonants	Neut. in -e, -al, -ar	Irregular
Parisyllabics					
rēx, rēgis, m., king	cīvis, -is, m., citizen	nūbēs, -is, f., cloud	urbs, -is, f., city	mare, -is, n., sea	vīs, vīs, f., force; pl. strength
<i>N.</i> rēx	cīvis	nūbēs	úrbs	máre	vīs
<i>G.</i> rēgis	cīvis	núbis	úrbis	máris	(vīs)
<i>D.</i> rēgī	cīvī	núbī	úrbī	mārī	(vī)
<i>A.</i> rēgem	cívem	núbem	úrbem	máre	vīm
<i>A.</i> rēge	cíve	núbe	úrbe	mārī	vī

N.	régēs	cívēs	núbēs	úrbēs	mária	vírēs
G.	régum	cívium	núbium	úrbium	márium	vírium
D.	régibus	cívibus	núbibus	úrbibus	máribus	víribus
A.	régēs	cívēs	núbēs	úrbēs	mária	vírēs
A.	régibus	cívibus	núbibus	úrbibus	máribus	víribus

An important alternate masculine and feminine accusative plural ending in *-īs* (e.g., *cívīs* for *cívēs*), though rarely appearing in this book, was frequently employed throughout Republican literature and into the Augustan Period and should be remembered.

Besides learning these few new endings, it is also important to be able to recognize that a noun is an *i*-stem when you encounter it in a vocabulary list or a reading. The following three rules will enable you to do so and should be memorized.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE *i*-STEMS

1. Masculine and feminine nouns with a nominative singular in *-is* or *-ēs* and having the same number of syllables in both the nominative and genitive (often called “*parisyllabic*,” from *pār, equal*, + *syllaba*).¹

hostis, hostis, m.; hostium; *enemy*
 nāvis, nāvis, f.; nāvium; *ship*
 mōlēs, mōlis, f.; mōlium; *mass, structure*

2. Masculine and (chiefly) feminine nouns with a nominative singular in *-s* or *-x* which have a base ending in two consonants; most, like the following examples, have monosyllabic nominatives.

ars, art-is, f.; artium; *art, skill*
 dēns, dent-is, m.; dentium; *tooth*
 nox, noct-is, f.; noctium; *night*
 arx, arc-is, f.; arcium; *citadel*

Again, the only ending ordinarily distinguishing these masculine and feminine nouns from consonant stems is the genitive plural in *-ium*.

NEUTER *i*-STEMS

3. Neuter nouns with a nominative singular in *-al*, *-ar*, or *-e*. Again, these have the characteristic *i* not only in the genitive plural *-ium* but also in the ablative singular *-ī* and the nominative/accusative/vocative plural *-ia*.

¹ *Canis, canis, dog*, and *iūvenis, -is, youth*, are exceptions, having *-um* in the gen. pl. There are a few nouns with *-er* nominatives in this category, e.g., *imber, imbris, m., shower, rain* (gen. pl. *imbrium*).

animal, animālis, n., *animal*
exemplar, exemplāris, n., *model, pattern, original*
mare, maris, n., *sea*

IRREGULAR Vīs

The common and irregular vīs must be thoroughly memorized and must be carefully distinguished from vir. Note that the characteristic ī appears in most forms. Practice with the following forms: virī, vīrēs, virīs, vīrium, vīribus, virōs, virum.

ABLATIVE CASE USES

So far the ablative has generally appeared along with prepositions and for that reason has occasioned little difficulty. However, the Romans frequently used a simple ablative without a preposition to express ideas which in English are introduced by a preposition. The proper interpretation of such ablatives requires two things: (1) a knowledge of the prepositionless categories and (2) an analysis of the context to see which category is the most logical.

Following are three common uses (or “constructions”) of the ablative case, which should be added to the one you have already learned (i.e., object of certain prepositions); several additional uses for this case will be introduced in later chapters, so it is important to maintain a list in your notebook or computer file, complete with the name, a definition, and examples for each (you should be maintaining similar lists, of course, for all of the other cases as well).

ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT

The ablative of means or instrument is one of the most important of the prepositionless categories. It answers the questions *by means of what (instrument)?, by what?, with what?* and its English equivalent is a phrase introduced by the prepositions *by, by means of, with*.

Litterās stilō scrīpsit, *he wrote the letter with a pencil* (stilus, -ī).

Cīvēs pecūniā vīcit, *he conquered the citizens with/by money*.

Id meis oculīs vīdī, *I saw it with my own eyes*.

Suīs labōribus urbem cōservāvit, *by his own labors he saved the city*.

You have already encountered this construction a few times in the reading and translation exercises.

ABLATIVES OF ACCOMPANIMENT AND MANNER

You have also already encountered the use of **cum** + ablative to indicate (1) accompaniment, which answers the question *with whom?* and (2) manner, which answers the question *how?*

Cum amīcīs vēnērunt, they came with friends (= with whom?)

Cum celeritāte vēnērunt, they came with speed (= how?; speedily. —celeritās, -tātis).

Id cum eīs fēcit, he did it with them (= with whom?).

Id cum virtūte fēcit, he did it with courage (= how?; courageously).

You will notice that each of these three constructions may be translated using the English preposition “with” (among other possibilities), but the three constructions are conceptually different and must be very carefully distinguished. Remember that ablative constructions generally function adverbially, telling you something about the action of the verb; in these three instances they tell you, respectively, by what means or with what instrument the action was performed, with whom the action was performed, and in what manner the action was performed.

Your only real difficulty will come in translating from English to Latin. If *with* tells *with whom* or *in what manner*, use **cum** + ablative; if *with* tells *by means of what*, use the ablative without a preposition.

VOCABULARY

ānimal, animālis, n., *a living creature, animal* (related to **anima**, Ch. 34, *breath, air, spirit, soul*, and **animus**; *animate, animation*)

āqua, -ae, f., *water* (aquatic, aquarium, Aquarius, aqueduct, subaqueous, ewer, sewer, sewage, sewerage)

ars, ārtis, f., *art, skill* (artifact, artifice, artificial, artless, artist, artisan, inert, inertia)

aūris, auris, f., *ear* (aural, auricle, auricular, auriform; not to be confused with “auric,” “auriferous,” from **aurum**, *gold*)

civis, civis, m. and f., *citizen* (civil, civilian, civility, incivility, civilize, civic; cp. **civitas, civilis**, *related to one's fellow citizens*)

iūs, iūris, n., *right, justice, law* (jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juridical, jurist, juror, jury, just, justice, injury; cp. **iniūria**, Ch. 39, **iustus**, Ch. 40)

- máre, máris**, n., *sea* (marine, mariner, marinate, maritime, submarine, cormorant, rosemary, mere = Eng. cognate, archaic for "small lake.")
- mors, mórtis**, f., *death* (mortal, immortal, mortify, mortgage; murder = Eng. cognate; cp. **mortālis**, Ch. 18, **immortālis**, Ch. 19)
- núbēs, núbis**, f., *cloud* (nubilous)
- ōs, óris**, n., *mouth, face* (oral, orifice)
- pars, pártis**, f., *part, share; direction* (party, partial, partake, participate, participle, particle, particular, partisan, partition, apart, apartment, depart, impart, repartee)
- Róma, -ae**, f., *Rome* (romance, romantic, romanticism; cp. **Rōmānus**)
- túrba, -ae**, f., *uproar, disturbance; mob, crowd, multitude* (cp. **turbāre**, *to disturb, throw into confusion*; turbid, turbulent, turbine, turbo, disturb, perturb, imperturbable, trouble)
- urbs, úrbis**, f., *city* (urban, urbane, urbanity, suburb, suburban)
- vīs, vīs**, f., *force, power, violence*; **vīrēs, vírium**, pl., *strength* (vim, violate, violent; do not confuse with **vir**)
- ā** (before consonants), **ab** (before vowels or consonants), prep. + abl., *away from, from; by* (personal agent); frequent in compounds (aberration, abject, abrasive, absolve, abstract, abundant, abuse)
- trāns**, prep. + acc., *across*; also a prefix (transport, transmit)
- appellō** (1), *to speak to, address (as), call, name* (appellation, appellative, appeal, appellant, appellate)
- cúrrō, cúrrere, cucúrri, cúrsum**, *to run, rush, move quickly* (current, cursive, cursory, course, coarse, discursive, incur, occur, recur)
- mútō** (1), *to change, alter; exchange* (mutable, immutable, mutual, commute, permutation, transmutation, molt)
- téneō, tenēre, tenui, téntum**, *to hold, keep, possess; restrain*; **-tineō, -ēre, -tenui, -tentum** in compounds, e.g., **contineō** (tenable, tenacious, tenant, tenet, tenure, tentacle, tenor; continue, content, continent, pertinent, pertinacity, lieutenant, appertain, detain, retain, sustain)
- vítō** (1), *to avoid, shun*; not to be confused with **vīvō** (inevitable)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Magnam partem illārum urbium post multōs annōs vī et cōsiliō capiēbat.
2. Ante Caesaris ipsius oculōs trāns viam cucurrimus et cum amīcīs fūgimus.
3. Nēmō vitia sua videt, sed quisque illa alterius.
4. Monuitne nūper eōs dē vīribus illārum urbium in Asiā?
5. Ipsī autem libertātem cīvium suōrum magnā cum cūrā aluerant.
6. Nōmina multārum urbium nostrārum ab nōminibus urbium antiquārum trāximus.
7. Pars cīvium dīvitias cēpit et per urbem ad mare cucurrit.

8. Hodiē multae nūbēs in caelō sunt signum irae acerbae deōrum.
9. Illud animal herī ibi cecidit et sē trāns terram ab agrō trahēbat.
10. That wicked tyrant did not long preserve the rights of these citizens.
11. Great is the force of the arts.
12. His wife was standing there with her own friends and doing that with patience.
13. Cicero felt and said the same thing concerning his own life and the nature of death.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Et Deus aquās maria in prīncipiō appellāvit. (Genesis; **aquās** is direct object; **maria** is predicate acc. or objective complement.²)
2. Terra ipsa hominēs et animālia ōlim creāvit. (Lucretius.)
3. Pān servat ovēs et magistrōs fortūnātōs ovium. (Virgil.—Pan, the god of pastures and shepherds.—**ovis, ovis, f., sheep.**)
4. Parva formīca onera magna ōre trahit. (Horace.—**formīca, -ae, ant.**—**onus, oneris, n., load.**)
5. Auribus teneō lupum. (*Terence.—a picturesque, proverbial statement of a dilemma, like Eng. "to have a tiger by the tail."—**lupus, -ī, wolf.**)
6. Ille magnam turbam clientium sēcum habet. (Horace.—**cliēns, -entis, m., client, dependent.**)
7. Hunc nēmō vī neque pecūniā superāre potuit. (Ennius.)
8. Animus eius erat ignārus artium malārum. (Sallust.—**ignārus, -a, -um, ignorant.**)
9. Magna pars meī mortem vītābit. (Horace.—**meī, partitive gen., Ch. 15.**)
10. Vōs, amīcī doctī, exemplāria Graeca semper cum cūrā versāte. (Horace.—**exemplar, -plāris, model, original.**—**versāte, to turn; study.**)
11. Nōn vīribus et celeritāte corporum magna gerimus, sed sapientiā et sententiā et arte. (Cicero.—**celeritās, -tātis, swiftness.**)
12. Istī caelum, nōn animum suum, mūtāt, sī trāns mare currunt. (Horace.)

STORE TEETH

Thāis habet nigrōs, niveōs Laecānia dentēs.

Quae ratiō est? Ēmptōs haec habet, illa suōs.

(*Martial 5.43; meter: elegiac couplet.—**Thāis** and **Laecānia** are names of women; take **habet . . . dentēs** with both these subjects.—**niger, -gra, -grum,**

² Such verbs as *to call* (**appellō, vocō**), *consider* (**dūcō, habēō**), *choose* (**legō**), *make* (**faciō, creō**) may be followed by two accusatives: one is the direct object; the other is a type of predicate noun or adjective sometimes called an "objective complement."

black.—*niveus*, -a, -um, *snowy*.—*dēns*, *dentis*, m., *tooth*.—*quae* (interrogative adj. modifying *ratio*), *what*.—*ēmtōs* [*dentēs*], perf. pass. partic., *bought, purchased*.)

CICERO IMAGINES THE STATE OF ROME ITSELF URGING HIM TO PUNISH THE CATILINARIAN CONSPIRATORS

M. Tullī Cicerō, quid agis? Istī prō multīs factīs malīs poenās dare nunc dēbent; eōs enim ad mortem dūcere dēbēs, quod Rōmam in multa perīcula traxērunt. Saepe Rōmānī in hāc cīvitatē etiam cīvēs morte multāvērunt. Sed nōn dēbēs cōgitāre hōs malōs esse cīvēs, nam numquam in hāc urbe prōditōrēs patriae iūra cīvium tenuērunt; hī iūra sua amīsērunt. Populus Rōmānus tibi magnās grātiās agat, M. Tullī, sī istōs cum virtūte nunc multābis.

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.11.27–28; see the readings in Ch. 11 above and Ch. 20 below.—M. = *Mārcus*.—*multāre*, *to punish*.—*prōditor*, -tōris, *trayer*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

4. *formic*, *formaldehyde*.—*onus*, *onerous*. 11. *celerity*, *accelerate*, *accelerator*. “Store Teeth”: *Negro* (Spanish from *niger*), *Negroid*; *dental*, *dentist*, *dentifrice*, *dentil*, *indent*, *dandelion* (Fr. *dent de lion*), *tooth* = Eng. cognate.

Pan (sent. 3), the Greek god of woods and countryside, was accredited with the power of engendering sudden fear in people. Hence from Greek comes our word “panic.” (However, “pan-,” as in “Pan-American,” comes from another Greek word meaning *all*.)

Study the following Romance derivatives:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ars, artis; artem	arte	arte	art
mors, mortis; mortem	morte	muerte	mort
pars, partis; partem	parte	parte	parti
pēs, pedis; pedem	pie	pie	pied
dēns, dentis; dentem	dente	diente	dent
nāvis, nāvis; nāvem	nave	nave	navire nef (<i>nave</i>)
nox, noctis; noctem	notte	noche	nuit

Clearly these Romance derivatives do not come from the nominative of the Latin words. The rule is that Romance nouns and adjectives of Latin origin generally derive from the accusative form, often with the loss of some sound or feature of the final syllable.³

³ One exception thus far in this book has been Fr. *fils*, *son*, from Lat. *filius*. (Old Fr. *fiz*, whence Eng. “Fitz-,” *natural son*, e.g., Fitzgerald.)

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Quid agitis, amīcī et amīcae! Here's hoping yours is a **mēns sāna in corpore sānō**, in all of its **partēs**. You've now learned the Latin names for several: **oculus**, **auris**, **ōs**, and **dēns** (remember Thais and Laecania?). Here are some others, from the **caput** up only, that can be easily remembered from their Eng. derivatives: **collum**, **-ī**, *neck* ("collar"); **nāsus**, **-ī**, *nose* ("nasal"); **supercilium**, **-ī**, *eyebrow* (let's hope you've never raised an eyebrow superciliously at a friend); **coma**, **-ae**, *hair* (astronomy buffs know the constellation **Coma Berenīcēs**, *Berenice's lock*—sorry, no connection with "comb," but "comet" is related); **lingua**, **-ae**, *tongue* as well as *language* ("multilingual," "lingo," and even "linguine," which is long and flat like a tongue!). For more **partēs corporis**, see Ch. 20.

Languages, by the way, should be learned with "oral-aural" techniques, and not just through reading and writing, so I hope you're remembering to practice your declensions and conjugations aloud, and to say **salvē** or **tē amō** to someone everyday.

Oops—looking back at the Vocab. and the new **i**-stems, I am reminded of **ars grātiā artis**, *art for the sake of art*, the motto of M.G.M. film studios, and B.A. and M.A. for **Baccalaureus Artium** and **Magister Artium**, academic degrees you may have or aspire to. Then there's the familiar Latin phrase, **mare nostrum**, which is either what the Romans used to call the Mediterranean (*our sea*) or, perhaps somewhat less likely, Caesar's critical comment on his unmusical equine ("my horse doesn't play the guitar"—groan!!!). **Valēte!**



*The Forum, Rome, Giovanni Paolo Pannini, 18th century
Private Collection*

15

Numerals; Genitive of the Whole; Genitive and Ablative with Cardinal Numerals; Ablative of Time

NUMERALS

The commonest numerals in Latin, as in English, are the “cardinals” (from *cardō, cardinis*, m., *hinge*, the “pivotal” numbers in counting, “one, two, three . . .,” etc.) and the “ordinals” (from *ōrdō, ōrdinis*, m., *rank, order*, the numerals indicating “order” of occurrence, “first, second . . .,” etc.).

CARDINAL NUMERALS

In Latin most cardinal numerals through 100 are indeclinable adjectives; the one form is used for all cases and genders. The following, however, are declined as indicated.

ūnus, ūna, ūnum, one (see Ch. 9.)

	<i>duo, two</i>			<i>trēs, three</i>		<i>mille, thousand</i> <i>mīlia, thousands</i>	
	M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. F. N.	N.
<i>N.</i>	duo	dūae	dūo	trēs	trīa	mīlle	mīlia
<i>G.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trīum	trīum	mīlle	mīlium
<i>D.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlle	mīlibus
<i>A.</i>	dūōs	dūās	dūo	trēs	trīa	mīlle	mīlia
<i>A.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	mīlle	mīlibus

The cardinals indicating the hundreds from 200 through 900 are declined like plural adjectives of the first and second declensions; e.g., **ducentī, -ae, -a, two hundred.**

Mille, 1,000, is an indeclinable *adjective* in the singular, but in the plural it functions as a neuter i-stem *noun* of the third declension (e.g., **mille virī, a thousand men; mīlia virōrum, thousands of men.**)

The cardinals from **ūnus** through **vīgintī quīnque** should be memorized (see the list in the Appendix, p. 451) and with them **centum** (100) and **mille**. The following sentences illustrate these various forms and uses of cardinal numerals:

Trēs puerī rosās dedērunt duābus puellīs, *three boys gave roses to two girls.*

Octō puerī librōs dedērunt decem puellīs, *eight boys gave books to ten girls.*

Ūnus vir vēnit cum quattuor amīcīs, *one man came with four friends.*

Cōsul vēnit cum centum virīs, *the consul came with 100 men.*

Cōsul vēnit cum ducentīs virīs, *the consul came with 200 men.*

Cōsul vēnit cum mīlle virīs, *the consul came with 1,000 men.*

Cōsul vēnit cum sex mīlibus virōrum, *the consul came with six thousand(s) (of) men.*

ORDINAL NUMERALS

The ordinal numerals, which indicate the order of sequence, are regular adjectives of the first and the second declensions (**prīmus, -a, -um; secundus, -a, -um; etc.**—see Appendix, p. 451). The ordinals from **prīmus** through **duodecimus** should be learned.

GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE

The genitive of a word indicating the whole of some thing or group is used after a word designating a part of that whole.

pars urbis, *part of the city* (city = the whole)

nēmō amīcōrum meōrum, *no one of my friends*

This genitive of the whole (sometimes called the “partitive genitive”) can also be used after the neuter nominative and accusative of certain pronouns and adjectives such as **aliquid, quid, multum, plūs, minus, satis, nihil, tantum, quantum.**

nihil temporis, *no time (nothing of time)*
 quid cōsiliū, *what plan?*
 satis ēloquentiae, *sufficient eloquence*

The genitive of the whole may itself be the neuter singular of a *second* declension adjective.

multum bonī, *much good (lit. of good)*
 quid novī, *what (is) new?*
 nihil certī, *nothing certain*

GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE WITH CARDINAL NUMERALS

With *mīlia* the genitive of the whole is used.

decem mīlia virōrum, *10,000 men (but mille virī, 1,000 men)*

With other cardinal numerals and with *quīdam* (*a certain one*, introduced in Ch. 26) the idea of the whole is regularly expressed by *ex* or *dē* and the ablative. This construction is sometimes found after other words.

trēs ex amīcīs meīs, *three of my friends (but trēs amīcī = three friends)*
 quīnque ex eīs, *five of them*
 centum ex virīs, *100 of the men*
 quīdam ex eīs, *a certain one of them*

ABLATIVE OF TIME WHEN OR WITHIN WHICH

The Romans expressed the idea of “time when” or “within which” using the ablative without a preposition. The English equivalent is usually a prepositional phrase introduced by *at*, *on*, *in*, or *within*, depending on the English idiom (*for*, which indicates “duration of time,” is *not* an option: see Ch. 37).

Eō tempore nōn poteram id facere, *at that time I could not do it.*
 Agricolaē bonīs annīs valēbant, *in good years the farmers flourished.*
 Eōdem diē vērērunt, *they came on the same day (diē, abl. of diēs, day).*
 Aestāte lūdēbant, *in the summer they used to play. (aestāte, abl. of aestās, summer)*
 Paucīs hōrīs id faciet, *in (within) a few hours he will do it.*

Since this construction always involves some noun indicating a unit of time, without a preposition, you should easily distinguish it from the other ablative case uses you have now learned (object of certain prepositions, means, manner, and accompaniment, abl. with cardinal numerals); you must be able to recognize, name, and translate each of the six types of ablative usages.

VOCABULARY

Itália, -ae, f., *Italy* (italics, italicize)

memória, -ae, f., *memory; recollection* (memoir, memorial, memorize, memorandum, commemorate)

tempéstās, tempestātis, f., *period of time, season; weather, storm* (tempest, tempestuous; cp. *tempus*)

Cardinal numerals from **únus** to **vīgintī quīque** (App., p. 451)

Ordinal numerals from **prīmus** to **duodécimus** (App., p. 451)

céntum, indecl. adj., *a hundred* (cent, centenary, centennial, centi-, centigrade, centimeter, centipede, centurion, century, bicentenary, bicentennial, sesquicentennial, tercentenary)

mīlle, indecl. adj. in sg., *thousand*; **mīlia, mīlium**, n. pl., *thousands* (millennium, millennial, mile, milli-, milligram, millimeter, millipede, million, mill (= 1/10 cent), bimillennium, millefiori)

miser, misera, miserum, *wretched, miserable, unfortunate* (misery, Misere, commiserate)

inter, prep. + acc., *between, among* (intern, internal; common as Eng. prefix, e.g., interact, intercept, interdict)

ítaque, adv., *and so, therefore*

committō, -mittere, -mīsi, -mīssum, *to entrust, commit* (committee, commission, commissary, commitment, noncommissioned, noncom)

exspéctō (1), *to look for, expect, await* (expectancy, expectation)

iáciō, iácere, iēcī, iáctum, *to throw, hurl*. This verb appears in compounds as **-iciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum**: e.g., **ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectum**, *to throw out, drive out* (abject, adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, object, project, subject, reject, trajectory)

timeō, timére, tímuī, to fear, be afraid of, be afraid (timid, timorous, intimidate; cp. *timor*)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Illae quīque fēminae inter ea animālia mortem nōn timēbant.
2. Duo ex filiīs ā portā per agrōs cum patre suō herī currēbant et in aquam cecidērunt.
3. Prīmus rēx dīvitīās in mare iēcīt, nam magnam īram et vim turbae timuit.
4. Nēmō eandem partem Asiae ūnō annō vincet.

5. Rōmānī quattuor ex eīs urbibus primā viā iūnxērunt.
6. Itaque mīlia librōrum eius ab urbe trāns Italiam mīsistis.
7. Lībertātem et iūra hārum urbium artibus bellī cōservāvimus.
8. Dī Graecī sē inter hominēs cum virtūte saepe nōn gerēbant.
9. Cicerō mīlia Rōmānōrum vī sentiētiarum suārum dūcēbat.
10. Sententiae medicī eum cārū mihi numquam fēcērunt.
11. The tyrant used to entrust his life to those three friends.
12. The greedy man never has enough wealth.
13. At that time we saved their mother with those six letters.
14. Through their friends they conquered the citizens of the ten cities.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Diū in istā nāve fuī et propter tempestātem nūbēsque semper mortem exspectābam. (Terence.—*nāvis, nāvis, f., ship.*)
2. Septem hōrīs ad eam urbem vēnimus. (Cicero.)
3. Italia illīs temporibus erat plēna Graecārum artium, et multī Rōmānī ipsī hās artēs colēbant. (Cicero.—*artēs, in the sense of studies, literature, philosophy.—colō, -ere, to cultivate, pursue.*)
4. Inter bellum et pācem dubitābant. (Tacitus.—*dubitāre, to hesitate, waver.*)
5. Eō tempore istum ex urbe ēiciēbam. (Cicero.)
6. Dīcēbat quisque miser: "Cīvis Rōmānus sum." (Cicero.)
7. Mea puella passerem suum amābat, et passer ad eam sōlam semper pīpiābat nec sē ex gremiō movēbat. (Catullus.—*passer, -seris, m., sparrow, a pet bird.—pīpiāre, to chirp.—gremium, -iī, lap.—movēre.*)
8. Fīliī meī frātre meum dīligēbant, mē vitābant; mē patrem acerbū appellābant et meam mortem exspectābant. Nunc autem mōrēs meōs mūtāvī et duōs fīliōs ad mē crās traham. (Terence.)
9. Dionysius tyrannus, quoniam tōnsōrī caput committere timēbat, fīliās suās barbā et capillum tondēre docuit; itaque virginēs tondēbant barbā et capillum patris. (Cicero.—*tōnsor, -sōris, barber.—barba, -ae, beard.—capillus, -ī, hair.—tondēre, to shave, cut.*)

CYRUS' DYING WORDS ON IMMORTALITY

Ō meī fīliī trēs, nōn dēbētis esse miserī. Ad mortem enim nunc veniō, sed pars meī, animus meus, semper remanēbit. Dum eram vōbiscum, animum nōn vidēbātis, sed ex factīs meis intellegēbātis eum esse in hōc corpore. Crēdite igitur animum esse eundem post mortem, etiam sī eum nōn vidēbitis, et semper cōservāte mē in memoriā vestrā.

(Cicero, *De Senectūte* 22.79–81.—Cyrus the Great, whom Cicero quotes here, was a Persian king of the 6th cen. B.C.—*crēdō, -ere, to believe.*)

FABIAN TACTICS

Etiam in senectūte Quīntus Fabius Maximus erat vir vērae virtūtis et bella cum animīs adulēscēntis gerēbat. Dē eō amīcus noster Ennius, doctus ille poēta, haec verba ōlim scrīpsit: “Ūnus homō cīvitatē fortūnatā nōbīs cūnctātiōne cōservāvit. Rūmōrēs et fāmam nōn pōnēbat ante salūtem Rōmae. Glōria eius, igitur, nunc bene valet et semper valēbit.”

(Ibid. 4.10.—Quintus Fabius Maximus enjoyed considerable success against Hannibal in the Second Punic War [218–201 B.C.] through his delaying tactics, thus earning the epithet *Cūnctātor*, *the Delayer*.—Ennius, an early Roman poet.—cūnctātiō, -ōnis, *delaying*.—rūmor, -mōris, *rumor, gossip*.—pōnō, -ere, *to put, place*.—salūs, salūtis, *f., safety*.)



Hamilcar Asks Hannibal to Swear His Hatred Against the Romans

Giovanni Battista Pittoni, 18th century

Pinacoteca di Brera, Milan, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

The following are some of the Eng. derivatives from the Lat. cardinals and ordinals 2–12: (2) dual, duel, duet, double (cp. doubt, dubious), duplicity; second; (3) trio, triple, trivial; (4) quart, quarter, quartet, quatrain; (5) quinquennium, quintet, quintuplets, quincunx; (6) sextet, sextant; (7) September; (8) October, octave, octavo; (9) November, noon; (10) December, decimal, decimate, dime, dean; (12) duodecimal, dozen.

The following table lists some Romance cardinal numbers derived from Latin.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
ūnus	un(o)	un(o)	un
duo	due	dos	deux
trēs	tre	tres	trois
quattuor	quattro	cuatro	quatre
quīnque	cinque	cinco	cinq
sex	sei	seis	six
septem	sette	siete	sept
octō	otto	ocho	huit
novem	nove	nueve	neuf
decem	dieci	diez	dix
ūndecim	undici	once	onze
duodecim	dodici	doce	douze
centum	cento	ciento	cent
mīlle	mille	mil	mille

In the readings

3. cult, culture, agriculture, horticulture (*hortus, garden*), colony. 7. *passerine*.—"pipe," both verb and noun, an onomatopoeic (imitative) word widely used; e.g., Gk. *pipos*, a young bird, and *pipizein* or *peppizein*, to peep, chirp, Ger. *piepen* and *pfeifen*, Eng. "peep," Fr. *piper*. 9. tonsorial, tonsure.—barber, barb, barbed, barbate.—capillary, capillaceous. "Cyrus": credo, creed, credible, credulous (see Vocab., Ch. 25). "Fabian": cunctation.—component, etc. (Ch. 27).—salutation, salutary; cf. *salvēre*.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Quid novī, mei amīcī amīcaeque? Latin has other types of numerals, besides the cardinals and ordinals, which you will encounter later in your study of the language and many of which are already familiar. "Roman numerals" developed from counting on the fingers: I = one finger, II = two, etc., V = five (the hand held outstretched with the thumb and index finger making a "V"), VI = a "handful of fingers" plus one, etc., X = two V's, one inverted on the other, and so on. There were also "distributive" numerals, *singulī, -ae, -a* (one each); *bīnī, -ae, -a* (two each), *ternī, -ae, -a*, etc., and "multiplicatives," *simplex, simplicis* (single), *duplex* (double), *triplex*, etc.; likewise numeral adverbs, *semel* (once), *bis* (twice), *ter* (three times), etc. All these words have numerous (pardon the pun) Eng. derivatives!

"Me, I believe in grammar, but I did not really know about it until I learnt a little Latin—and that is a gift, an absolute gift."—Margaret Thatcher. **Id est bonum cōsiliū**, whatever your politics. **Valēte!**

Third Declension Adjectives

Latin has two major categories of adjectives. You are already quite familiar with those having first and second declension forms like **magnus**, -a, -um (Ch. 4) and the small sub-category of first/second declension adjectives that have -ius in the genitive singular and -ī in the dative singular (Ch. 9).

Adjectives of the second major group generally have third declension i-stem forms and are declined exactly like i-stem nouns of the third declension, except that the ablative singular of all genders (not just the neuter) ends with -ī.

Adjectives of this group fall into three categories that differ from each other in simply one respect. Some, called “adjectives of three endings,” have distinct forms of the *nominative singular* that differentiate each of the three genders, just as **magnus**, **magna**, and **magnum** do (e.g., ācer M., ācris F., and ācre N.); those of “two endings” (the largest category of third declension adjectives) have a single nominative form for both masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter (e.g., **fortis** M. and F., **forte** N.); and those of “one ending” do not differentiate the genders at all in the nominative singular (e.g., **potēns** is the M., F., and N. nom. sg. form). In all other respects the adjectives of all three categories are the same, with the masculine and feminine endings differing from the neuters only in the accusative singular and the nominative (= vocative) and accusative plural.

Paradigms are given below, with the distinctive i-stem endings in bold; the nouns **civis** and **mare** are provided for comparison (review Ch. 14, if necessary) and to show that there is very little new to be learned in order to master third declension adjectives.

I-Stem Nouns Reviewed			Adj. of 2 Endings fortis, forte, strong, brave	
	M. or F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	cívīs	máre	fórtis	fórtē
<i>Gen.</i>	cívīs	máris	fórtis	fórtis
<i>Dat.</i>	cívī	mārī	fórtī	fórtī
<i>Acc.</i>	cívēm	máre	fórtēm	fórtē
<i>Abl.</i>	cíve	mārī	fórtī	fórtī
<i>Nom.</i>	cívēs	mária	fórtēs	fórtia
<i>Gen.</i>	cívium	márium	fórtium	fórtium
<i>Dat.</i>	cívibus	máribus	fórtibus	fórtibus
<i>Acc.</i>	cívēs ¹	mária	fórtēs ¹	fórtia
<i>Abl.</i>	cívibus	máribus	fórtibus	fórtibus
Adj. of 3 Endings acer, ácris, ácre, keen, severe, fierce			Adj. of 1 Ending potēns, gen. potēntis, powerful	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ácer, ácris	ácre	pótēns	pótēns
<i>Gen.</i>	ácris	ácris	potēntis	potēntis
<i>Dat.</i>	ácrī	ácrī	potēntī	potēntī
<i>Acc.</i>	ácrem	ácre	potēntēm	pótēns
<i>Abl.</i>	ácrī	ácrī	potēntī	potēntī
<i>Nom.</i>	ácrēs	ácria	potēntēs	poténtia
<i>Gen.</i>	ácrium	ácrium	poténtium	poténtium
<i>Dat.</i>	ácribus	ácribus	poténtibus	poténtibus
<i>Acc.</i>	ácrēs ¹	ácria	poténtēs ¹	poténtia
<i>Abl.</i>	ácribus	ácribus	poténtibus	poténtibus

OBSERVATIONS

Note carefully the places in which the characteristic *i* appears,² as indicated in the paradigms:

- (1) *-ī* in the ablative singular of all genders.
- (2) *-ium* in the genitive plural of all genders.
- (3) *-ia* in the nominative and accusative plural of the neuter.

¹ Remember that *i*-stem nouns and adjectives have an alternate *-is* ending in the acc. pl. (the regular ending until the Augustan Period), but it will rarely be used in this book.

² A few third-declension adjectives of one ending are declined without this characteristic *i* in one or more of the three places; e.g., *vetus, veteris, old: vetere* (abl. sg.), *veterum* (gen. pl.), *vetera* (neut. nom. and acc. pl.). The forms of comparatives and present participles will be taken up later.

Note also that an adjective of the third declension can be used with a noun of any declension just as an adjective of the first and the second declensions can. In the following illustrations **omnis**, **-e**, *every*, *all*, is used as the example of an adjective of two endings.

omnis amīcus <i>or</i> homō	ācer amīcus/homō	potēns amīcus/homō
omnis rēgīna <i>or</i> māter	ācris rēgīna/māter	potēns rēgīna/māter
omne bellum <i>or</i> animal	ācre bellum/animal	potēns bellum/animal

For the sake of practice, study and analyze the forms in the following phrases:

omnī fōrmae	in omnī fōrmā	omnium fōrmārum
omnī animō	in omnī animō	omnium animōrum
omnī hominī	in omnī homine	omnium hominum
omnī urbī	in omnī urbe	omnium urbium
omnī marī	in omnī marī	omnium marium

The vocabulary entries for adjectives of three endings (**-er** words like **ācer**, some of which retain the **-e-** in the base, some of which drop it) and two endings (of the **-is/-e** variety) list the different nominative endings; the base can be determined from the feminine or neuter form. For adjectives of one ending (many of these end in **-ns** or **-x**) the genitive is provided so that you can determine the base (by dropping the **-is** ending, e.g., **potēns**, **potent-is**).

USAGE

Third declension adjectives function in the same ways as other adjectives: they modify nouns (**omnēs agricolae**, *all the farmers*, sometimes called the “attributive” use); they can serve as “predicate nominatives” (**virī erant ācrēs**, *the men were fierce*) or “objective complements” (**virtūs fēcit virōs fortēs**, *virtue made the men brave*); they can take the place of nouns (**fortūna fortēs adiuvat**, *fortune helps the brave*, sometimes called the “substantive” use). Remember, too, that attributive adjectives usually follow the nouns they modify, except those that denote size or quantity, demonstratives, and any that are meant to be emphasized.

VOCABULARY

aetās, aetātis, f., *period of life, life, age, an age, time* (eternal, eternity)

auditor, auditōris, m., *hearer, listener, member of an audience* (auditor, auditory, auditorium; cp. **audiō**)

clēmēntia, -ae, f., *mildness, gentleness, mercy* (clement, clemency, inclement, Clement, Clementine)

mēns, mētis, f., *mind, thought, intention* (mental, mentality, mention, demented; Minerva [?]; cp. *mind*)

- satura**, -ae, f., *satire* (satirist, satirical, satirize)
âcer, **âcris**, **âcre**, *sharp, keen, eager; severe, fierce* (acrid, acrimony, acrimonious, eager, vinegar)
brévis, **brève**, *short, small, brief* (brevity, breviary, abbreviate, abridge)
céler, **céleris**, **célere**, *swift, quick, rapid* (celerity, accelerate)
difficilis, **difficile**, *hard, difficult, troublesome* (difficulty)
dúlceis, **dúlce**, *sweet; pleasant, agreeable* (dulcify, dulcet, dulcimer)
fácilis, **fácil**, *easy, agreeable* (facile, facility, facilitate; cp. **faciō**)
fórtis, **fórtē**, *strong, brave* (fort, forte, fortify, fortitude, force, comfort)
ingēns, gen. **ingéntis**, *huge*
iūcūndus, -a, -um, *pleasant, delightful, agreeable, pleasing* (jocund)
lóngus, -a, -um, *long* (longitude, longevity, elongate, oblong, prolong;
 Eng. "long" is cognate.)
ómnis, **ómne**, *every, all* (omnibus, bus, omnipresent, omnipotent, omniscient, omnivorous; cp. **omnīnō**, Ch. 40)
potēns, gen. **poténtis**, pres. part. of **possum** as an adj., *able, powerful, mighty; strong* (potent, impotent, omnipotent, potentate, potential)
sénex, gen. **sénis**, adj. and noun, *old, aged; old man* (senate, senator, senescent, senile, senior, seniority, sir, sire)
quam, adv., *how*
régō, **régere**, **rélix**, **réctum**, *to rule, guide, direct* (regent, regime, regiment, regular, regulate, correct, direction, rectitude; cp. **rēx**, **rēgina**)

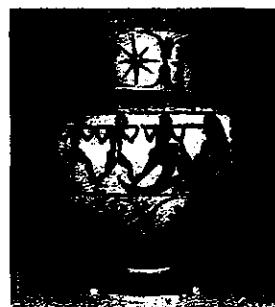
PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Fortēs virī et fēminae ante aetātem nostram vīvēbant.
2. Eōs centum senēs miserōs ab Italiā trāns mariā difficilia herī mittēbat.
3. Illī duo virī omnēs cupiditatēs ex sē ēiēcērunt, nam nātūram corporis timuērunt.
4. Potēns rēgina, quoniam sē dīlēxit, istōs trēs vītāvit et sē cum eīs numquam iūnxit.
5. Itaque inter eōs ibi stābam et signum cum animō fortī diū exspectābam.
6. Celer rūmor per ōra aurēsque omnium sine morā currēbat.
7. Vīs bellī acerbī autem vītam eius paucīs hōrīs mūtāvit.
8. Quīnque ex nautīs sē ex aquā trāxērunt sēque Caesarī potentī commīsērunt.
9. Caesar nōn poterat suās cōpiās cum celeribus cōpiīs rēgis iungere.
10. Themistoclēs omnēs cīvēs ōlim appellābat et nōmina cōrum acrī memoriā tenēbat.
11. In caelō sunt multae nūbēs et animālia agricolae tempestāte malā nōn valent.
12. The father and mother often used to come to the city with their two sweet daughters.

13. The souls of brave men and women will never fear difficult times.
14. Does he now understand all the rights of these four men?
15. The doctor could not help the brave girl, for death was swift.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Quam dulcis est libertās! (Phaedrus.)
2. Labor omnia vīcit. (*Virgil.)
3. Fortūna fortēs adiuvat. (Terence.)
4. Quam celeris et ācris est mēns! (Cicero.)
5. Polyphēmus erat mōnstrum horrendum, īnfōrme, ingēns. (Virgil.—
mōnstrum, -ī.—horrendus, -a, -um.—īnfōrmis, -e, formless, hideous.)



*The blinding of Polyphemus
Hydria from Cerveteri, 525 B.C.
Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, Rome, Italy*

6. Varium et mūtābile semper fēmina. (*Virgil.—Order: fēmina semper [est] varium et mūtābile.—varius, -a, -um, varying, fickle—mūtābilis, -e, changeable; the neuters varium and mūtābile are used to mean “a fickle and changeable thing.”)
7. Facile est epigrammata belle scrībere, sed librum scrībere difficile est. (*Martial.—epigramma, -matis, n., short poem, epigram.—belle, adv. from bellus, -a, -um.)
8. Īra furor brevis est; animus rege. (*Horace.—furor, -rōris, madness.)
9. Ars poētica est nōn omnia dīcere. (*Servius.—poēticus, -a, -um.)
10. Nihil est ab omnī parte beātum. (*Horace.)
11. Liber meus hominēs prūdentī cōnsiliō alit. (Phaedrus.—prūdēns, gen. prūdentis.)
12. Māter omnium bonārum artium sapientia est. (*Cicero.)
13. Clēmēntia rēgem salvum facit; nam amor omnium cīvium est in-
expugnābile mūnimentum rēgis. (Seneca.—inexpugnābilis, -e, im-
pregnable.—mūnimentum, -ī, fortification, defense.)
14. Vīta est brevis; ars, longa. (Hippocrates, quoted by Seneca.)
15. Breve tempus aetātis autem satis longum est ad bene vivendum.
(Cicero.—vivendum, living, verbal noun obj. of ad, for.)
16. Vivit et vivet per omnium saeculōrum memoriam. (*Velleius Pa-
terculus.—saeculum, -ī, century, age.)

JUVENAL EXPLAINS HIS IMPULSE TO SATIRE

Semper ego audītor erō? Est turba poētārum in hāc urbe—ego igitur erō poēta! Sunt mīlia vitiōrum in urbe—dē istīs vitiīs scrībam! Difficile est saturam nōn scrībere. Sī nātūra mē adiuvāre nōn potest, facit indignātiō versum. In librō meō erunt omnia facta hominum—timor, ira, voluptās, culpa, cupiditās, insidiae. Nunc est plēna cōpia vitiōrum in hāc miserā urbe Rōmae!

(Juvenal, *Saturae* 1.1ff; prose adaptation from the opening of Juvenal's programmatic first satire.—**indignātiō**, -ōnis.—**versus**, *verse*, *poetry*.)

ON A TEMPERAMENTAL FRIEND

Difficilis facilis, iūcundus acerbus—es īdem:
nec tēcum possum vīvere nec sine tē.

(*Martial, 12.46; meter: elegiac couplet.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

5. monstrous.—horrendous.—informal, inform (adj. with neg. prefix **in-**) 6. variety, variegated, vary, unvaried, invariable. 8. furor. 11. **prūdēns**, syncopated form of **prōvidēns** as seen in “providence,” “providential.” “Juvenal”: indignation, indignant.—*verse*, *versify*, *versification*.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Quid agitis? Quid hodiē est tempestās? Here are some possible answers, many of which you can again recognize from Eng. derivatives: **frīgida** (**tempestās** is fem., as you recall from Ch. 15, hence the fem. adj., from **frīgīdus**, -a, -um); **calida** (Eng. “scald” is a derivative); **nimbōsa** (from **nimbū**, which means the same as **nūbēs**, + the common suffix -ōsus, -a, -um, *full of*, hence “cloudy”—cp. Eng. “cumulonimbus clouds”); **ventōsa** (an identical formation from **ventus**, *wind*); **sōl lūcet**, *the sun is shining* (cp. “solar,” “translucent”); **pluit**, *it's raining* (“pluvial,” “pluviometer”); **ningit**, *it's snowing* (Eng. “niveous” from Lat. **niveus**, -a, -um is related).

Well, enough of the weather. Here's an omnibus of **omni-** words and phrases to delight you all: If you were “omnific” (from **facere**) and “omnipresent” (-*sent* from **sum**) and your appetite “omnivorous” (**vorāre**, *to eat*, cp. “carnivorous,” “herbivorous”) and your sight were “omnidirectional” (see **regō** in the Vocab. above), then you might potentially be “omnipotent” and even “omniscient” (**scīre**, *to know*). But as a proverbial saying from Virgil reminds us, **nōn omnēs possumus omnia**. (By the way **regō**, mentioned above, does NOT mean *to go again* nor should **regit** be translated *leave*, and *this time I mean it!*)

Valēte, omnēs amīcī et amīcae meae, et semper amāte Latīnam!

The Relative Pronoun

The relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod**, as common in Latin as its English equivalent *who/which/that*, ordinarily introduces a subordinate clause and refers back to some noun or pronoun known as its "antecedent"; the relative clause itself has an adjectival function, providing descriptive information about the antecedent (e.g., "the man who was from Italy" . . . = "the Italian man").

The forms of the relative pronoun are so diverse that the only practical procedure is to memorize them. However, it is easy to see that the endings of the genitive **cuius** and dative **cui** are related to those of **illius** and **illi**; and it is easy to identify the case, the number, and often the gender of most of the remaining forms.

QUī, QUAE, QUOD, *who, which, that*

Singular			Plural		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
cuius ¹	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
cui ¹	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

USAGE AND AGREEMENT

Since the relative pronoun (from Lat. **referō, referre, rettulī, relātum**, Ch. 31) refers to and is essentially equivalent to its antecedent (from **antecēdere**,

¹ For the pronunciation of the **ui** in **cuius** (as if spelled *cui-yus*) and in **cui**, cp. **huius** and **huic** (Ch. 9) and see the Introd., p. xli.

to go before, since the antecedent usually appears in a preceding clause), the two words naturally agree in number and gender; the case of the relative, however, like that of any noun or pronoun, is determined by its use within its own clause. The logic of this can be demonstrated by analyzing and translating the following sentence:

The woman whom you are praising is talented.

1. The main clause of the sentence reads:

The woman . . . is talented. Fēmina . . . est docta.

2. *Whom* introduces a subordinate, relative clause modifying *woman*.
3. *Woman* (**fēmina**) stands before the relative *whom* and is its antecedent.
4. *Whom* has a double loyalty: (1) to its antecedent, **fēmina**, and (2) to the subordinate clause in which it stands.
 - a. Since the antecedent, **fēmina**, is feminine and singular, *whom* in Latin will have to be feminine and singular.
 - b. Since in the subordinate clause *whom* is the direct object of (*you*) *are praising* (**laudās**), it must be in the accusative case in Latin.
 - c. Therefore, the Latin form must be *feminine and singular and accusative: quam*.

The complete sentence in Latin appears thus:

Fēmina quam laudās est docta.

Again, succinctly, the rule is this: the *gender* and the *number* of a relative are determined by its antecedent; the *case* of a relative is determined by its use in its own clause.

Analyze the gender, the number, and the case of each of the relatives in the following sentences:

1. Dīligō puellam **quae** ex Italiā vēnit, *I admire the girl who came from Italy.*
2. Homō dē **quō** dīcēbās est amicus cārus, *the man about whom you were speaking is a dear friend.*
3. Puella **cui** librum dat est fortūnāta, *the girl to whom he is giving the book is fortunate.*
4. Puer **cuius** patrem iuvābāmus est fortis, *the boy whose father we used to help is brave.*
5. Vītam meam committam eīs virīs **quōrum** virtūtēs laudābās, *I shall entrust my life to those men whose virtues you were praising.*

6. Timeō idem periculum **quod** timētis, *I fear the same danger which you fear.*

In translating, be sure not to introduce words from the relative clause into the main clause or vice versa; e.g., in the third sentence above, **puella** should not be mistaken as the subject of **dat**. Note that a relative clause is a self-contained unit, beginning with the relative pronoun and often ending with the very first verb you encounter (**cui . . . dat** in the third sample sentence); in complex sentences, like S.A. 3 below, you may find it helpful first to identify and actually even bracket the relative clause(s):

Multi cīvēs aut ea perīcula [quae imminent] nōn vident aut ea [quae vident] neglegunt.

Begin next to read the rest of the sentence and then, as soon as you have translated the relative pronoun's antecedent (which very often precedes the relative pronoun immediately), translate the relative clause.

VOCABULARY

libellus, -ī, m., *little book* (libel, libelous; diminutive of **liber**)

quī, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which, what, that* (quorum)

caecus, -a, -um, *blind* (caecum, caecal, caecilian)

lēvis, **léve**, *light; easy; slight, trivial* (levity, lever, levy, levee, Levant, leaven, legerdemain, alleviate, elevate, relevant, irrelevant, relieve)

aut, conj., *or*; **aut . . . aut**, *either . . . or*

cito, adv., *quickly* (excite, incite, recite; cp. **recitō**, below)

quóque, adv., *also, too*

admittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -misum, *to admit, receive, let in* (admission, admissible, inadmissible, admittedly)

coēpi, **coepisse**, **coēptum**, *began*, defective verb used in the perfect system only; the present system is supplied by **incipiō** (below).

cūpiō, **cūpere**, **cupīvī**, **cupītum**, *to desire, wish, long for* (Cupid, cupidity, concupiscence, covet, covetous, Kewpie doll; cp. **cupiditās**, **cupidō**, Ch. 36, **cupidus**, Ch. 39)

dēleō, **dēlēre**, **dēlēvī**, **dēlētum**, *to destroy, wipe out, erase* (delete, indelible)

dēsīderō (1), *to desire, long for, miss* (desiderate, desideratum, desiderative, desire, desirous)

incipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -cēptum, *to begin* (incipient, inception; cp. **capiō**)

nāvīgō (1), *to sail, navigate* (navigation, navigable; cp. **nauta**)

neglēgō, **neglēgere**, **neglēxī**, **neglētum**, *to neglect, disregard* (negligent, neglige, negligible; cp. **legō**, Ch. 18)

recitō (1), *to read aloud, recite* (recital, recitation, recitative)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Potēns quoque est vīs artium, quae nōs semper alunt.
2. Miserōs hominēs, autem, sēcum iungere coeperant.
3. Nam illā aetāte pars populī in Italiā iūra cīvium numquam tenuit.
4. Incipimus vērītatem intellegere, quae mentēs nostrās semper regere dēbet et sine quā valēre nōn possumus.
5. Quam difficile est bona aut dulcia ex bellō trahere!
6. Centum ex virīs mortem diū timēbant et nihil clēmēntiae exspectābant.
7. Puer mātrem timēbat, quae eum saepe negligēbat.
8. Inter omnia perīcula illa fēmīna sē cum sapientiā gessit.
9. Itaque celer rūmor ācris mortis per ingentēs urbēs cucurrit.
10. Quoniam memoria factōrum nostrōrum dulcis est, beātī nunc sumus et senectūtem facilem agēmus.
11. Multī audītōrēs saturās ācrēs timēbant quās poēta recitābat.
12. They feared the powerful men whose city they were ruling by force.
13. We began to help those three pleasant women to whom we had given our friendship.
14. We fear that book with which he is beginning to destroy our liberty.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Salvē, bone amīce, cui filium meum herī commīsī. (Terence.)
2. Dionysius, dē quō ante dīxī, ā Graeciā ad Siciliam per tempestātem nāvīgābat. (Cicero.—**Sicilia**, -ae, *Sicily*.)
3. Multī cīvēs aut ea perīcula quae imminent nōn vident aut ea quae vident negligunt. (Cicero.—**imminēre**, *to impend, threaten*.)
4. Bis dat quī cito dat. (Publilius Syrus.—**bis**, adv., *twice*.)
5. Quī coepit, dīmidium factī habet. Incipe! (Horace.—**dīmidium**, -ī, *half*.)
6. Levis est fortūna: id cito repōscit quod dedit. (Publilius Syrus.—**repōscō**, -ere, *to demand back*.)
7. Fortūna eum stultum facit quem nimium amat. (Publilius Syrus.)
8. Nōn solum fortūna ipsa est caeca sed etiam eōs caecōs facit quōs semper adiuvat. (Cicero.)
9. Bis vincit quī sē vincit in victōriā. (*Publilius Syrus.)
10. Simulātiō dēlet vērītatem, sine quā nōmen amīctiae valēre nōn potest. (Cicero.—**simulātiō**, -ōnis, *pretense, insincerity*.)
11. Virtūtem enim illius virī amāvī, quae cum corpore nōn periit. (Cicero.—**pereō**, -īre, -ī, -itum, *to perish*.)
12. Turbam vītā. Cum hīs vīve quī tē meliōrem facere possunt; illōs admitte quōs tū potes facere meliōrēs. (Seneca.—**melior**, *better*.)

ON THE PLEASURES OF LOVE IN OLD AGE

Estne amor in senectūte? Voluptās enim minor est, sed minor quoque est cupiditās. Nihil autem est cūra nōbīs, sī nōn cupimus, et nōn caret is quī nōn dēsīderat. Adulēscētēs nimis dēsīderant; senēs satis amōris saepe habent et multum sapientiae. Cōgitō, igitur, hoc tempus vītae esse iūcundum.

(Cicero, *Dē Senectūte* 14.47–48.—**minor**, less.—**carēre**, to lack, want.)

IT'S ALL IN THE DELIVERY

Quem recitās meus est, ō Fidentīne, libellus;
sed male cum recitās, incipit esse tuus!

(*Martial, I.38; meter: elegiac couplet.—**Fidentīnus**, a fellow who had publicly recited some of Martial's poems.—**libellus**, diminutive of **liber**, is the delayed antecedent of **quem**; in prose the order would be **libellus quem recitās est meus**.—**male**, adv. of **malus**.—**cum**, conj., *when*.)



*A Reading from Homer, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, 1885
Philadelphia Museum of Art: The George W. Elkins Collection*

ETYMOLOGY

The Lat. rel. pron. was the parent of the following Romance forms: It. **chi**, **che**; Sp. **que**; Fr. **qui**, **que**.

If the suffix **-scō** shows a Latin verb to be an “inceptive” verb, what force or meaning does this ending impart to the verb?—**tremō**, *tremble*; **tremēscō** = ?

In medieval manuscripts many texts begin with an “incipit”; e.g., **liber primus Epistulārum Plīnī incipit.**

To Latin *aut* can be traced It. *o*, Sp. *o*, Fr. *ou*.

In the readings

3. imminent. 10. simulation, simulator, dissimulation. 11. **perīre**: Fr. **périr**, **périssant**: Eng. “perish.” 12. ameliorate. “Old Age”: minority.—caret.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Iterum salvēte! There are a couple of Eng. abbreviations from **quī**, **quae**, **quod** which you may have seen: **q.v.** = **quod vidē**, *which see* (i.e., “see this item”), and **Q.E.D.** = **quod erat dēmōnstrandum**, *that which was to be proved* (used, e.g., in mathematical proofs—for the verbal form, a “passive periphrastic,” see Ch. 24). Less common are **q.e.** = **quod est**, *which is*, and **Q.E.F.** = **quod erat faciendum**, *which was to be done*. You are beginning to see that for a truly literate person Latin is **sine quā nōn** (*indispensable*, lit. something *without which* one can *not* manage), and that’s a point we needn’t “quibble” over (a diminutive derived from the frequent use of **quibus** in legal documents).

The root meaning of **recitāre**, by the way, is *to arouse again* (cp. “excite,” “incite”); when we “recite” a text, we are quite literally “reviving” or bringing it back to life, which is why we—just like the Romans—should always read literature, especially poetry, aloud!

Here’s some good advice on doing your translations: **semper scrībe sentiās in tabellā tuā** (*your notebook*). An ancient proverb tells you why: **quī scrībit, bis discit!** And here’s an old proverb with the new Vocab. item **cito**: **cito matūrum, cito putridum**, *quickly ripe, quickly rotten*. So let’s not go too fast: **valēte!**

18

First and Second Conjugations: Passive Voice of the Present System; Ablative of Agent

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION: PRESENT SYSTEM PASSIVE VOICE

In Latin as in English there are passive verb forms and passive sentence types, in which the subject is *recipient* of the action (rather than *performing* the action, as in the active voice). The rule for forming the passive of first and second conjugation present system passives (i.e., passives of the present, future, and imperfect tenses) is an easy one: simply substitute the new passive endings (-r, -ris, -tur; -mur, -mini, -ntur) for the active ones learned in Ch. 1 (-ō/-m, -s, -t; -mus, -tis, -nt). The few exceptions to this rule are highlighted in bold in the following paradigms.

PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *Laudō* and *Moneō*

PASSIVE ENDINGS

1. -r	laúd-or	móneor	<i>I am (am being) praised, warned</i>
2. -ris	laudá-ris	monéris	<i>you are (are being) praised, warned</i>
3. -tur	laudá-tur	monétur	<i>he is (is being) praised, warned</i>

1. -mur	laudā-mur	monēmur	<i>we are (are being) praised, warned</i>
2. -minī	laudā-minī	monēminī	<i>you are (are being) praised, warned</i>
3. -ntur	laudā-ntur	monēntur	<i>they are (are being) praised, warned</i>

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE

*I was (being) praised,
used to be praised, etc.*

1. laudā-ba-r
2. laudā-bā-ris
3. laudā-bā-tur

*I was (being) warned,
used to be warned, etc.*

- monēbar
- monēbāris
- monēbātur

1. laudā-bā-mur
2. laudā-bā-minī
3. laudā-bā-ntur

- monēbāmur
- monēbāminī
- monēbāntur

FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

I shall be praised

1. laudā-**b-or**
2. laudā-**be**-ris
3. laudā-bi-tur

I shall be warned

- monē**bor**
- monēberis
- monēbitur

1. laudā-bi-mur
2. laudā-bi-minī
3. laudā-bū-ntur

- monēbimur
- monēbiminī
- monēbūntur

The exceptional forms, highlighted in bold above, are few: in the first person singular, present and future, the **-r** is added *directly* to the full active form (with the **-o-** shortened before final **-r**); **-bi-** is changed to **-be-** in the future second person singular. Notice, too, that the stem vowel remains short in *laudantur/monentur* but is long in *laudātur/monētur* (review the rule in Ch. 1: vowels are generally shortened before **nt** in any position but only before a *final* **-m**, **-r**, or **-t**, hence *laudat* but *laudātur*). You should note the existence of an alternate second person singular passive ending in **-re** (e.g., *laudābere* for *laudāberis*); this ending is not employed in this book, but you will certainly encounter it in your later readings.

THE PRESENT PASSIVE INFINITIVE

The present passive infinitive of the first and the second conjugations is formed simply by changing the final **-e** of the active to **-ī**.

laudār-ī, *to be praised*

monēr-ī, *to be warned*

THE PASSIVE VOICE

When the verb is in the active voice (from *agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, to act*), the subject performs the action of the verb. When the verb is in the passive voice (from *patior, patī, passus sum, to undergo, experience*) the subject is acted upon: it suffers or passively permits the action of the verb. As a rule, only transitive verbs can be used in the passive; and what had been the object of the transitive verb (receiving the action of the verb) now becomes the subject of the passive verb (still receiving the action of the verb).

Caesarem admonet, *he is warning Caesar.*

Caesar admonētur, *Caesar is being warned.*

Urbem dēlēbant, *they were destroying the city.*

Urbs dēlēbātur, *the city was being destroyed.*

Patriam cōservābit, *he will save the country.*

Patria cōservābitur, *the country will be saved.*

ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT

The personal *agent* by whom the action of a passive verb is performed is indicated by **ab** and the “ablative of agent”; the *means* by which the action is accomplished is indicated by the “ablative of means” without a preposition, as you have already learned in Ch. 14.

Dī Caesarem admonent, *the gods are warning Caesar.*

Caesar ā dīs admonētur, *Caesar is warned by the gods. (Agent)*

Caesar hīs prōdigīis admonētur, *Caesar is warned by these omens. (Means); prōdigiū, -iī, omen.*

Malī virī urbem dēlēbant, *evil men were destroying the city.*

Urbs ab malīs virīs dēlēbātur, *the city was being destroyed by evil men. (Agent)*

Urbs flammīs dēlēbātur, *the city was being destroyed by flames. (Means); flamma, -ae.*

Hī cīvēs patriam cōservābunt, *these citizens will save the country.*

Patria ab hīs cīvibus cōservābitur, *the country will be saved by these citizens. (Agent)*

Patria armīs et vērītātē cōservābitur, *the country will be saved by arms and truth. (Means)*

In summary, and as seen in the preceding examples, an active sentence construction can generally be transformed to a passive construction as follows: what was the direct object becomes the subject, the recipient of the

action; what was the subject becomes an ablative of agent (remember to add this to your list of ablative uses), if a person, or an ablative of means, if a thing; and the appropriate passive verb form is substituted for the active.

VOCABULARY

flūmen, flūminis, n., *river* (flume; cp. **fluō**, below)

gēnus, gēneris, n., *origin; kind, type, sort, class* (genus, generic, genitive, gender, general, generous, genuine, degenerate, genre, congenial; cp. **gēns**, Ch. 21, **ingenium**, Ch. 29)

hōstis, hōstis, m., *an enemy* (of the state); **hōstēs, -ium**, *the enemy* (hostile, hostility, host)

lūdus, -ī, m., *game, sport; school* (ludicrous, delude, elude, elusive, allude, allusion, illusion, collusion, interlude, prelude, postlude)

prōbitās, prōbitātis, f., *uprightness, honesty* (probity; cp. **probāre**, Ch. 27)

sciētia, -ae, f., *knowledge* (science, scientific; cp. **sciō**, Ch. 21)

clārus, -a, -um, *clear, bright; renowned, famous, illustrious* (clarify, clarity, claret, clarinet, clarion, declare, Clara, Clarissa, Claribel)

mortālis, mortāle, mortal (mortality, immortality; cp. **mors**)

cūr, adv., *why*

deīnde, adv., *thereupon, next, then*

flūō, flūere, flūxī, flūxum, *to flow* (fluid, fluent, flux, influx, affluence, effluence, influence, confluence, influenza, flu, mellifluous, superfluous)

légō, légere, légī, lēctum, *to pick out, choose; read* (elect, elegant, eligible, lecture, legend, legible, intellect; cp. **intellegō, neglegō**)

miscēō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtum, *to mix, stir up, disturb* (miscellanea, miscellaneous, miscellany, miscible, meddle, meddlesome, medley, melee, admixture, intermixture, promiscuous)

mōvēō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, *to move; arouse, affect* (mobile, motion, motive, motor, commotion, emotion, remote, locomotive, mutiny)

videor, vidērī, vīsus sum, pass. of **videō**, *to be seen, seem, appear*

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Multī morte etiam facilī nimis terrentur.
2. Beāta memoria amīcitiārum dulcium numquam dēlēbitur.
3. Illa fēmina caeca omnia genera artium quoque intellēxit et ab amīcīs iūcundīs semper laudābātur.
4. Pater senex vester, ā quō saepe iuvābāmur, multa dē celeribus perīculīs ingentis maris herī dīcere coepit.
5. Mentēs nostrae memoriā potentī illōrum duōrum factōrum cito moventur.
6. Cōsilia rēgīnae illō tertiō bellō longō et difficilī dēlēbantur.

7. Itaque māter mortem quartī filiī exspectābat, quī nōn valēbat et cuius aetās erat brevis.
8. Bella difficilia sine cōsiliō et clēmētiā numquam gerēbāmus.
9. Tē cum novem ex aliīs miserīs ad Caesarem crās trahent.
10. Rēgem ācrem, quī officia neglēxerat, ex urbe suā ēiēcērunt.
11. Ille poēta in tertiō libellō saturārum scrīpsit dē hominibus avārīs quī ad centum terrās aliās nāvigāre cupiunt quod pecūniam nimis dēsīderant.
12. Mercy will be given by them even to the citizens of other cities.
13. Many are moved too often by money but not by truth.
14. The state will be destroyed by the powerful king, whom they are beginning to fear.
15. Those ten women were not frightened by plans of that trivial sort.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Possunt quia posse videntur. (*Virgil.—**quia**, conj., *because*.)
2. Etiam fortēs virī subitīs perīculīs saepe terrentur. (Tacitus.—**subitus**, -a, -um, *sudden*.)
3. Tua cōsilia sunt clāra nōbīs; tenēris scientiā hōrum cīvium omnium. (Cicero.)
4. Malum est cōsiliū quod mūtārī nōn potest. (*Publilius Syrus.)
5. Fās est ab hoste docērī. (Ovid.—**fās est**, *it is right*.)
6. Eō tempore erant circēnsēs lūdī, quō genere levī spectāculī numquam teneor. (Pliny.—**circēnsēs lūdī**, *contests in the Circus*.—As here with **genere**, the antecedent is often attracted into the rel. clause.—**spectāculum**, -ī.)

Relief with scene of
Circus Maximus
Museo Archeologico
Foligno, Italy



7. Haec est nunc vīta mea: admittō et salūtō bonōs virōs quī ad mē veniunt; deinde aut scrībō aut legō; post haec omne tempus corpori datur. (Cicero.—**salūtāre**, *to greet at the early morning reception*.)
8. Nihil igitur mors est, quoniam nātūra animī habētur mortālis. (Lucretius.)

9. Amor miscērī cum timōre nōn potest. (*Publilius Syrus.)
10. Numquam enim temeritās cum sapientiā commiscētur. (*Cicero.—*temeritās, -tātis, rashness.*)
11. Dīligēmus eum quī pecūniā nōn movētur. (Cicero.)
12. Laudātur ab hīs; culpātur ab illīs. (*Horace.)
13. Probitās laudātur—et alget. (*Juvenal.—*algēre, to be cold, be neglected.*)

ON DEATH AND METAMORPHOSIS

Ō genus hūmānum, quod mortem nimium timet! Cūr perīcula mortis timētis? Omnia mūtantur, omnia fluunt, nihil ad vēram mortem venit. Animus errat et in alia corpora miscētur; nec manet, nec eādem fōrmās servat, sed in fōrmās novās mūtātur. Vīta est flūmen; tempora nostra fugiunt et nova sunt semper. Nostra corpora semper mūtantur; id quod fuimus aut sumus, nōn crās erimus.

(Ovid, *Metamorphōsēs* 15.153–216; prose adaptation.—The ancients had some imaginative views on the transmigration of souls.)

ETYMOLOGY

Hostis meant originally *stranger* and then *enemy*, since any stranger in early times was a possible enemy. From **hostis**, *enemy*, stems our “host” in the sense of “army.” **Hospes**, **hospitis**, which is an ancient compound of **hostis**, *stranger*, and **potis**, *having power over, lord of* (cf. Russ. **gospodin**, *lord, gentleman*), means *host* (one who receives strangers or guests) and also *guest*; cp. “hospital,” “hospitality,” “hostel,” “hotel” (Fr. **hôtel**), and Eng. cognate “guest.”

In the readings

6. circus.—spectator, spectacle, specter, spectacular. 10. temerity (contrast “timidity”).

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Wondering how the same verb, **legere**, can mean both *to pick out* and *to read*? Because the process of reading was likened to gathering and collecting the words of a text. What a splendid metaphor: we are all of us (especially Latin students) “word collectors”! “Gather ye rosebuds while ye may” . . . and also the delights of language.

Remember the special pass. meaning of **videor** introduced in this Vocab.; here it is in the pres. pass. inf. form, also newly introduced in this chapter: **esse quam vidērī**, *to be rather than to seem*, the state motto of North Carolina. **Scientia** also turns up in several mottoes: **scientia est potentia**, *knowledge is power*, is one favorite, and another is **scientia sōl mentis est**, *knowledge is the sun of the mind* (motto of the University of Delaware). **Valēte, discipulae discipulique!**

Perfect Passive System of All Verbs; Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

THE PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM

The construction of the forms of the perfect passive system is quite simple: a verb's perfect passive participle (the fourth principal part) is combined with **sum**, **erō**, and **eram** to form the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect passive, respectively. The same pattern is employed for verbs of all conjugations; thus, in the following paradigms, **monitus**, **actus**, **auditus**, **captus**, or any other perfect passive participle could be substituted for **laudatus**.

PERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE

1. laudatus, -a, -um sum
2. laudatus, -a, -um es
3. laudatus, -a, -um est

*I was praised, have been praised
you were praised, have been praised
he, she, it was praised, has been praised*

1. laudatī, -ae, -a sumus
2. laudatī, -ae, -a estis
3. laudatī, -ae, -a sunt

*we were praised, have been praised
you were praised, have been praised
they were praised, have been praised*

FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE

I shall have been praised, etc.

1. laudatus, -a, -um erō
2. laudatus, -a, -um eris
3. laudatus, -a, -um erit

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE

I had been praised, etc.

1. laudatus, -a, -um eram
2. laudatus, -a, -um erās
3. laudatus, -a, -um erat

1. laudātī, -ae, -a érimus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a éritis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a érant

1. laudātī, -ae, -a erāmus
2. laudātī, -ae, -a erātis
3. laudātī, -ae, -a erant

USAGE AND TRANSLATION

Although *sum* + the participle function together in Latin as a verbal unit, the participle in essence is a type of predicate adjective; i.e., **puella laudāta est** = **puella est laudāta**, cp. **puella est bona**. Consequently, and logically, the participle agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case.

Just as Latin uses the present, future, and imperfect of *sum*, *esse* to form these perfect system passive verbs, so English uses the present, future, and past tenses of the verb *to have* as perfect system (active and passive) auxiliaries: **laudātus est**, *he has been praised* (or, simple past, *was praised*); **laudātus erit**, *he will have been praised*; **laudātus erat**, *he had been praised*.¹ Be careful to avoid such common mistranslations as *is praised* for **laudātus est** and *was praised* for **laudātus erat** (caused by looking at the forms of *esse* and the participle separately, rather than seeing them as a unit).

The following examples illustrate these rules of form, usage, and translation:

Puella laudāta est, *the girl has been (or was) praised.*

Puellae laudātae erant, *the girls had been praised.*

Puellae laudātae erunt, *the girls will have been praised.*

Puerī monitī sunt, *the boys have been (were) warned.*

Periculum nōn vīsum erat, *the danger had not been seen.*

Pericula nōn vīsa sunt, *the dangers were not seen.*

Litterae scriptae erunt, *the letter will have been written.*

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

As with the English interrogative pronoun (who, whose, whom? what, which?), the Latin interrogative pronoun **quis**, **quid** asks for the identity of a person or thing: e.g., **quid legis?** *what are you reading?* and **quis illum librum legit?** *who is reading that book?* In the plural the forms of the Latin interrogative pronoun are identical to those of the relative pronoun; in the singular, also, it follows the pattern of the relative with two exceptions: (1) the mascu-

¹ The perfect system tenses are sometimes (and with greater clarity, in fact) called the present perfect, future perfect, and past perfect; from the use of present, future, and past tense auxiliaries discussed in this chapter, you can see the appropriateness of this terminology.

line and the feminine have the same forms, (2) the nominative forms have their distinctive spellings **quis**, **quid** (and **quid** is also, of course, the neut. acc. form).

	Singular		Plural		
	M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quis	quid	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quid	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

As with the English interrogative adjective (which, what, what kind of), the Latin interrogative adjective **quī**, **quae**, **quod** asks for more specific identification of a person or thing: e.g., **quem librum legis?** *which (or what) book are you reading?* and **quae fēmina illum librum legit?** *which woman is reading that book?* The forms of the interrogative adjective are identical to those of the relative pronoun, in both the singular and the plural.

THE INTERROGATIVES AND RELATIVE DISTINGUISHED

The forms **quis** and **quid** are easily recognized as interrogative pronouns, but otherwise the interrogative pronoun, the interrogative adjective, and the relative pronoun can only be distinguished by their function and context, not by their forms. The following points will make the distinction simple:

the *relative pronoun* usually introduces a subordinate clause, has an antecedent, and does not ask a question (in fact, relative clauses *answer* questions, in the sense that they are adjectival and provide further information about their antecedents: e.g., **liber quem legis est meus**, *the book which you are reading is mine*);

the *interrogative pronoun* asks a question about the identity of a person or thing, has no antecedent, and often introduces a sentence with a question mark at the end (an exception is the “indirect question,” introduced in Ch. 30); and

the *interrogative adjective* asks for more specific identification of a person or thing and both precedes and agrees in gender, number, and case with the noun it is asking about.

Consider these additional examples, and determine whether a relative pronoun, an interrogative pronoun, or an interrogative adjective is used in each one:

Quis librum tibi dedit? *Who gave the book to you?*

Vir **quī** librum tibi dedit tē laudāvit, *the man who gave the book to you praised you.*

Quem librum tibi dedit? *Which book did he give you?*

Cuius librum Cicerō tibi dedit? *Whose book did Cicero give to you?*

Cuius librī fuit Cicerō auctor? *Of which book was Cicero the author?*

Vir **cuius** librum Cicerō tibi dedit tē laudāvit, *the man whose book Cicero gave to you praised you.*

Cui amīcō librum dedistī? *To which friend did you give the book?*

Cui librum Cicerō dedit? *To whom did Cicero give the book?*

Vir **cui** Cicerō librum dedit tē laudāvit, *the man to whom Cicero gave the book praised you.*

Quid dedit? *What did he give?*

Quod praemium dedit? *What reward did he give? (praemium, -ī.)*

Praemium **quod** dedit erat magnum, *the reward which he gave was large.*

Ā quō praemium datum est? *By whom was the reward given?*

Vir **ā quō** praemium datum est tē laudāvit, *the man by whom the reward was given praised you.*

Quō praemiō ille mōtus est? *By which reward was that man motivated?*

VOCABULARY

argūmentum, -ī, n., *proof, evidence, argument* (argumentation, argumentative)

auctor, **auctōris**, m., *increaser, author, originator* (authority, authorize)

beneficium, -ī, n., *benefit, kindness; favor* (benefice, beneficence, beneficial, beneficiary; cp. **faciō**)

famīlia, -ae, f., *household, family* (familial, familiar, familiarity, familiarize)

Graecia, -ae, f., *Greece*

iūdex, **iūdicis**, m., *judge, juror* (judge, judgment; cp. **iūdicium**, below, **iūs**, **iniūria**, Ch. 39, **iūstus**, Ch. 40)

iūdicium, -ī, n., *judgment, decision, opinion; trial* (adjudge, adjudicate, judicial, judicious, injudicious, misjudge, prejudice, prejudice)

scélus, **scéleris**, n., *evil deed, crime, sin, wickedness*

quis? quid?, interrog. pron., *who? whose? whom? what? which?* (quiddity, quidnunc, quip)

quī? quae? quod? interrog. adj., *what? which? what kind of?* (quo jure)

cértus, -a, -um, definite, sure, certain, reliable (ascertain, certify, certificate)

grávis, gráve, heavy, weighty; serious, important; severe, grievous (aggravate, grief, grievance, grieve, grave, gravity)

immortális, immortalē, not subject to death, immortal (cp. **mors**)

at, conj. *but*; *but, mind you*; *but, you say*; a more emotional adversative than **sed**

nisi, conj., *if . . . not, unless*; *except* (**nisi prius**)

contrā, prep. + acc., *against* (**contra-** in compounds such as contradict, contrast, contravene, contrapuntal; contrary, counter, encounter, country, pro and con)

iam, adv., *now, already, soon*

dēlectō (1), *to delight, charm, please* (delectable, delectation; cp. **dēlectātiō**, Ch. 27)

liberō (1), *to free, liberate* (liberate, liberation, liberal, deliver; cp. **liber, libertās**)

pārō (1), *to prepare, provide; get, obtain* (apparatus, compare, parachute, parapet, parasol, pare, parry, repair, reparation, separate, several)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Quis libertātem eōrum eō tempore dēlere coepit?
2. Cuius libertās ab istō auctōre deinde dēlēta est?
3. Quōs librōs bonōs poēta caecus herī recitāvit?
4. Fēminae librōs difficilēs crās legent quōs mīsistī.
5. Omnia flūmina in mare fluunt et cum eō miscentur.
6. Itaque id genus lūdōrum levium, quod ā multis familiīs laudābātur, nōs ipsī numquam cupimus.
7. Puerī et puellae propter facta bona ā mātribus patribusque laudātae sunt.
8. Cūr istī vērītātem timēbant, quā multī adiūtī erant?
9. Hostis trāns ingēns flūmen in Graeciā deinde nāvigāvit.
10. Quī vir fortis clārusque, dē quō lēgistī, aetātem brevem mortemque celerem exspectābat?
11. Quae studia gravia tē semper dēlectant, aut quae nunc dēsīderās?
12. Who saw the six men who had prepared this?
13. What was neglected by the second student yesterday?
14. We were helped by the knowledge which had been neglected by him.
15. Whose plans did the old men of all cities fear? Which plans did they esteem?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Quae est nātūra animī? Est mortālis. (Lucretius.)
2. Illa argūmenta vīsa sunt et gravia et certa. (Cicero.)

3. Quid nōs facere contrā istōs et scelera eōrum dēbēmus? (Cicero.)
4. Quid ego ēgī? In quod periculum iactus sum? (Terence.)
5. Ō dī immortalēs! In quā urbe vīvimus? Quam civitātem habēmus? Quae scelera vidēmus? (Cicero.)
6. Quī sunt bonī cīvēs nisi eī quī beneficia patriae memoriā tenent? (Cicero.)
7. Alia, quae pecūniā parantur, ab eō stultō parāta sunt; at mōrēs eius vērōs amīcōs parāre nōn potuērunt. (Cicero.)

THE AGED PLAYWRIGHT SOPHOCLES HOLDS HIS OWN

Quam multa senēs in mentibus tenent! Sī studium grave et labor et probitās in senectūte remanent, saepe manent etiam memoria, scientia, sapientiaque.

Sophoclēs, scrīptor ille Graecus, ad summam senectūtem tragoediās fēcit; sed propter hoc studium familiam negligere vidēbātur et ā filiīs in iūdicium vocātus est. Tum auctor eam tragoediam quam sēcum habuit et quam proximē scrīpserat, "Oedipum Colōnēum," iūdicibus recitāvit. Ubi haec tragoedia recitāta est, senex sententiīs iūdicum est liberātus.

(Cicero, *De Senectūte*, 7.22. — *summam*, *extreme*. — *tragoedia*, *-ae*; the diphthong *oe* has become *e* in the English word. — *proximē*, *adv.*, *shortly before*. — "Oedipus at Colonus.")



Sophocles
Roman copy, 4th century B.C.
Museo Gregoriano Profano
Vatican Museums, Vatican State

CATULLUS BIDS A BITTER FAREWELL TO LESBIA

Valē, puella—iam Catullus obdūrat.

- 15 Scelestā, vae tē! Quae tibi manet vīta?
 Quis nunc tē adībit? Cui vidēberis bella?
 Quem nunc amābis? Cuius esse dīcēris?
 Quem bāsiābis? Cui labella mordēbis?
 At tū, Catulle, dēstinātus obdūrā.

(*Catullus 8.12, 15–19; meter: choliambic. See L.A. 1, below (and cp. the adaptation of this passage in Ch. 2). **obdūrāre**, *to be hard*.—**scelestus**, -a, -um, *wicked, accursed*.—**vae tē**, *woe to you*.—**Quae**, with **vīta**.—**adībit**, *will visit*.—**dīcēris**, *will you be said*.—**bāsiāre**, *to kiss*.—**cui**, here = **cuius**.—**labellum**, -ī, *lip*.—**mordēre**, *to bite*.—**dēstinātus**, -a, -um, *resolved, firm*.)

MESSAGE FROM A BOOKCASE

Sēlectōs nisi dās mihī libellōs,
 admittam tineās trucēsque blattās!

(*Martial 14.37; meter: hendecasyllabic.—**sēlectus**, -a, -um, *select, carefully chosen*.—**tinea**, -ae, *maggot, bookworm*.—**trux**, gen. **trucis**, *fierce, savage*.—**blatta**, -ae, *cockroach*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

“Catullus”: obdurate, mordant, mordent.—destine, destination, destiny.
 “Sophocles”: sum, summary, consummate—proximate, approximate. “Message”: truculent.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte!—**quid agitis?** We’ve been seeing **quid** in that idiom (*how are you doing?* not *what are you doing?*) ever since Ch. 2, and do you recall **quid novī**, *what’s new?*, from the discussion of the gen. of the whole in Ch. 15? Even before beginning your study of Latin you’d likely encountered the common phrase **quid prō quō**, *one thing in return for another* (= “tit for tat”—**quid** was often equivalent to the indefinite *something*) and you may even have run into **quidnunc**, a “busybody” (lit., *what-now?*). The interrogative adj. has also come into Eng.: **quō iūre** (= classical **iūre**), *by what (legal) right*, **quō animō**, *with what intention*, and **quō modō**, *in what manner*.

You learned **iaciō**, **iacere**, **iēcī**, **iactum** in Ch. 15: you can now recognize the perfect passive form in Julius Caesar’s famous dictum, **alea iacta est**, *the die has been cast*, a remark he made when crossing the Rubicon river in northern Italy in 49 B.C. and embarking upon civil war with Pompey the Great. **Discipulī discipulaeque, valēte!**

20

Fourth Declension; Ablatives of Place from Which and Separation

FOURTH DECLENSION

The fourth declension presents fewer problems than the third and contains fewer nouns; most are masculine, with the nominative singular in **-us**, but there are some feminines, also in **-us** (**manus**, *hand*, and **domus**, *house*, appear in this book), and a very few neuters, with the nominative singular in **-ū**.

As with all nouns, in order to decline, simply add the new endings presented below to the base; note that the characteristic vowel **u** appears in all the endings except the dative and ablative plural (and even there a few nouns have **-ubus** for **-ibus**) and that, of all the **-us** endings, only the masculine and feminine nominative singular has a short **-u-**.

	fructus, -ūs, m. <i>fruit</i>	cornū, -ūs, n. <i>horn</i>	Endings M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	fructus	cornū	-us	-ū
<i>Gen.</i>	fructūs	cornūs	-ūs	-ūs
<i>Dat.</i>	fructuī	cornū	-uī	-ū
<i>Acc.</i>	fructum	cornū	-um	-ū
<i>Abl.</i>	fructū	cornū	-ū	-ū

<i>Nom.</i>	fructūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
<i>Gen.</i>	fructuum	cornuum	-uum	-uum
<i>Dat.</i>	fructibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	fructūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
<i>Abl.</i>	fructibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus

Remember that there are also **-us** nouns in the second and third declensions, e.g., **amīcus** and **corpus**; it is a noun's genitive ending, not the nominative, that determines its declension, so it is imperative that you memorize the full vocabulary entry for every new noun you encounter. Remember, too, that a noun and modifying adjective, though they must agree in number, gender, and case, will not necessarily have the same endings, hence **fructus dulcis**, **fructūs dulcis**, etc., *sweet fruit*; **manus mea**, **manūs meae**, etc., *my hand*; **cornū longum**, **cornūs longī**, etc., *a long horn*; etc.

ABLATIVES OF PLACE FROM WHICH AND SEPARATION

The ablatives of place from which and separation are two very common and closely related constructions (which should be added now to your list of ablative case uses). The principal difference is that the former, which you have in fact already encountered in your readings, virtually always involves a *verb of active motion* from one place to another; nearly always, too, the ablative is governed by one of the prepositions **ab**, **dē**, or **ex** (*away from*, *down from*, *out of*):

Graeci ā patriā suā ad Italiam navigāverunt, *the Greeks sailed from their own country to Italy*.

Flūmen dē montibus in mare flūxit, *the river flowed down from the mountains into the sea*.

Multī ex agrīs in urbem venient, *many will come from the country into the city*.

Cicerō hostēs ab urbe mīsīt, *Cicero sent the enemy away from the city*.

The ablative of separation, as the terminology suggests, implies only that some person or thing is separated from another; there is no active movement from one place to another, and sometimes there is no preposition, particularly with certain verbs meaning "to free," "to lack," and "to deprive," which commonly take an ablative of separation:

Cicerō hostēs ab urbe prohibuit, *Cicero kept the enemy away from the city* (cp. the similar example above).

Eōs timōre liberāvit, he freed them from fear.

Agricolae pecūniā saepe carēbant, the farmers often lacked money.

VOCABULARY

coniūrātī, -ōrum, m. pl., *conspirators* (conjure, conjurer; cp. **coniūrātiō**, *conspiracy, conjuration*)

córnu, cōrnūs, n., *horn* (corn—not the grain, but a thick growth of skin; cornea, corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn)

fructus, fructūs, m., *fruit; profit, benefit, enjoyment* (fructify, fructose, frugal)

génū, gēnūs, n., *knee* (genuflect, genuflection; *knee* and **genū** are cognates)

mānus, mánūs, f., *hand; handwriting; band* (manual, manufacture, manumit, manuscript, emancipate, manacle, manage, manicle, maneuver)

mētus, -ūs (= **mētūs**; subsequent 4th decl. nouns will be abbreviated in this way), m., *fear, dread, anxiety* (meticulous; cp. **metuō**, Ch. 38)

mōns, mōntis, m., *mountain* (mount, mountainous, Montana, amount, catamount, paramount, surmount, tantamount)

senátus, -ūs, m., *senate* (senatorial; cp. **senex**)

sensus, -ūs, m., *feeling, sense* (sensation, sensory, sensual, sensuous, senseless, insensate, sensible, sensitive; cp. **sentiō**)

servitūs, servitūtis, f., *servitude, slavery* (cp. **servō**)

spīritus, -ūs, m., *breath, breathing; spirit, soul* (spiritual, spiritous, conspire, inspire, expire, respiratory, transpire; cp. **spīrāre**, *to breathe*)

vērsus, -ūs, m., *line of verse* (versify, versification; cp. **vertō**, Ch. 23)

commūnis, commūne, *common, general, of/for the community* (communal, commune, communicate, communicable, communion, communism, community, excommunicate)

dēxter, dēxtra, dēxtrum, *right, right-hand* (dexterity, dextrous, ambidextrous)

sinīster, sinistra, sinīstrum, *left, left-hand; harmful, ill-omened* (sinister, sinistral, sinistrodextral, sinistorse)

cāreō, carēre, cāruī, caritūrum + abl. of separation, *to be without, be deprived of, want, lack; be free from* (caret)

dēfēndō, -fēndere, -fēndī, -fēnsum, *to ward off; defend, protect* (defendant, defense, defensible, defensive, fence, fencing, fend, fender, offend)

discēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, -cēssum, *to go away, depart* (cp. **cēdō**, Ch. 28)

ōdī, ōdisse, ōsūrum (a so-called “defective” verb, having only perf. system forms and a fut. act. participle), *to hate* (odious; cp. **odium**, Ch. 38)

prohibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī, -hibitum, *to keep (back), prevent, hinder, restrain, prohibit* (prohibitive, prohibition, prohibitory; cp. **habeō**)

prōnūntiō (1), *to proclaim, announce; declaim; pronounce* (pronouncement, pronunciation; cp. **nūntius**, *messenger, message*)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Etiam senēs fructibus sapientiae et cōsiliīs argūmentīsque certīs saepe carent.
2. Aut ingentēs montēs aut flūmina celeria quae dē montibus fluēbant hostēs ab urbe prohibēbant.
3. Quoniam nimis fortia facta faciēbat, aetās eius erat brevis.
4. Illa medica facere poterat multa manū dextrā sed sinistrā manū pauca.
5. Vēritās nōs metū gravī iam liberābit quō diū territī sumus.
6. Quibus generibus scelerum sinistrōrum illae duae civitātēs dēlētae sunt?
7. Quī mortālis sine amīciā et probitāte et beneficiō in aliōs potest esse beātus?
8. Pater pecūniam ex Graeciā in suam patriam movēre coeperat, nam familia discēdere cupīvit.
9. Ā quibus studium difficilium artium eō tempore neglēctum est?
10. Ubi versūs illius auctōris clārī lēctī sunt, audītōrēs delectātī sunt.
11. Sē cito iēcērunt ad gēna iūdicum, quī autem nūllam clēmēntiam dēmōnstrāvērunt.
12. We cannot have the fruits of peace, unless we ourselves free our families from heavy dread.
13. Those bands of unfortunate men and women will come to us from other countries in which they are deprived of the benefits of citizenship.
14. The old men lacked neither games nor serious pursuits.
15. Who began to perceive our common fears of serious crime?

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Cornua cervum ā periculīs dēfendunt. (Martial.—**cervus**, -ī, *stag*.)
2. Oedipūs duōbus oculīs sē prīvāvit. (Cicero.—**prīvāre**, *to deprive*.)
3. Themistoclēs bellō Persicō Graeciam servitūte liberāvit. (Cicero.—**Persicus**, -a, -um, *Persian*.)
4. Dēmōsthenēs multōs versūs ūnō spīritū prōnūntiābat. (Cicero.)
5. Persicōs apparātūs ōdī. (Horace.—**apparātus**, -ūs, *equipment, display*.)
6. Iste commūnī sēnsū caret. (Horace.)
7. Senectūs nōs prīvat omnibus voluptātibus neque longē abest ā morte. (Cicero.—**longē**, adv. of **longus**.—**absum**, *to be away*.)
8. Nūllus accūsātor caret culpā; omnēs peccāvimus. (Seneca.—**accūsātor**, -tōris.—**peccāre**, *to sin*.)

9. Nūlla pars vītae vacāre officiō potest. (Cicero.—vacāre, to be free from.)
10. Prīma virtūs est vitiō carēre. (Quintilian.)
11. Vir scelere vacuus nōn eget iaculīs neque arcū. (Horace.—vacuus, -a, -um, free from.—egēre, to need.—iaculum, -ī, javelin.—arcus, -ūs, bow.)
12. Magnī tumultūs urbem eō tempore miscēbant. (Cicero.—tumultus, -ūs.)
13. Litterae senātui populōque Allobrogum manibus coniūrātōrum ipsōrum erant scrīptae. (Cicero.—Allobrogēs, -gum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe whom the Catilinarian conspirators tried to arouse against Rome.)

CICERO URGES CATILINE'S DEPARTURE FROM ROME

Habēmus senātūs cōsultum contrā tē, Catilīna, vehemēns et grave; ācre iūdicium habēmus, et vīrēs et cōsiliū cīvītās nostra habet. Quid est, Catilīna? Cūr remanēs? Ō dī immortālēs! Discēde nunc ex hāc urbe cum malā manū scelerātōrum; magnō metū mē liberābis, sī omnēs istōs coniūrātōs tēcū ēdūcēs. Nisi nunc discēdēs, tē cito ēiciēmus. Nihil in cīvītate nostrā tē dēlectāre potest. Age, age! Deinde curre ad Manlium, istum amīcum malum; tē diū dēsiderāvit. Incipe nunc; gere bellum in cīvītatem! Brevī tempore tē omnēsque tuōs, hostēs patriae, vincēmus, et omnēs vōs poenās gravēs semper dabit.

(Cicero, *In Catilinam* 1.1.3ff; see the readings in Chs. 11 and 14 above, and "Evidence and Confession," Ch. 30.—cōsultum, -ī, decree.—vehemēns, gen. vehementis.—scelerātus, -a, -um, adj. from scelus.—Manlius was one of Catiline's principal fellow conspirators.)



Cicero
Museo Capitolino, Rome, Italy

ETYMOLOGY

The Roman *senate* was in origin a council of elders, hence the connection with *senex*.

If one knows the derivation of “caret,” one is not likely to confuse this word with “carat.”

In the readings

5. peach (Persian apple). 7. absent. 9. vacant, vacuous, vacate, vacation, vacuity, evacuate. 11. arc, arcade. 12. tumult, tumultuous. “Cicero”: consult, consultation.—vehement, vehemence.)

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! This chapter's Vocab. provides some “handy” items: can you explain the etymologies of “manumit,” “manuscript,” and “manufacture”? A “manual” is the Latinate equivalent of the Germanic “handbook.” Then there's the old Roman proverb *manus manum lavat* (*lavāre, to bathe*, gives us “lavatory”), *one hand washes the other*. You can see the right-handed bias in the etymologies of “dexterity” and “sinister” (from the ancient superstition that bad signs and omens appeared to one's left) and even “ambidextrous” (from *ambo, both, two*: is having “two right hands” better than having two left hands?).

And speaking of hands, how about fingers? The Latin word is **digitus**, -i, which gives us “digit,” “digital,” “prestidigitation” (for a magician's quick fingers), and even “digitalis,” a heart medication from a plant whose flowers are finger-shaped. These appendages are also handy for counting (**numerāre**): **prīmus digitus, secundus digitus, tertius . . .** etc. (**Potestisne numerāre omnēs digitōs vestrōs, discipulī et discipulae?** If not, look back at Ch. 15 and review your **numerī**!) The Romans had special names for each of the fingers, beginning with the thumb, **pollex**, then **index** (from **indicāre, to point**), **medius** (*middle*) or **infāmis** (*infamous, evil*—not all our body language is new!), **quartus** or **ānulārius** (where they often wore **ānuli, rings**: see “Ringo,” Ch. 31), and **minimus** (*the smallest*) or **auriculārius** (the **parvus digitus**, and so handy for scratching or cleaning one's **aurēs**!). **Valēte!**

21

Third and Fourth Conjugations: Passive Voice of the Present System

The pattern of substituting passive endings for active endings, which you learned in Ch. 18 for the present system passives of first and second conjugation verbs, generally applies to third and fourth conjugation verbs as well; the only exceptions are in the second person singular present tense (set in **bold** in the following paradigms) and the present infinitive of third conjugation verbs.

PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE

1. ágor	aúdior	cápor
2. ágeris	audíris	cáperis
3. ágitur	audítur	cápitur
1. ágimur	audímur	cápmur
2. agíminī	audíminī	capíminī
3. agúntur	audiúntur	capiúntur

FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

1. ágar	aúdiar	cápiar
2. agéris	audiéris	capiéris
3. agétur	audiétur	capiétur

1. agémur	audiémur	capiémur
2. agémini	audiémini	capiémini
3. agéntur	audiéntur	capiéntur

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE

1. agēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar
2. agēbāris	audiēbāris	capiēbāris
3. agēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur
1. agēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur
2. agēbāmini	audiēbāmini	capiēbāmini
3. agēbāntur	audiēbāntur	capiēbāntur

Be careful not to confuse the second person singular present and future third conjugation forms, which are distinguished only by the vowel quantity (*ageris* vs. *agēris*). Note that *capiō* and *audiō* are identical throughout the present system active and passive, except for variations in *-i-* vs. *-ī-* (in the present tense only) and the second singular passive *caperis* vs. *audiris*. Remember that the perfect passive system for third and fourth conjugation verbs follows the universal pattern introduced in Ch. 19.

PRESENT INFINITIVE PASSIVE

The present infinitive passive of the fourth conjugation is formed by changing the final *-e* to *-ī*, as in the first two conjugations; but in the third conjugation, including *-iō* verbs, the whole *-ere* is changed to *-ī*.

<i>audīre, to hear</i>	<i>audīrī, to be heard</i> (cp. <i>laudārī, monērī</i>)
<i>āgere, to lead</i>	<i>āgī, to be led</i>
<i>cāpere, to take</i>	<i>cāpī, to be taken</i>

SYNOPSIS

To test your ability to conjugate a Latin verb completely, you may be asked to provide a labelled "synopsis" of the verb in a specified person and number, in lieu of writing out all of the verb's many forms. Following is a sample third person singular synopsis of *agō* in the indicative mood:

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut. Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	āgit	āget	agēbat	ēgit	ēgerit	ēgerat
Pass.	āgitur	agētur	agēbātur	āctus est	āctus erit	āctus erat

VOCABULARY

- cāsa**, -ae, f., *house, cottage, hut* (casino)
caūsa, -ae, f., *cause, reason; case, situation; causā*, abl. with a preceding gen., *for the sake of, on account of* (accuse, because, excuse)
fenēstra, -ae, f., *window* (fenestra, fenestrated, fenestration, fenestella, defenestration)
finis, finis, m., *end, limit, boundary; purpose; finēs*, -ium, *boundaries, territory* (affinity, confine, define, final, finale, finance, fine, finesse, finial, finicky, finish, finite, infinite, paraffin, refine)
gēns, gēntis, f., *clan, race, nation, people* (gentile, gentle, genteel, gentry; cp. genus, ingenium, Ch. 29)
mūndus, -i, m., *world, universe* (mundane, demimonde)
nāvis, nāvis, f., *ship, boat* (naval, navy, navigable, navigate, nave; cp. nāvigāre, nauta)
sālūs, salūtis, f., *health, safety; greeting* (salubrious, salutary, salutation, salute, salutatorian, salutatory; cp. salveō, salvus)
Trōia, -ae, f., *Troy*
vīcīnus, -i, m., and **vīcīna**, -ae, f., *neighbor* (vicinity)
vūlgus, -i, n. (sometimes m.), *the common people, mob, rabble* (vulgar, vulgarity, vulgarize, vulgate, divulge)
āspēr, āspēra, āspērū, *rough, harsh* (asperity, exasperate, exasperation)
ātque or **ac** (only before consonants), conj., *and, and also, and even*
īterum, adv., *again, a second time* (iterate, iterative, reiterate, reiteration)
contīnēō, -tīnēre, -tīnui, -tēntum, *to hold together, contain, keep, enclose, restrain* (content, discontent, malcontent, continual, continuous, incontinent, countenance; cp. teneō)
iūbēō, iūbēre, iūssī, iūssum, *to bid, order, command* (jussive)
labōrō (1), *to labor; be in distress* (laboratory, laborer, belabor; cp. labor)
rāpiō, rāpere, rāpuī, rāptum, *to seize, snatch, carry away* (rapacious, rapid, rapine, rapture, ravage, ravine, ravish; cp. ēripiō, Ch. 22)
relinquō, -linquere, -liquī, -līctum, *to leave behind, leave, abandon, desert* (relinquish, reliquary, relict, relic, delinquent, dereliction)
sciō, scīre, scīvi, scītum, *to know* (science, scientific, conscience, conscious, prescience, scilicet; cp. scientia, nesciō, Ch. 25)
tāngō, tāngere, tētigī, tāctum, *to touch* (tangent, tangible, tact, tactile, contact, contagious, contiguous, contingent, integer, taste, tax)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Laus autem nimis saepe est neque certa neque magna.
2. Senēs in gente nostrā ab filiīs numquam negligēbantur.
3. Quis tum iussus erat Gracciam metū liberāre, familiās dēfendere, atque hostēs ā patriā prohibēre?

4. Salūtis commūnis causā eōs coniūrātōs ex urbe discēdere ac trāns flūmen ad montēs dūcī iussit.
5. Aliī auctōrēs coepērunt spīritūs nostrōs contrā iūdicium atque argūmenta senātūs iterum movēre, quod omnēs metū novō territī erant.
6. Omnia genera servitūtis nōbīs videntur aspera.
7. Rapiēturne igitur Cicerō ex manibus istōrum?
8. Quī finis metūs atque servitūtis in eā cīvitate nunc potest vidērī?
9. At senectūtis bonae causā iam bene vīvere dēbēmus.
10. In familiā eōrum erant duae filiae atque quattuor filii.
11. Casa vīcīnī nostrī habuit paucās fenestrās per quās vidēre potuit.
12. Quandō cornū audīvit, senex in genua cecidit et deīs immortālībus grātiās prōnūntiābat.
13. Propter beneficia et sēsum commūnem tyrannī, paucī eum odērunt.
14. The truth will not be found without great labor.
15. Many nations which lack true peace are being destroyed by wars.
16. Their fears can now be conquered because our deeds are understood by all.
17. Unless serious pursuits delight us, they are often neglected for the sake of money or praise.

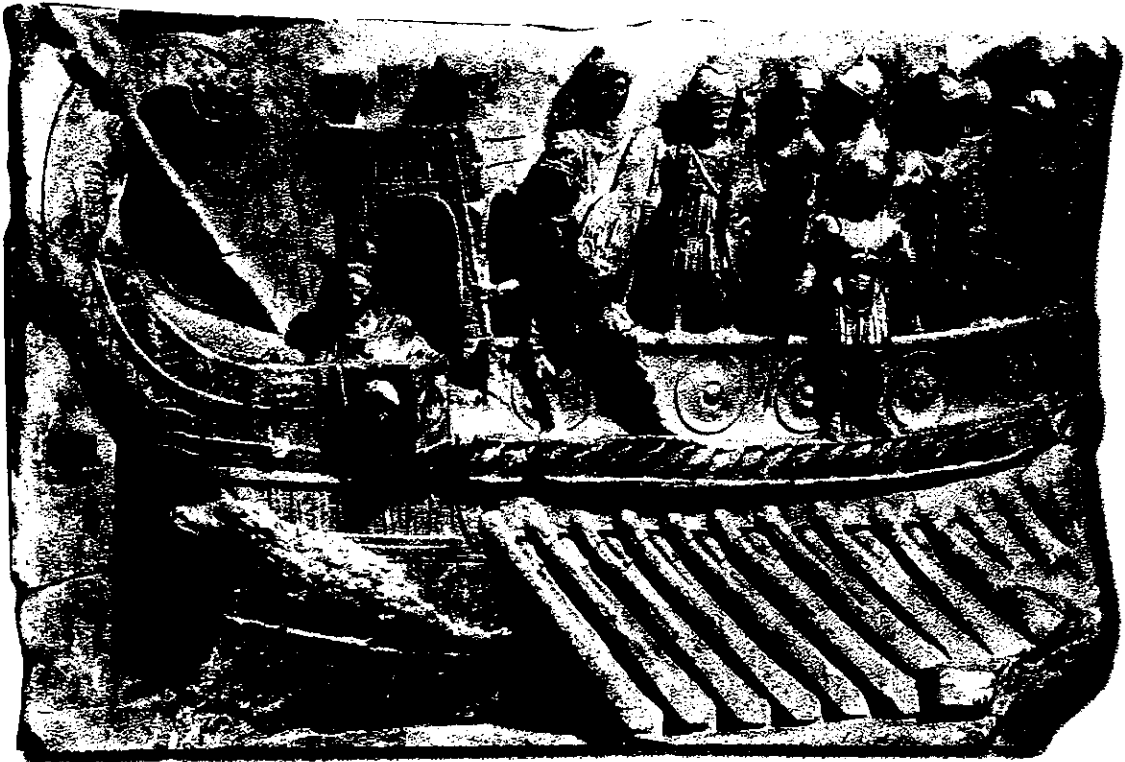
SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Numquam periculum sine periculō vincitur. (Publius Syrus.)
2. Novius est vīcīnus meus et manū dextrā tangī dē fenestrīs meīs potest. (Martial.—Novius, a personal name.)
3. Nōne iūdicēs iubēbunt hunc in vincula dūcī et ad mortem rapī? (Cicero.—nōne introduces a question which anticipates the answer "yes"; see Ch. 40.—vinculum, -ī, chain.)
4. Altera aetās bellīs cīvīlibus teritur et Rōma ipsa suis vīribus dēlētur. (Horace.—cīvīlis, -e.—terō, -ere, trīvī, trītum, to wear out.)
5. At amīcītia nūllō locō excluditur; numquam est intempestīva aut sinistra; multa beneficia continet. (Cicero.—excludō, -ere, to shut out.—intempestīvus, -a, -um, untimely.)
6. Futūra scīrī nōn possunt. (Cicero.—futūrus, -a, -um.)
7. Prīncipiō ipse mundus deōrum hominumque causā factus est, et quae in eō sunt, ea parāta sunt ad fructum hominum. (Cicero.)
8. Quam cōpiōsē ā Xenophonte agrīcultūra laudātur in eō librō quī "Oeconomicus" īnscribitur. (Cicero.—cōpiōsē, adv., cp. cōpia.—Xenophōn, -phontis.—agrīcultūra, -ae.—īnscribō, -ere, to entitle.)
9. Vulgus vult dēcipī. (*Phaedrus.—vult, want (irreg. form).—dēcipiō, -ere, to deceive.)
10. Ubi scientia ac sapientia inveniuntur? (Job.)
11. Vērītās nimis saepe labōrat; exstinguitur numquam. (Livy.—exstinguō, -ere.)

VIRGIL'S MESSIANIC ECLOGUE

Venit iam magna aetās nova; dē caelō mittitur puer, quī vītam deōrum habēbit deōsque vidēbit et ipse vidēbitur ab illīs. Hic puer reget mundum cui virtūtēs patris pācem dedērunt. Pauca mala, autem, remanēbunt, quae hominēs iubēbunt labōrāre atque bellum asperum gerere. Erunt etiam altera bella atque iterum ad Trōiam magnus mittētur Achillēs. Tum, puer, ubi iam longa aetās tē virum fēcerit, erunt nūllī labōrēs, nūlla bella; nautae ex navibus discēdent, agricolae quoque iam agrōs relinquent, terra ipsa omnibus hominibus omnia parābit. Currite, aetātēs; incipe, parve puer, scīre mātrem, et erit satis spīritūs mihi tua dīcere facta.

(Virgil, *Eclogae* 4; written ca. 40 B.C., the poem from which this reading is adapted was taken by many early Christians as a prophecy of the birth of Christ.—**altera bella**, *the same wars over again*.—**scīre mātrem**, i.e., to be born.)



*Relief of warship, temple of Fortuna Primigenia, Praeneste
1st century A.D., Museo Pio Clementino, Vatican Museums, Vatican State*

ETYMOLOGY

Exempli causā was Cicero's equivalent of the somewhat later **exempli grātiā**, whence our abbreviation e.g.

Romance derivatives from some of the words in the vocabulary:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
causa	cosa	cosa	chose
finis	fine	fin	fin
gēns	gente	gente	gent; gens (pl.)
continēre	continere	contener	contenir
mundus	mondo	mundo	monde

In the readings

3. **vinculum** (in mathematics). 4. **civil**; cp. **civis**, **civitas**.—trite, contrite, contrition, attrition, detriment. 5. **ex + claudō** (-ere, **clausi**, **clausum**, *to shut, close*): conclude, include, preclude, seclude, recluse, clause, close, closet, cloister.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulae atque discipuli! Quid novī? Well, how about some more well-known Latin phrases and mottoes related to the **verba nova** in this chapter's Vocab.? First, for you *Godfather* fans, there's It. **cosa nostra**, from **causa nostra** (shh!). **Vestra causa tōta nostra est** is the motto of the American Classical League, one of our national professional organizations for teachers of Latin, Greek, and classical humanities. The University of Georgia's motto is **et docēre et rērum exquirere causās**, *both to teach and to seek out the causes of things* (i.e., to conduct research—for **rērum**, see the next chapter). Here are some others: **finis coronat opus**, *the end crowns the work*; **gēns togāta**, *the toga-clad nation* (a phrase Virgil applies to Rome, where the toga was a man's formal attire); **tangere ulcus**, *to touch a sore spot* (lit., *ulcer*); **sic trānsit glōria mūdī**, *so passes the glory of the world* (Thomas à Kempis, on the transitory nature of worldly things—some comedian who shall forever remain nameless has offered an alternate translation, to wit, "Gloria always gets sick on the subway at the beginning of the week"!!!); and the abbreviation **sc.**, meaning *supply* (something omitted from a text but readily understood), comes from **scilicet**, short for **scire licet**, lit. *it is permitted for you to understand*. **Hic est finis: valēte!**

Fifth Declension; Ablative of Place Where; Summary of Ablative Uses

THE FIFTH DECLENSION

This chapter introduces the fifth and last of the Latin noun declensions. The characteristic vowel is *-ē-*, and *-ēī* or *-eī* is the genitive and dative ending (the gen./dat. *-e-* is long when preceded by a vowel, short when preceded by a consonant; cp. *diēī* and *reī* below); to avoid confusion, the genitive form will be spelled out in full for fifth declension nouns (as they are with third declension nouns) in the chapter vocabularies. Nouns of this declension are all feminine, except *diēs* (*day*) and its compound *merīdiēs* (*midday*), which are masculine.

To decline, follow the usual pattern, i.e., drop the genitive ending to find the base, then add the new endings.

	<i>rēs, reī, f. thing</i>	<i>diēs, diēī, m. day</i>	Case Endings
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>-eī, -ēī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>-eī, -ēī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>diem</i>	<i>-em</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>diē</i>	<i>-ē</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rērum</i>	<i>diērum</i>	<i>-ērum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>

OBSERVATIONS

Notice that the genitive and dative singular are identical (true of the first declension also), as are the nominative singular and the nominative and accusative plural (the vocatives, too, of course), and the dative and ablative plural (true of all declensions); word order, context, and other cues such as subject-verb agreement will help you distinguish them in a sentence.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE WHERE AND SUMMARY OF ABLATIVE USES

You have thus far been introduced to these specific ablative case uses: ablative of means, manner, accompaniment (Ch. 14), ablative with cardinal numerals and ablative of time (Ch. 15), ablative of agent (Ch. 18), place from which and separation (Ch. 20).

You have in fact also encountered frequently the construction known as ablative of "place where," which consists most commonly of the preposition **in**, *in/on*, or **sub**, *under*, plus a noun in the ablative to describe where someone or something is located or some action is being done:

In magnā casā vīvunt, *they live in a large house.*

Nāvis sub aquā fuit, *the ship was under water.*

Some of these case uses require a preposition in Latin, others do not, and in some instances the practice was variable. A case in point, and something to be carefully noted, is that in the ablative of manner construction, when the noun is modified by an adjective, **cum** is frequently omitted; if **cum** is used, it is usually preceded by the adjective (e.g., **id magnā cūrā fēcit** and **id magnā cum cūrā fēcit**, both meaning *he did it with great care*).

The following summary reviews each of the ablative uses studied thus far:

I. THE ABLATIVE WITH A PREPOSITION

The ablative is used with:

1. **cum** to indicate *accompaniment*
Cum amīcō id scrīpsit, *he wrote it with his friend.*
2. **cum** to indicate *manner*; cp. II.2 below
Cum cūrā id scrīpsit, *he wrote it with care.*
Magnā cum cūrā id scrīpsit, *he wrote it with great care.*
3. **in** and **sub** to indicate *place where*
In urbe id scrīpsit, *he wrote it in the city.*

4. **ab, dē, ex** to indicate *place from which*
Ex urbe id mīsit, *he sent it from the city.*
5. **ab, dē, ex** to indicate *separation*; cp. II. 4 below
Ab urbe eōs prohibuit, *he kept them from the city.*
6. **ab** to indicate *personal agent*
Ab amīcō id scrīptum est, *it was written by his friend.*
7. **ex** or **dē** following certain *cardinal numerals* to indicate a group of which some part is specified
Trēs ex nāvibus discessērunt, *three of the ships departed.*

II. THE ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION

The ablative is used without a preposition to indicate:

1. *means*
Suā manū id scrīpsit, *he wrote it with his own hand.*
2. *manner*, when an adjective is used
Magnā cūrā id scrīpsit, *he wrote it with great care.*
3. *time when or within which*
Eō tempore or ūnā hōrā id scrīpsit, *he wrote it at that time or in one hour.*
4. *separation*, especially with ideas of freeing, lacking, depriving
Metū eōs liberāvit, *he freed them from fear.*

VOCABULARY

- diēs, diēi**, m., *day* (diary, dial, dismal, diurnal, journal, adjourn, journey, meridian, sojourn)
- fērrum, -ī**, n., *iron; sword* (ferric, ferrite, ferro-, farrier)
- fīdēs, fīdēi**, f., *faith, trust, trustworthiness, fidelity; promise, guarantee, protection* (confide, diffident, infidel, perfidy, fealty)
- īgnis, īgnis**, m., *fire* (igneous, ignite, ignition)
- mōdus, -ī**, m., *measure, bound, limit; manner, method, mode, way* (model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, mood)
- rēs, rēi**, f., *thing, matter, business, affair* (real, realistic, realize, reality, real estate)
- rēs pública, rēi públicae**, f., *state, commonwealth, republic* (Republican)
- spēs, spēi**, f., *hope* (despair, desperate; cf. **spērō**, Ch. 25)
- aēquus, -a, -um**, *level, even; calm; equal, just; favorable* (equable, equanimity, equation, equator, equilateral, equilibrium, equinox, equity, equivalent, equivocal, inequity, iniquity, adequate, coequal)
- fēlix**, gen. **fēlicis**, *lucky, fortunate, happy* (felicitate, felicitation, felicitous, infelicitous, felicity, infelicity, Felix)
- incērtus, -a, -um** (**in-certus**), *uncertain, unsure, doubtful* (incertitude)
- Lātinus, -a, -um**, *Latin* (Latinate, Latinist, Latinity, Latinize, Latino)

médius, -a, -um, middle; used partitively, *the middle of*: **media urbs, the middle of the city** (mediterranean, medium, median, mediate, mean, medieval, meridian, demimonde, immediate, intermediary; cp. **medio-cris**, Ch. 31)

quóndam, adv., formerly, once (quondam)

ultrā, adv. and prep. + acc., on the other side of, beyond (ultra, ultrasonic, ultrasound, ultraviolet, outrage, outrageous)

prótinus, adv., immediately

cérnō, cernere, crévī, crétum, to distinguish, discern, perceive (discern, discernible, discreet, discrete, discretion; cp. **dēcernō**, Ch. 36)

ēripīō, -rípere, -rípui, -réptum (ē-rapiō), to snatch away, take away; rescue
inquit, defective verb, he says or said, placed after one or more words of a direct quotation but usually translated first

tóllō, tollere, sústulī, sublátum, to raise, lift up; take away, remove, destroy
(extol; cp. **tolerō, ferō**, Ch. 31)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Vicinī nostrī sē in genua prōtinus iēcērunt et omnēs deōs in mundō laudāvērunt.
2. Gentēs Graeciae ingentibus montibus et parvīs finibus continēbantur.
3. Quis iussit illam rem públicam servitūte asperā liberārī?
4. "Iste," inquit, "sceleribus suis brevī tempore tollētur."
5. Contrā aliās manūs malōrum cīvium caedem rēs iterum parābuntur; rem públicam dēfendēmus et istī cito discēdent.
6. Senectūs senēs ā mediīs rēbus saepe prohibet.
7. At rēs gravēs neque vī neque spē geruntur sed cōnsiliō.
8. Sī versūs hōrum duōrum poētārum neglegētis, magnā parte Rōmānārum litterārum carēbitis.
9. Eōdem tempore nostrae spēs salūtis commūnis vestrā fidē altae sunt, spīritūs sublātī sunt, et timōrēs relictī sunt.
10. Nova genera scelerum in hāc urbe inveniuntur quod multī etiam nunc bonīs mōribus et sēnsū commūnī carent ac nātūram sinistram habent.
11. Vulgus multa ex fenestrīs casārum ēiciēbat.
12. Great fidelity can now be found in this commonwealth.
13. His new hopes had been destroyed by the common fear of uncertain things.
14. On that day the courage and the faith of the brave Roman men and women were seen by all.
15. With great hope the tyrant ordered those ships to be destroyed.
16. He could not defend himself with his left hand or his right.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Dum vīta est, spēs est. (Cicero.)
2. Aequum animum in rēbus difficilibus servā. (Horace.)
3. Ubi tyrannus est, ibi plānē est nūlla rēs pūblica. (*Cicero.—plānē, adv., *clearly*.)
4. Fuērunt quondam in hāc rē pūblicā virī magnae virtūtis et antīquae fideī. (Cicero.)
5. Hanc rem pūblicam salvam esse volumus. (*Cicero.—volumus, *we wish*.)
6. Spēs coniūrātōrum mollibus sentiētiis multōrum cīvium alitur. (Cicero.—mollis, -e, *soft, mild*.)
7. Rēs pūblica cōnsiliis meis eō diē ex igne atque ferrō ērepta est. (Cicero.)
8. Quod bellum odērunt, prō pāce cum fidē labōrābant. (Livy.)
9. Dīc mihi bonā fidē: tū eam pecūniam ex eius manū dextrā nōn ēripuistī? (Plautus.)
10. Amīcus certus in rē incertā cernitur. (Ennius.)
11. Homērus audītōrem in mediās rēs rapit. (Horace.)
12. Fēlix est quī potest causās rērum intellegere; et fortūnātus ille quī deōs antīquos dīligit. (Virgil.)
13. Stōicus noster, "Vitium," inquit, "nōn est in rēbus sed in animō ipsō." (Seneca.—Stōicus, -ī, *a Stoic*.)
14. Et mihi rēs subiungam, nōn mē rēbus. (Horace.—subiungō, -ere, *to subject*.)
15. Est modus in rēbus; sunt certī finēs ultrā quos virtūs invenīrī nōn potest. (Horace.)
16. Hoc, Fortūna, tibi vidētur aequum? (*Martial.)

A VISIT FROM THE YOUNG INTERNS

Languēbam: sed tū comitātus prōtinus ad mē
 vēnistī centum, Symmache, discipulīs.
 Centum mē tetigēre manūs aquilōne gelātae:
 nōn habuī febrem, Symmache, nunc habeo!

(*Martial 5.9; meter: elegiac couplet.—languēre, *to be weak, sick*.—comitātus, -a, -um, *accompanied (by)*.—Symmachus, a Greek name, used here for a medical school professor.—centum . . . discipulīs, abl. of agent with comitātus; the preposition was often omitted in poetry.—tetigēre = tetigērunt; for this alternate ending, see Ch. 12.—aquilō, -lōnis, m., *the north wind*.—gelātus, -a, -um, *chilled*, here modifying centum . . . manūs; cp. Eng. gel, gelatin.—febris, febris, f., *fever*.)

ON AMBITION AND LITERATURE, BOTH LATIN AND GREEK

Poëtae per litterās hominibus magnam perpetuamque fāmam dare possunt; multī virī, igitur, litterās dē suis rēbus scribī cupiunt. Trahimur omnēs studiō laudis et multī glōriā dūcuntur, quae aut in litterīs Graecīs aut Latīnīs invenīri potest. Quī, autem, videt multum fructum glōriae in versibus Latīnīs sed nōn in Graecīs, nimium errat, quod litterae Graecae leguntur in omnibus ferē gentibus, sed Latīnae in finibus suis continentur.

(Cicero, *Pro Archia* 11.26, 10.23.—ferē, adv., almost.)

ETYMOLOGY

Connected with *diēs* is the adj. *diurnus*, *daily*, whence come the words for “day” in Italian and French: It. *giorno*, Fr. *jour*, *journée*; cp. Sp. *día*. In late Latin there was a form *diurnālis*, from which derive It. *giornale*, Fr. *journal*, Eng. “journal”; cp. Sp. *diario*. English “dismal” stems ultimately from *diēs malus*.

The stem of *fidēs* can be found in the following words even though it may not be immediately obvious: *affidavit*, *defy*, *affiance*, *fiancé*. Eng. “faith” is from early Old Fr. *feit*, *feid*, from Latin *fidem*.

Other words connected with *modus* are: *modulate*, *accommodate*, *commodious*, *discommode*, *incommode*, *à la mode*, *modus operandi*.

In the readings

6. mollify, emollient, mollusk. 13. The Stoic philosophy was so called because Zeno, its founder, used to teach in a certain stoa (portico) at Athens. 14. subjunctive.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Now that you've encountered *merīdiēs*, you understand *a.m.* and *p.m.*, from *ante* and *post merīdiem*. Your physician might prescribe a medication *diēbus alternīs*, *every other day*, or *diēbus tertīs*, *every third day*, or even *b.i.d.* or *t.i.d.*, *bis in diē* or *ter in diē* (if you've thought about those last two twice or thrice and still can't figure them out, look back at Ch. 15!). Other items you might encounter one of these days: *diem ex diē*, *day by day*; *diēs fēlix*, *a lucky day*; the legal terms *diēs iūridicus* and *nōn iūridicus*, days when court is and is not in session; and the *Diēs Irae*, a medieval hymn about the Day of Judgment, part of the requiem mass. And surely you follow Horace's advice every day and *carpe diem* (an agricultural metaphor, since *carpō*, *carpere* really means *to pluck* or *harvest* from the vine or stalk—so your day, once seized, should be a bountiful cornucopia).

Now you know, too, what is meant by the common phrase, *amicus certus in rē incertā*; a *bonā fidē* agreement is made *with good faith* (recognize the abl. usage?); and if your “friend indeed” is your trusty dog, you should consider dubbing him “Fido.” *Carpite omnēs diēs, discipulī discipulaeque, et valēte!*

Participles

Like English, Latin has a set of verbal adjectives, i.e., adjectives formed from a verb stem, called “participles.” Regular transitive verbs in Latin have four participles, two of them in the active voice (the present and future), and two in the passive (future and perfect); they are formed as follows:

	Active	Passive
<i>Pres.</i>	present stem + -ns (gen. -ntis)	_____
<i>Perf.</i>	_____	partic. stem + -us, -a, -um
<i>Fut.</i>	participial stem + -ūrus, -ūra, -ūrum ¹	pres. stem + -ndus, -nda, -ndum

It is important to know the proper stem for each participle as well as the proper ending. Note that the present active and the future passive are formed on the present stem, while the perfect passive and future active are formed on the so-called “participial stem” (found by dropping the endings from the perfect passive participle, which is itself most often a verb’s fourth principal part: i.e., **laudāt-** from **laudātus, -a, -um**). This pattern can perhaps best be recalled by memorizing the participles of **agō**, in which the difference between the present stem and the participial stem is sufficient to eliminate any confusion. It is also helpful to note that the base of the present participle is marked by **-nt-**, the future active by **-ūr-**, and the future passive, often called the “gerundive,” by **-nd-**.

¹ The ending of the future active participle is very easy to remember if you keep in mind the fact that our word *future* comes from **futūrus, -a, -um**, the future (and, incidentally, the only) participle of **sum**.

agō, agere, ēgi, āctum, to lead

Active	Passive
<i>Pres.</i> ágēns, agēntis, <i>leading</i>	_____
<i>Perf.</i> _____	āctus, -a, -um, <i>led, having been led</i>
<i>Fut.</i> āctūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to lead, going to lead</i>	agēndus, -a, -um, <i>(about) to be led,</i> <i>deserving or fit to be led</i>

English derivatives are illustrative of the sense of three of these participles: "agent" (from agēns), *a person doing something*; "act" (āctus, -a, -um), *something done*; "agenda" (agēndus, -a, -um), *something to be done*. The participles of three of the model verbs follow.

	Act.	Pass.	Act.	Pass.	Act.	Pass.
<i>Pres.</i>	ágēns	_____	aúdiēns	_____	cápiēns	_____
<i>Perf.</i>	_____	āctus	_____	audítus	_____	cáptus
<i>Fut.</i>	āctūrus	agēndus	audítūrus	audiēndus	captūrus	capiēndus

Note carefully that fourth conjugation and third conjugation -iō verbs have -ie- in both the present active participle (-iēns, -ientis) and the future passive (-iendus, -a, -um). Notice too that while Latin has present active, perfect passive, and future active and passive participles, the equivalents of *praising, having been praised, about to praise, and (about) to be praised*, it lacks both a present passive participle (*being praised*) and a perfect active participle (*having praised*).

DECLENSION OF PARTICIPLES

Three of the four participles are declined on the pattern of magnus, -a, -um. Only the present participle has third declension forms, following essentially the model of potēns (Ch. 16), except that the ablative singular sometimes ends in -e, sometimes -ī²; the vowel before -ns in the nominative singular is always long, but before -nt- (according to the rule learned earlier) it is always short.

	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ágēns	ágēns
<i>Gen.</i>	agēntis	agēntis
<i>Dat.</i>	agēntī	agēntī
<i>Acc.</i>	agēntem	ágēns
<i>Abl.</i>	agēntī, agēnte	agēntī, agēnte

² The present participle has -ī in the ablative singular when used strictly as an attributive adjective (*ā patre amantī, by the loving father*) but -e when it functions verbally (e.g., with an object, *patre filium amante, with the father loving his son*) or as a substantive (*ab amante, by a lover*).

<i>Nom.</i>	agētēs	agēntia
<i>Gen.</i>	agētium	agētium
<i>Dat.</i>	agētibus	agētibus
<i>Acc.</i>	agētēs	agēntia
<i>Abl.</i>	agētibus	agētibus

PARTICIPLES AS VERBAL ADJECTIVES

The etymology of the term participle, from **participere**, *to share in* (**pars** + **capere**), reflects the fact that participles share in the characteristics of both adjectives and verbs. As *adjectives*, participles naturally agree in gender, number, and case with the words which they modify. Sometimes also, like adjectives, they modify no expressed noun but function as nouns themselves: **amāns**, *a lover*; **sapiēns**, *a wise man, philosopher*; **venientēs**, *those coming*.

As *verbs*, participles have tense and voice; they may take direct objects or other constructions used with the particular verb; and they may be modified by an adverb or an adverbial phrase:

Patrem in casā videntēs, puella et puer ad eum cucurrerunt, seeing their father in the house, the boy and girl ran up to him.

In Latin as in English, the tense of a participle, it should be carefully noted, is not absolute but is relative to that of the main verb. For example, the action of a present participle is contemporaneous with the action of the verb of its clause, no matter whether that verb is in a present, a past, or a future tense; in the preceding sample you can see that it was at some time in the past that the children first saw and then ran toward their father (seeing him, i.e., when they saw him, they ran up to him). A similar situation obtains for the perfect and future participles, as can be seen in the following table:

1. Present participle = action *contemporaneous* with that of the verb (the same time).
2. Perfect participle = action *prior* to that of the verb (time before).
3. Future participle = action *subsequent* to that of the verb (time after).

Graeci nautae, videntēs Polyphēmum, timent, timuerunt, timēbunt.
The Greek sailors, seeing Polyphemus, are afraid, were afraid, will be afraid.

Graeci nautae, vīsi ā Polyphēmō, timent, timuerunt, timēbunt.
The Greek sailors, (having been) seen by P., are afraid, were afraid, will be afraid.

Graeci nautae, vīsūrī Polyphēmum, timent, timuerunt, timēbunt.
The Greek sailors, about to see Polyphemus, are afraid, were afraid, will be afraid.

TRANSLATING PARTICIPIAL PHRASES AS CLAUSES

Participial phrases are used much more frequently in Latin than in English, which prefers clauses with regular finite verbs. In translating from Latin to idiomatic English, therefore, it is often preferable to transform a participial phrase (especially if it sounds stilted in English) into a subordinate clause.

In doing so you need to consider 1) the relationship between the action in the phrase and the action in the clause to which it is attached, so that you can then choose an appropriate subordinating conjunction (especially "when," "since," or "although"), and 2) the relativity of participial tenses, so that you can then transform the participle into the appropriate verb tense.

Thus the example given earlier, *patrem in casā videntēs, puella et puer ad eum cucurrerunt*, can be translated *seeing their father in the house, the girl and boy ran up to him* or, more idiomatically, *when they saw their father in the house, the girl and boy ran up to him*. Likewise *Graeci nautae, visi ā Polyphēmō, timuerunt* is better translated *when they had been seen [time prior to main verb] by Polyphemus, the Greek sailors were afraid* than the more literal *having been seen by Polyphemus, the Greek sailors were afraid*. Consider these further examples:

Māter, filium amāns, auxilium dat, since she loves her son [lit., loving her son], the mother gives him assistance.

Pater, filiam vīsūrus, casam parābat, since he was about to see his daughter, the father was preparing the house.

Puella, in casam veniēns, gaudēbat, when she came into the house [lit., coming into the house], the girl was happy.

VOCABULARY

arx, arcis, f., *citadel, stronghold*

dux, dūcis, m., *leader, guide; commander, general* (duke, ducal, ducat, duchess, duchy, doge; cp. **dūcō**)

ēquus, -ī, m., *horse* (equestrian, equine; cp. **equa, -ae, mare**)

hāsta, -ae, f., *spear* (hastate)

īnsula, -ae, f., *island* (insular, insularity, insulate, isolate, isolation, peninsula)

lītus, litoris, n., *shore, coast* (littoral)

mīles, mīlitis, m., *soldier* (military, militaristic, militate, militant, militia)

ōrātor, ōrātōris, m., *orator, speaker* (oratory, oratorio; cp. **ōrō**, Ch. 36, **ōrātiō**, Ch. 38)

sacērdōs, sacerdotis, m., *priest* (sacerdotal; cp. **sacer, sacred**)

āliquis, āliquid (gen. **ālicuius**, dat. **ālicui**, etc.; cp. decl. of **quis, quid**; nom. and acc. neut. pl. are **āliqua**), indef. pron., *someone, somebody, something*

quisquis, quidquid (**quis** repeated; cases other than nom. rare), indef. pron., *whoever, whatever*

magnānimus, -a, -um, *great-hearted, brave, magnanimous* (magnanimity)

ūmquam, adv., in questions or negative clauses, *ever, at any time* (cp. **numquam**)

ēducō (1), *to bring up, educate* (education, educator, educable; do not confuse with **ēducō**, *to lead out*)

gaudeō, gaudere, gāvīsus sum, *to be glad, rejoice* (gaudeamus; cp. **gaudium, -iī**, *joy*, as in *Latīna est gaudium!*)

ostēdō, ostendere, ostēdī, ostentum, *to exhibit, show, display* (ostentation, ostentatious, ostensible, ostensive; cp. **tendō, stretch, extend**)

pētō, petere, petīvī, petītum, *to seek, aim at, beg, beseech* (appetite, compete, competent, impetuous, petition, petulant, repeat; cp. **perpetuus**)

prēmō, premere, prēssī, prēssum, *to press; press hard, pursue; -primō* in compounds as seen in **opprimō** below (compress, depress, express, impress, imprint, print, repress, reprimand, suppress)

opprimō, -primere, -prēssī, -prēssum, *to suppress, overwhelm, overpower, check* (oppress, oppression, oppressive, oppressor)

vértō, vertere, vértī, vérsus, *to turn; change; so āvertō, turn away, avert, revertō, turn back*, etc. (adverse, advertise, avert, averse, convert, controversy, divers, diverse, divorce, invert, obverse, pervert, revert, subvert, subversive, transverse, verse, version, animadvert)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Aliquid numquam ante audītum cernō.
2. Illum ōrātōrem in mediō senātū iterum petentem finem bellōrum ac scelerum nōn adiūvistis.
3. Certī fructūs pācis ab territō vulgō atque senātū cupiēbantur.
4. Quī vir magnānimus aliās gentēs gravī metū servitūtis liberābit?
5. Nēmō fidem neglegēns timōre umquam carēbit.
6. Illa fēmina fortūnāta haec cōnsilia contrā eōs malōs quondam aluit et salūtis commūnis causā semper labōrābat.
7. Illam gentem Latīnam oppressūrī et dīvitias raptūrī, omnēs virōs magnae probitātis premere ac dēlēre prōtinus coepērunt.
8. Tollēturne fāma huius medicī istīs versibus novīs?
9. At vīta illius modī aequī aliquid iūcundī atque fēlicis continet.
10. Quō diē ex igne et ferrō atque morte certā ēreptus es?
11. We gave many things to nations lacking hope.
12. Those ten men, (when) called, will come again with great eagerness.
13. Through the window they saw the second old man running out of his neighbor's house and away from the city.
14. He himself was overpowered by uncertain fear because he desired neither truth nor liberty.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Vīvēs meīs praesidiīs oppressus. (Cicero.—**praesidium**, -iī, *guard*.)
2. Illī autem, tendentēs manūs dextrās, salūtem petēbant. (Livy.—**tendō**, -ere, *to stretch, extend*.)
3. Tantalus sitiēns flūmina ab ore fugientia tangere dēsiderābat. (Horace.—**sitire**, *to be thirsty*.)
4. Signa rērum futūrārum mundō ā dīs ostenduntur. (Cicero.)
5. Graecia capta asperum victōrem cēpit. (Horace.—**victor**, -tōris, here = Rome.)
6. Atticus Cicerōnī ex patriā fugientī multam pecūniam dedit. (Ne-
pos.—**Atticus**, a friend of Cicero.)
7. Sī mihi eum ēducandum committēs, studia eius fōrmāre ab infantiā
incipiam. (Quintilian.—**fōrmāre**.—**infantia**, -ae.)
8. Saepe stilum verte, bonum libellum scrīptūrus. (Horace.—**stilum**
vertere, *to invert the stilus* = to use the eraser.)
9. Cūra orātōris dictūrī eōs audītūrōs dēlectat. (Quintilian.)
10. Mortī Sōcratis semper illacrimō, legēns Platōnem. (Cicero.—**Sōcra**-
tēs, -cratis.—**illacrimāre**, *to weep over*.—**Platō**, -tōnis.)
11. Memoria vītae bene āctae multōrumque bene factōrum iūcunda
est. (Cicero.)
12. Quī timēns vīvet, liber nōn erit umquam. (Horace.—**quī**, as often, =
is quī.)
13. Nōn is est miser quī iussus aliquid facit, sed is quī invītus facit. (Sen-
eca.—**invītus**, -a, -um, *unwilling*; the adj. here has adverbial force, as
it commonly does in Latin.)
14. Verbum semel ēmissum volat irrevocābile. (Horace.—**semel**, adv.,
once.—**ē-mittere**.—**volāre**, *to fly*.—**irrevocābilis**, -e.)

LAOCOON SPEAKS OUT AGAINST THE TROJAN HORSE

Oppressī bellō longō et ā deīs aversī, ducēs Graecōrum, iam post decem annōs, magnum equum ligneum arte Minervae faciunt. Uterum multīs mīli-
tibus complent, equum in lītore relinquunt, et ultrā īnsulam proximam nāvi-
gant. Trōiānī nullās cōpiās aut nāvēs vident; omnis Trōia gaudet; panduntur
portae. Dē equō, autem, Trōiānī sunt incertī. Aliī eum in urbem dūci cupi-
unt; aliī eum Graecās īnsidiās appellant. Prīmus ibi ante omnēs, dē arce
currēns, Lāocoōn, sacerdos Trōiānus, haec verba dīcit: “Ō miserī cīvēs, nōn
estis sānī! Quid cōgitātis? Nōne intellegitis Graecōs et īnsidiās eōrum? Aut
inveniētis in istō equō multōs mīlitēs ācrēs, aut equus est machina bellī, facta
contrā nōs, ventūra in urbem, vīsūra casās nostrās et populum. Aut aliquid
latet. Equō nē crēdite, Trōiānī: quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs et dōna ge-
rentēs!” Dīxit, et potentem hastam magnīs vīribus manūs sinistrae in uterum
equī iēcit; stetit illa, tremēns.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 2.13–52; prose adaptation.—**ligneus**, -a, -um, wooden, of wood.—**Minerva**, goddess of war and protectress of the Greeks.—**uterus**, -i.—**complere**, to fill up, make pregnant.—**proximus**, -a, -um, nearby.—**Trōiānus**, -a, -um, Trojan.—**pandō**, -ere, to open.—**Lāocoön**, -ontis, m.—**Nōnne** introduces a question anticipating an affirmative answer, *Don't you . . . ?*—**machina**, -ae.—**visūra**, here to spy on.—**latēre**, to be hidden, be concealed.—**equō**, dat. with **crēdite** (see Ch. 35).—**nē** = **nōn**.—**Danaōs** = **Græcōs**.—**et** (with **gerentēs**) = **etiam**.—**tremō**, -ere, to tremble, shake, vibrate.—To be continued. . .)



Trojan horse with Greek soldiers
Relief from neck of an amphora, Mykonos, 7th century B.C.
Archaeological Museum, Mykonos, Greece

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

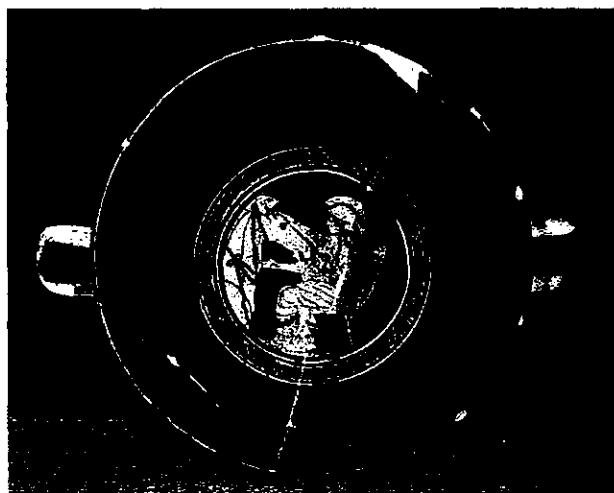
2. tend, tent, tense, attend, contend, distend, extend, extent, extensive, intend, intent, intense, portend, pretend, subtend, superintendent; cp. **ostendō** in the vocabulary. 3. tantalize, Gk. derivative. 8. stilus, style. 10. lachrymose. 14. volatile, volley. "Laocoon": uterine.—complete, completion, complement, complementary.—proximity, approximate.—expand, expansive.—machine, machinery, machination.—latent.—tremor, tremulous, tremulant, tremble, tremendous.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! This chapter's Vocab. suggests a couple of literary titles from ancient Rome: among Cicero's dozens of books was a rhetorical treatise titled **Dē Ōrātōre**, and one of Plautus' most popular plays was the **Miles Glōriōsus**, usually translated *The Braggart Soldier*. Then there's the medieval student song with the famous line (quite apt for college Latin students) **gaudeāmus, igitur, iuvenēs dum sumus**, *so let us rejoice, while we are young!*

From **vertere** is **verte** for *turn the page* and **versō** for the left-hand page in a book (i.e., the side you see when you have just *turned* the page); printers call the the right-hand page the **rectō**.

And from the reading passage: the expression "a Trojan horse" is used of any person, group, or device that tries to subvert a government or any organization from within. Also from the Trojan saga and Virgil's story of Aeneas' sojourn in Carthage is the famous quotation **dux fēmina factī**, *a woman (was) leader of the action! Gaudēte atque valēte!*



Athena (Minerva) constructing the Trojan horse
Red-figure Greek kylix, the Sabouroff Painter, 470–460 B.C.
Museo Archeologico, Florence, Italy

24

Ablative Absolute; Passive Periphrastic; Dative of Agent

The participles which you learned in the last chapter were employed by the Romans in two very common constructions introduced below, the “ablative absolute” and the “passive periphrastic.”

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

The ablative absolute is a type of participial phrase generally consisting of a noun (or pronoun) and a modifying participle in the ablative case; somewhat loosely connected to the rest of the sentence (hence the term, from **absolūtum**, *loosened from, separated*) and usually set off by commas, the phrase describes some general circumstances under which the action of the sentence occurs.

Rōmā vīsā, virī gaudēbant, Rome having been seen, the men rejoiced.

As typified by this example, the ablative absolute always is self-contained, i.e., the participle and the noun it modifies are both in the same phrase and the noun of the ablative absolute phrase is not referred to at all in the attached clause. In other types of participial phrases (such as those seen in

Ch. 23), the participles modify some noun or pronoun in the attached clause; compare the following example, which has an ordinary participial phrase, with the previous example:

Rōmam videntēs, virī gaudēbant, seeing Rome, the men rejoiced.

In this instance the participle modifies the subject of the main clause, and so an ablative absolute cannot be used.

Like other participial phrases, the ablative absolute can be translated quite literally, as in *Rōmā visā, (with) Rome having been seen*. Often, however, it is better style to transform the phrase to a clause, converting the participle to a verb in the appropriate tense, treating the ablative noun as its subject, and supplying the most logical conjunction (usually “when,” “since,” or “although”), as explained in the last chapter; thus, a more idiomatic translation of *Rōmā visā, virī gaudēbant* would be *when Rome was (had been) seen, the men rejoiced*. Compare the following additional examples:

His rēbus audītis, coepit timēre.

These things having been heard, he began to be afraid.

Or in much better English:

When (since, after, etc., depending on the context) these things had been heard, he began . . .

When (since, after, etc.) he had heard these things, he began . . .

Eō imperium tenente, ēventum timeō.

With him holding the power,

Since he holds the power,

When he holds the power,

If he holds the power,

Although he holds the power.

I fear the outcome.

In the ablative absolute, the ablative noun/pronoun regularly comes first, the participle last; when the phrase contains additional words, like the direct object of the participle in the preceding example, they are usually enclosed within the noun/participle “frame.”

As seen in the following examples, even two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, can function as an ablative absolute, with the present participle of *sum* (lacking in classical Latin) to be understood:

Caesare duce, nihil timēbimus.

Caesar being the commander,

Under Caesar's command,

With Caesar in command,

Since (when, if, etc.) Caesar is the commander,

we shall fear nothing.

Caesare incertō, bellum timēbāmus.

Since Caesar was uncertain (with Caesar uncertain), we were afraid of war.

THE PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION: GERUNDIVE + *Sum*

Despite its horrendous name, the passive periphrastic conjugation is simply a passive verb form consisting of the gerundive (i.e., the future passive participle) along with a form of *sum*.¹ The gerundive, as a predicate adjective, agrees with the subject of *sum* in gender, number, and case, e.g., **haec fēmina laudanda est**, *this woman is to be praised*.

The gerundive often conveys an idea of necessary, obligatory, or appropriate action, rather than simple futurity, and this is the case in the passive periphrastic construction. Hence **id faciendum est** means not simply *this is about to be done*, but rather *this has to be done*; **hic liber cum cūrā legendus erit**, *this book will have to be (must be) read with care*.

Just as Latin uses the auxiliary *sum* in its various tenses in this construction, English commonly uses the expressions “has to be,” “had to be,” “will have to be”; “should,” “ought,” and “must” are other auxiliaries commonly used in translating the passive periphrastic (cp. **dēbeō**, which, as you have already learned, is also used to indicate obligatory action).

THE DATIVE OF AGENT

Instead of the ablative of agent, the dative of agent is used with the passive periphrastic. A literal translation of the passive periphrastic + dative of agent generally sounds awkward, and so it is often best to transform such a clause into an active construction; consider the following examples:

Hic liber mihi cum cūrā legendus erit, *this book will have to be read by me with care* or (better) *I will have to (ought to, must, should) read this book with care*.

¹ The word “periphrasis” (adj. “periphrastic”) comes from the Gk. equivalent of Lat. **circumlocutiō**, a roundabout way of speaking, and simply refers to the form’s construction from a participle plus *sum* as an auxiliary (even “did sing” in Eng. is a periphrastic for “sang”); the entire perfect passive system is similarly “periphrastic,” consisting of *sum* + the perfect passive participle rather than the gerundive (be careful not to confuse the two: the pass. periphrastic will always contain an -nd- gerundive).

Illa fēmina omnibus laudanda est, that woman should be praised by all or everyone should praise that woman.

Pāx ducibus nostrīs petenda erat, peace had to be sought by our leaders or our leaders had to seek peace.

VOCABULARY

Carthāgō, Carthāginis, f., Carthage (a city in North Africa)

fābula, -ae, f., story, tale; play (fable, fabulous, confabulate; cp. **fāma**)

imperātor, imperātōris, m., general, commander-in-chief, emperor (cp. **parō, imperium, imperō, Ch. 35**)

impērium, -iī, n., power to command, supreme power, authority, command, control (imperial, imperialism, imperious, empire)

perfūgium, -iī, n., refuge, shelter (cp. **fugiō**)

sērvus, -ī, m., and sēva, -ae, f., slave (serf, servant, servile, service; cp. **serviō, Ch. 35**)

sōlācium, -iī, n., comfort, relief (solace, consolation, inconsolable)

vūlnus, vūlneris, n., wound (vulnerable, invulnerable)

re- or red-, prefix, again, back (recede, receive, remit, repeat, repel, revert)

ut, conj. + indic., as, just as, when

pōsteā, adv., afterwards (cp. **post**)

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cēptum, to take (to one's self), *receive, accept* (cp. **capiō**)

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cēptum, to take out, except; take, receive, capture (exception, exceptionable)

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cēptum, to take back, regain; admit, receive (recipe, R., receipt, recipient, receptacle, reception)

pēllō, pēllere, pēpulī, pūlsum, to strike, push; drive out, banish (compel, compulsion, compulsory, dispel, expel, impel, propel, repel, pelt, pulsate, pulse)

expēllō, -pēllere, -pulī, -pūlsum, to drive out, expel, banish (expulsion)

nārrō (1), to tell, report, narrate (narration, narrative, narrator)

quaērō, quaérere, quaesivī, quaesitum, to seek, look for, strive for, ask, inquire, inquire into (acquire, conquer, exquisite, inquire, inquest, inquisition, perquisite, query, quest, question, request, require)

rīdeō, rīdere, rīsī, rīsum, to laugh, laugh at (deride, derisive, ridicule, ridiculous, risibilities; cf. **rīdiculus, Ch. 30, subrīdeō, Ch. 35**)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Igne vīsō, omnēs virī et uxōrēs territae sunt et ultrā urbem ad lītus īnsulae nāvigāvērunt, ubi perfugium inventum est.
2. Populō metū oppressō, iste imperātor nōbīs ex urbe pellendus est.

3. Ōrātor, signō ā sacerdotē datō, eō diē revēnit et nunc tōtus populus Latīnus gaudet.
4. Gēns Rōmāna versūs illius scrīptōris magnā laude quondam recēpit.
5. Laudēs atque dōna huius modī ab ōrātōribus dēsīderābantur.
6. Imperiō acceptō, dux magnanimus fidem suam rei pūblicae ostendit.
7. Aliquis eōs quīnque equōs ex igne ēripī postea iusserat.
8. Cernisne omnia quae tibi scienda sunt?
9. Ille, ab arce urbis reveniēns, ab istīs hominibus premī coepit.
10. Cupiō tangere manum illius mīlitis quī metū caruit atque gravia scelera contrā rem pūblicam oppressit.
11. Iste dux prōtinus expulsus est, ut imperium excipiēbat.
12. Illae servae, autem, perfugium sōlāciumque ab amīcīs quaerēbant.
13. Cornū auditō, ille mīles, incertus cōsiliī, cōpiās ad mediam īnsulam vertit.
14. When the common danger had been averted, two of our sons and all our daughters came back from Asia.
15. Our hopes must not be destroyed by those three evil men.
16. Since the people of all nations are seeking peace, all leaders must conquer the passion for (= of) power. (Use an ablative absolute and a passive periphrastic.)
17. The leader, having been driven out by both the free men and the slaves, could not regain his command.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Carthāgō dēlenda est. (Cato.)
2. Asiā victā, dux Rōmānus fēlix multōs servōs in Italiā mīsīt. (Pliny the Elder.)
3. Omnibus feriō mīlitis perterritīs, quisque sē servāre cupiēbat. (Caesar.)
4. Quidquid dīcendum est, liberē dīcam. (Cicero.—**liberē**, adv. of **liber**.)
5. Haec omnia vulnera bellī tibi nunc sānanda sunt. (Cicero.—**sānāre**, to heal.)
6. Nec tumultum nec hastam mīlitis nec mortem violentam timēbō, Augustō terrās tenente. (Horace.—**tumultus** -ūs, disturbance, civil war:—**violentus**, -a, -um.—**Augustus**, -ī.)
7. Tarquiniō expulsō, nōmen rēgis audīre nōn poterat populus Rōmānus. (Cicero.)
8. Ad ūtilitātem vītae omnia cōsilia factaque nōbīs regenda sunt. (Tacitus.—**ūtilitās**, -tātis, benefit, advantage.)

DĒ CUPIDITĀTE

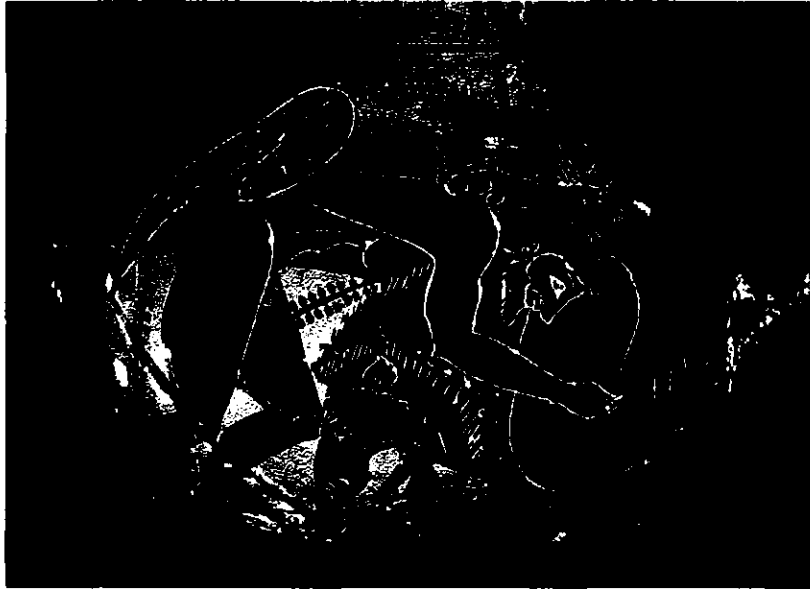
Homō stultus, "Ō cīvēs, cīvēs," inquit, "pecūnia ante omnia quaerenda est; virtūs et probitās post pecūniam."

Pecūniae autem cupiditās fugienda est. Fugienda etiam est cupiditās glōriae; ēripit enim libertātem. Neque imperia semper petenda sunt neque semper accipienda; etiam dēpōnenda nōn numquam.

(Horace, *Epistulae* 1.1.53, and Cicero, *Dē Officiis* 1.20.68.—dēpōnō, -ere, to put down, resign.)

Caelō receptus propter virtūtem, Herculēs multōs deōs salūtāvit; sed Plūtō veniente, quī Fortūnae est fīlius, āvertit oculōs. Tum, causā quaesītā, “Ōdī,” inquit, “illum, quod malīs amīcus est atque omnia corrumpit lucrī causā.”

(Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 4.12.—Herculēs, -lis.—salūtāre, to greet.—Plūtus, -ī, god of wealth.—Fortūnae, here personified.—corrumpō, -ere, to corrupt.—lucrum, -ī, gain, profit.)



*Heracles (Hercules) fighting the Nemean lion, one of his 12 labors
Attic black-figure kalpis, Early 5th century B.C.
Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria*

THE SATIRIST'S MODUS OPERANDI

Rīdēns saturās meās percurram, et cūr nōn? Quid vetat mē rīdentem dīcere vērū, ut puerīs ēducandīs saepe dant crūstula magistrī? Quaerō rēs gravēs iūcundō lūdō et, nōminibus fictīs, dē multīs culpīs vitīisque nārrō. Sed quid rīdēs? Mūtātō nōmine, dē tē fābula nārrātur!

(Horace, *Sermōnēs* 1.1.23–27, 69–70; prose adaptation.—per + currō.—vetāre, to forbid.—puerīs . . . magistrī, the order of the nouns is varied for effect: indi-

rect obj., direct obj., subject.—**crūstulum**, -ī, *cookie, pastry*.—**finḡō**, -ere, **finxī**, **fictum**, *to form, invent, make up.*)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

6. tumultuous.—“Violent” is clearly based on **vīs**.—Originally the Romans, counting March as the first month of the year, named the fifth month **Quīntīlis** (**quīntus**, *fifth*), but Julius Caesar renamed it **Iūlius** (July) because he was born in July. Subsequently, when the Roman Senate gave Octavian, Caesar’s heir, the title of “Augustus” (the august, the revered one), the Senate also changed the name of the sixth month (**Sextīlis**) to **Augustus** (August). “**Dē Cupiditāte**”: Herculean—salute; cp. **salvēre**, **salūs**.—plutocrat, a word of Gk. origin.—lucre, lucrative.—“The Satirist”: veto.—crust.—fiction, fictitious, fictive.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, amīcae amīcique! Quid agitis hodiē? Bet you didn’t know that **R_x** and “recipe” came from the same word (see **recipiō** in the Vocab.), but now, thanks to Latin, you do! There are countless derivatives from the **capiō** family, as you have seen already; and from **excipere** there are some “exceptionally” familiar phrases: **exceptiō probat regulam**, *the exception proves the rule*, and **exceptis excipiendis**, *with all the necessary exceptions* (lit., *with things excepted that should be excepted*: recognize the gerundive?). And, by analogy with this last, what are the idiomatic and the literal meanings of the very common phrase **mūtātis mūtandis**? (If you can’t figure that out, it’s in your Webster’s, along with hundreds of other Latin phrases, mottoes, words, and abbreviations in current Eng. usage!)

Some other gerundives that pop up in Eng.: **agenda** (*things to be done*), **corrigenda** (*things to be corrected*, i.e., an **errāta** list), and even the passive periphrastics **dē gustibus nōn disputandum est**, sometimes shortened simply to **dē gustibus** (*you can’t argue about taste*), and **quod erat dēmōstrandum** (which we’ve seen before), abbreviated **Q.E.D.** at the end of a mathematical proof.

Servus, also in the new Vocab., gives us one of the Pope’s titles, **servus servōrum dēi** (another is **pontifex**, the name of an ancient Roman priestly office, which may originally have meant *bridge-builder*—because priests bridge the gap between men and gods?); and **quaere** is used in Eng. as a note to request further information. **Nunc est satis: valēte atque semper ridēte!**

Infinitives; Indirect Statement

INFINITIVES

Having surveyed the forms and uses of the verbal adjectives known as participles in the last two chapters, we turn now to the common verbal noun known as the infinitive (e.g., *amāre*, *to love*—two other verbal nouns, the supine and the gerund, are introduced in Chs. 38–39). Most transitive verbs have six infinitives, the present, future, and perfect, active and passive, though the future passive is rare¹; intransitive verbs usually lack the passive. You are already familiar with the present active and passive infinitives, whose forms vary with each of the four conjugations; the perfect and future infinitives are all formed according to the following patterns, regardless of conjugation:

	Active	Passive
<i>Pres.</i>	-āre, -ēre, -ere, -īre ²	-ārī, -ērī, -ī, -īrī
<i>Perf.</i>	perfect stem + -isse	perf. pass. participle + esse
<i>Fut.</i>	fut. act. participle + esse	[supine in -um + īrī] ³

¹ In other words, there are active and passive infinitives for each of the three basic time frames, past, present, and future; contrast participles, which lack present passive and perfect active forms.

² Actually, the ending of the present active infinitive is -re, which is added to the present stem; but for purposes of distinction it is convenient to include here the stem vowel as well.

³ The future passive infinitive is given in brackets here because it is not a common form and does not occur in this book. The Romans preferred a substitute expression like *fore ut* + subjunctive (result clause). The supine in -um has the same spelling as that of the perf. pass. part. in the nom. neut. sg.

INFINITIVES OF *agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, to lead*

	Active	Passive
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>āgere, to lead</i>	<i>āgī, to be led</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>ēgisse, to have led</i>	<i>āctus, -a, -um⁴ ēsse, to have been led</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>āctūrus, -a, -um⁴ ēsse, to be about to lead, to be going to lead</i>	<i>āctum īrī, to be about to be led, to be going to be led</i>

The literal translations of the six infinitives given above are conventional; in actual use (especially in indirect statement, as explained below) the perfect and particularly the future infinitives are rarely translated literally.

The infinitives of the other model verbs are as follows:

Active

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>laudāre</i>	<i>monēre</i>	<i>audīre</i>	<i>cāpere</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>laudāvisse</i>	<i>monuisse</i>	<i>audīvisse</i>	<i>cēpisse</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>laudātūrus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>monitūrus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>audītūrus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>captūrus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>

Passive

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>laudārī</i>	<i>monērī</i>	<i>audīrī</i>	<i>cāpī</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>laudātus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>mónitus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>audītus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>	<i>cáptus, -a, -um, ēsse</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>laudátum írī</i>	<i>mónitum írī</i>	<i>audítum írī</i>	<i>cáptum írī</i>

USAGE

As a verbal noun, an infinitive can function in a variety of ways. We have seen its use as a subject (*errāre est humānum, to err is human*) and as a complement with such verbs as *possum* and *dēbeō* (*discēdere nunc possunt, they can leave now*—Ch. 6), and the infinitive, with its own accusative subject, can also serve as a direct object (*iussit eōs venīre, he ordered them to come*: see S.S., p. 445). One of the commonest uses of the infinitive, however, is in a construction known as “indirect statement.”

⁴The participles are regarded as predicate adjectives and so are made to agree with the subject of *esse*.

INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT WITH ACCUSATIVE SUBJECT

An indirect statement simply reports indirectly (i.e., not in direct quotation) what someone has said, thought, felt, etc. The following is a *direct* statement, made by a teacher:

Julia is a good student.

Here the teacher's comment is *directly* reported or quoted:

"Julia is a good student," says the teacher.

The teacher said, "Julia is a good student."

Latin also uses direct quotations with certain verbs of speaking, etc., including *inquit* (Ch. 22 Vocab.):

"Iūlia," magister inquit, "est discipula bona."

Often, however, both Latin and English will report someone's remarks (or thoughts or feelings) indirectly. In English we regularly put such indirect statements into a subordinate clause introduced by *that*:

The teacher says that Julia is a good student.

The teacher said that Julia was a good student.

Latin, on the other hand, uses no introductory word for *that* and employs an infinitive phrase with an accusative subject, instead of a clause:

Magister dīcit Iūliam esse discipulam bonam.

Magister dīxit Iūliam esse discipulam bonam.

This indirect statement construction is regularly employed in Latin after verbs of "speech," "mental activity," or "sense perception" (i.e., saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, feeling, seeing, hearing, etc.: see the list of Latin verbs following the Vocab.). English uses a similar objective case + infinitive construction after a few verbs of this type (e.g., "the teacher considers *her to be* a good student"), but in classical Latin this pattern is always followed and the accusative subject is always expressed, even when it is the same as the subject of the verb of *saying*, etc. (in which case the subject is ordinarily a reflexive pronoun):

Iūlia putat sē esse bonam discipulam, *Julia thinks that she (herself) is a good student.*

Recognizing indirect statements is easy: look for the main verb of speech, mental activity, or sense perception with an accusative + infinitive

phrase following. The greater challenge is in translation, since you must nearly always supply *that* and convert the infinitive phrase into a regular clause, as in the above examples, where literal translations (e.g., *the teacher says Julia to be a good student* or *Julia thinks herself to be a good student*) would not produce idiomatic English. After supplying *that* and translating the accusative subject as if it were a nominative, you must then transform the infinitive into a regular finite verb *in the correct tense*, noting that tenses of the infinitive, like those of the participle, are relative not absolute.

INFINITIVE TENSES IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

Study carefully the *tenses* in the following groups of sentences.

**1. *Dīcunt*—
They say**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. eum iuvāre eam. | <i>that he is helping her.</i> |
| B. eum iūvisse eam. | <i>that he helped her.</i> |
| C. eum iūtūrum esse eam. | <i>that he will help her.</i> |

**2. *Dīxērunt*—
They said**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. eum iuvāre eam. | <i>that he was helping her.</i> |
| B. eum iūvisse eam. | <i>that he had helped her.</i> |
| C. eum iūtūrum esse eam. | <i>that he would help her.</i> |

**3. *Dīcent*—
They will say**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. eum iuvāre eam. | <i>that he is helping her.</i> |
| B. eum iūvisse eam. | <i>that he helped her.</i> |
| C. eum iūtūrum esse eam. | <i>that he will help her.</i> |

You probably noticed that after any tense of the main verb (*dīcunt*, *dīxērunt*, *dīcent*) the present, the perfect, or the future tense of the infinitive may be used. This fact shows that the tenses of the infinitive are not absolute but are relative.

To put it another way, *regardless of the tense of the main verb*:

1. the *present infinitive* indicates the *same time as* that of the main verb (= contemporaneous infinitive).
2. the *perfect infinitive* indicates *time before* that of the main verb (= prior infinitive).
3. the *future infinitive* indicates *time after* that of the main verb (= subsequent infinitive).

Here are some further examples; note carefully the translation of tenses, the use of reflexives, the agreement of participial endings with the accusative subjects, and the use in one instance of the passive periphrastic infinitive (gerundive + *esse*, to indicate obligatory action).

Gāius dīcit sē iūvisse eam,
Gaius says that he (Gaius) helped her.

Gāius dīxit eum iūvisse eam,
Gaius said that he (e.g., Marcus) had helped her.

Gāius dīcit litterās ā sē scrīptās esse,
G. says that the letter was written by him (Gaius).

Gāius dīcit litterās tibi scrībendās esse,
G. says that the letter ought to be written by you (or that you ought to write the letter).

Discipulī putant sē linguam Latīnam amātūrōs esse,
the (male) students think that they will love the Latin language.

Magistra scīvit discipulās Latīnam amātūrās esse,
the (female) teacher knew that the (female) students would love Latin.

VOCABULARY

lingua, -ae, f., *tongue; language* (linguist, linguistics, bilingual, lingo, linguine: see **Latīna Est Gaudium**, Ch. 14)

fērōx, gen. **ferōcis**, *fierce, savage* (ferocious, ferocity; cp. **ferus**, -ī, *beast*)
fidēlis, **fidēle**, *faithful, loyal* (fidelity, infidelity, infidel; cp. **fidēs**)

gēminus, -a, -um, *twin* (geminate, gemination, Gemini)

sāpiēs, gen. **sapiētis**, as adj., *wise, judicious*; as noun, *a wise man, philosopher* (homo sapiens, sapience, insipience, sapid, insipid, verbum sapienti, savant, sage; cp. **sapientia**, **sapiō**, Ch. 35)

ūltimus, -a, -um, *farthest, extreme; last, final* (ultimate, ultimatum, penultimate, antepenult)

déhinc, adv., *then, next*

hīc, adv., *here*

āit, **āiunt**, *he says, they say, assert*, commonly used in connection with proverbs and anecdotes (adage)

crédō, **crédere**, **crédidī**, **créditum** + acc. or (Ch. 35) dat., *to believe, trust* (credence, credentials, credible, incredible, credulity, credulous, creed, credibility, credo, credit, creditable, accreditation, miscreant, grant)

iāceō, **iacēre**, **iācuī**, *to lie; lie prostrate; lie dead* (adjacent, adjacency, interjacent, subjacent, gist, joist; do not confuse with **iaciō**, **iacere**)

négō (1), *to deny, say that . . . not* (negate, negative, abnegate, renegade, renege, denial, runagate)

nesciō, **nescire**, **nescivī**, **nescitum**, *not to know, be ignorant* (nice; cp. **sciō**)

nūntiō (1), *to announce, report, relate* (denounce, enunciate, pronounce, renounce, nuncio; cp. **prōnūntiō**, **nūntius**, -ī, *messenger*)

patefáciō, -fācere, -fēcī, -fāctum, *to make open, open; disclose, expose*

- pútō** (1), *to reckon, suppose, judge, think, imagine* (compute, count, account, depute, dispute, impute, putative, repute, amputate)
spērō (1), *to hope for, hope, regularly + fut. inf. in ind. state.* (despair, desperado, desperate, desperation, prosper; cp. *spēs*.)
suscípiō, -cípere, -cépī, -céptum (sub-capiō), *to undertake* (susceptible, susceptibility)

LIST OF VERBS CAPABLE OF INTRODUCING INDIRECT STATEMENT⁵

1. *saying*: *dicō, negō, āit, nūntiō, prōnūntiō, nārrō, scrībō, dóceō, osténdō, dēmōnstrō, mōneō, pētō*
2. *knowing*: *sciō, nēsciō, intēllēgō, memóriā téneō, discō*
3. *thinking*: *cérnō, cōgitō, crédō, hábeō, pūtō, spērō*
4. *perceiving and feeling*: *aúdiō, videō, sēntiō, gaúdeō*

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. "Quisque," inquit, "semper putat suās rēs esse magnās."
2. Postea audīvimus servōs dōnōrum causā labōrāvisse, ut mīlitēs fidēlēs herī narrāverant.
3. Vicīnī nostrī vim ignis magnā virtūte dehinc āvertērunt, quod laudem atque dōna cupīverunt.
4. Hoc signum perīculī tōtam gentem nostram tanget, nisi hostem ex urbe excipere ac ab Italiā pellere poterimus.
5. Duce ferōcī Carthāginis expulsō, spēs fidēsque virōrum magnanimōrum rem pūblicam continēbunt.
6. Cūr iūcundus Horātius culpās hūmānās in saturīs semper ostendēbat atque rīdēbat?
7. Crēdimus fidem antiquam omnibus gentibus iterum alendam esse.
8. Dux, ad senātum missus, imperium accēpit et imperātor factus est.
9. Rēs pūblica, ut āit, libellīs huius modī tollī potest.
10. Aliquī negant hostēs victōs servitūte umquam opprimendōs esse.
11. Crēdunt magistrā sapientem vērītatem patefactūram esse.
12. Quisquis vērītatem recipiet bene ēducābitur.
13. We thought that your sisters were writing the letter.
14. They will show that the letter was written by the brave slavegirl.
15. He said that the letter had never been written.
16. We hope that the judge's wife will write those two letters tomorrow.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Id factum esse tum nōn negāvit. (Terence.)
2. Hīs rēbus prōnūntiātīs, igitur, eum esse hostem scīvistī. (Cicero.)

⁵ Others to be introduced later are **respondeō**, *answer*; **cognōscō**, *learn, know*; **arbitror**, *think*; **opinor**, *think, suppose*; **prōmittō**, *promise*; **dēcernō**, *decide*; **doleō**, *grieve*.

3. Eum ab hostibus expectārī nunc sentīs. (Cicero.)
4. Vīdī eōs in urbe remānsisse et nōbiscum esse. (Cicero.)
5. Itaque aeternum bellum cum malīs cīvibus ā mē susceptum esse cernō. (Cicero.)
6. Idem crēdō tibi faciendum esse. (Cicero.)
7. Tē enim esse fidēlem mihi sciēbam. (Terence.)
8. Hostibus sē in cīvitatē vertentibus, senātus Cincinnātō nūtiāvit eum factum esse dictātōrem. (Cicero.—**Cincinnātus**, -ī.—**dictātōr**, -tōris.)
9. Dīcō tē, Pyrrhe, Rōmānōs posse vincere. (Ennius.—**Pyrrhus**, -ī.)
10. Dīc, hospes, Spartaē tē nōs hīc iacentēs vīdisse, patriae fidēlēs. (Cicero; epigram on the Spartans who died at Thermopylae.—**hospes**, -pītis, m., *stranger*.—**Spartae**, *to Sparta*.)
11. Sōcratēs putābat sē esse cīvem tōtius mundi. (Cicero.)
12. Illī magistrī negant quemquam virum esse bonum nisi sapientem. (Cicero.—**quisquam**, **quidquam**, *anyone, anything; any*.)
13. Negāvī, autem, mortem timendam esse. (Cicero.)
14. Crēdō deōs immortalēs sparsisse spīritūs in corpora hūmāna. (Cicero.—**spargō**, -ere, **sparsī**, **sparsum**, *to scatter, sow*.)
15. Adulēscēns spērat sē diū victūrum esse; senex potest dīcere sē diū vīxisse. (Cicero.—Do not confuse **victūrum**, from **vīvō**, with **victūrum**, from **vīncō**.)
16. Aiunt enim multum legendum esse, nōn multa. (*Pliny)

THE DEATH OF LAOCOON . . . AND TROY

Hīc alius magnus timor (Ō fābula misera!) animōs caecōs nostrōs terret. Lāocoōn, sacerdos Neptūnī fortūnā factus, ācrem taurum ad āram in lītore mactābat. Tum geminī serpentēs potentēs, mare prementēs, ab īnsulā ad lītora currunt. Iamque agrōs tenēbant et, oculīs igne ardentibus, ōra linguīs sībīlīs lambēbant.

Nōs omnēs fugimus; illī viā certā Lāocoonta filiōsque eius petunt. Prīmum parva corpora duōrum puerōrum capiunt et lacerant necantque dēvōrantque. Tum patrem fortem, ad filiōs miserōs currentem, rapiunt et magnīs spīrīs tenent et superant. Nec sē ā vulneribus dēfendere nec fugere potest, et ipse, ut taurus saucius ad āram, clāmōrēs horrendōs ad caelum tollit. Eōdem tempore serpentēs fugiunt, petuntque perfugium in arce Minervae ācris.

Quod Lāocoōn in equum Minervae hastam iēcerat, nōs putāvimus eum errāvīsse et poenās dedisse; vērītatem acerbam nescīvimus. Portās patefacimus et admittimus istum equum in urbem; atque puerī puellaeque—Ō patria, Ō dī magnī, Ō Trōia!—eum tangere gaudent. Et quoque gaudēmus nōs miserī, quibus ille diēs fuit ultimus ac quibus numquam erit ūllum sōlācium.

(Virgil, *Aeneid* 2.199–249; prose adaptation.—**Lāocoön**, -ontis, m.—**Neptūnus**, god of the sea, took the side of the Greeks in the Trojan war.—**taurus**, -i, bull.—**āra**, -ae, altar.—**mactāre**, to sacrifice, sacrificially slaughter.—**serpēs**, -pentis, m.—**ardēre**, to blaze.—**sibilus**, -a, -um, hissing.—**lambō**, -ere, to lick.—**Lāocoonta**, Gk. acc.—**primum**, adv. of **prīmus**.—**lacerāre**, to tear to pieces, mangle.—**dēvōrāre**, to devour.—**spīra**, -ae, coil.—**saucius**, -a, -um, wounded.—**clāmōr**, -mōris, shout, scream.—**horrendus**, -a, -um.)



The Laocoön group
Roman copy, perhaps after Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus of Rhodes
1st century B.C., Vatican Museums, Vatican State

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

8. propinquity.—“Cincinnati,” both the organization composed originally of the officers who served under George Washington and also the city named after the organization. 9. Pyrrhus, the Greek general, defeated the Romans twice, but the victories cost him almost as many men as they cost the Romans; hence the term “Pyrrhic victory.” 14. aspersion, disperse, intersperse, sparse. “Laocoon”: toreador.—serpent, serpentine; “herpes” is cognate.—lambent.—lacerate, laceration.—voracious.—spire, spiral.—clamor, clamorous; cp. *clāmāre*, *dēclāmāre*, *exclāmāre*.—horrendous.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Quid agitis hodiē, amīci et amīcae? Also from *iacēre* in the new Vocab. is the phrase *hic iacet*, *here lies*. . . , often inscribed on tombstones (sometimes spelled *hic jacet* and mistaken to mean *a country boy's sportcoat!*). And here are some other well-known mottoes and phrases: *dum spīrō, spērō*, *while I breathe, I hope* (South Carolina's state motto—the verb *spīrāre* is related to *spīritus*, Ch. 20, and gives us “conspire,” “expire,” “inspire,” “perspire,” “respiratory,” “transpire,” etc.); *crēde Deō*, *trust in God* (for *crēdere* + dat., see Ch. 35); and It. *lingua franca*, lit. *Frankish language*, used of any hybrid language that is employed for communication among different cultures. *Spīrāte, spērāte, rīdēte, atque valēte!*



*Trojan horse fresco from the House of Menander
Pompeii, mid- to late 1st century A.D.
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Italy*

Comparison of Adjectives; Declension of Comparatives; Ablative of Comparison

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The adjective forms you have learned thus far indicate a basic characteristic (a quality or quantity) associated with the modified noun, e.g., *vir beatus*, *a happy man*. This is called the “positive degree” of the adjective.

In Latin, as in English, an adjective may be “compared” in order to indicate whether a person or thing being described has a greater degree of a particular characteristic than some other person(s) or thing(s), or more than is usual or customary. When comparing a person/thing with just one other, the “comparative degree” is used: *vir beātior*, *the happier man*. When comparing a person/thing with two or more others, the “superlative degree” is employed: *vir beātissimus*, *the happiest man*.

FORMATION OF THE COMPARATIVE AND THE SUPERLATIVE

The form of the positive degree is learned from the vocabulary. The forms of the comparative and the superlative of regular adjectives are ordinarily made on the *base* of the positive, which is identified, as you know, by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.¹

¹ Occasionally an adjective is compared by adding *magis* (*more*) and *maximē* (*most*) to the positive. This is regular in adjectives like *idōneus*, -a, -um (*suitable*) where a vowel precedes the endings: *magis idōneus*, *maximē idōneus*.

Comparative: base of positive + **-ior** (m. & f.), **-ius** (n.); **-iōris**, gen.

Superlative: base of positive + **-issimus**, **-issima**, **-issimum**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
cārus, -a, -um (<i>dear</i>)	cārior, -ius (<i>dearer</i>)	cārissimus, -a, -um (<i>dearest</i>)
lōngus, -a, -um (<i>long</i>)	lōngior, -ius (<i>longer</i>)	longissimus, -a, -um (<i>longest</i>)
fōrtis, -e (<i>brave</i>)	fōrtior, -ius (<i>braver</i>)	fortissimus, -a, -um (<i>bravest</i>)
fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis (<i>happy</i>)	fēlicior, -ius (<i>happier</i>)	fēlicissimus, -a, -um (<i>happiest</i>)
pōtēns, gen. potētis (<i>powerful</i>)	potēntior, -ius (<i>more powerful</i>)	potentissimus, -a, -um (<i>most powerful</i>)
sāpiēns, gen. sapiētis (<i>wise</i>)	sapiēntior, -ius (<i>wiser</i>)	sapientissimus, -a, -um (<i>wisest</i>)

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

The declension of superlatives quite simply follows the pattern of **mag-nus, -a, -um**. Comparatives, however, are two-ending adjectives of the third declension, but they follow the *consonant declension*; and so they constitute the chief exception to the rule that adjectives of the third declension belong to the *i-stem* declension (i.e., comparatives do *not* have the **-ī** abl. sg., **-ium** gen. pl., or **-ia** neut. nom./acc. pl. endings that characterize other third declension adjectives, as seen in Ch. 16). Memorize the following paradigm, taking special note of the endings given in bold.

	Singular M. & F.	N.	Plural M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	fōrtior	fōrtius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
<i>Gen.</i>	fortiōris	fortiōris	fortiōrum	fortiōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	fortiōrī	fortiōrī	fortiōribus	fortiōribus
<i>Acc.</i>	fortiōrem	fōrtius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
<i>Abl.</i>	fortiōre	fortiōre	fortiōribus	fortiōribus

USAGE AND TRANSLATION

Comparative degree adjectives are commonly translated with *more* or the suffix *-er* and superlatives with *most* or *-est*, depending on the context and English idiom, e.g.: **fēmina sapiēntior**, *the wiser woman*; **urbs antiq̄rior**,

a more ancient city; *tempus incertissimum*, a most uncertain time; *lūx clāris-sima*, the brightest light. Though there is no direct connection between the forms, it may be helpful for mnemonic purposes to associate the Latin comparative marker *-ōr-* with English *morel-er* and the superlative marker *-ss-* with English *mostl-est*.

The comparative sometimes has the force of *rather*, indicating a greater degree of some quality than usual (*lūx clārior*, a rather bright light), or *too*, indicating a greater degree than desirable (*vīta eius erat brevior*, his/her life was too short). The superlative is sometimes translated with *very*, especially when comparing a person/thing to what is usual or ideal: *vīta eius erat brevissima*, his/her life was very short.

Quam WITH THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

When *quam* follows a comparative degree adjective it functions as a coordinating conjunction meaning *than*, linking two items that are being compared; the same case or construction follows *quam* as precedes:

Hī librī sunt clārīōrēs quam illī, these books are more famous than those.

Dīcit hōs librōs esse clārīōrēs quam illōs, he says that these books are more famous than those.

When *quam* precedes a superlative, it functions adverbially and indicates that the person/thing modified has the greatest possible degree of a particular quality:

Amīcus meus erat vir quam iūcundissimus, my friend was the pleasantest man possible or as pleasant as can be.

ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON

When the first element to be compared was in the nominative or accusative case, *quam* was often omitted and the second element followed in the ablative case, the so-called “ablative of comparison” (which should be added to your now extensive list of ablative case uses).

Cōnsilia tua sunt clārīōra lūce, your plans are clearer than light.

(Cp. *cōnsilia tua sunt clārīōra quam lūx*, which means the same.)

Quis in Italiā erat clārior Cicerōne? Who in Italy was more famous than Cicero?

Vīdī paucōs fēliciōres patre tuō, I have seen few men happier than your father.

VOCABULARY

- cēna**, -ae, f., *dinner* (cenacle)
fórum, -ī, n., *marketplace, forum* (forensic)
lēx, **lēgis**, f., *law, statute*; cp. **iūs**, which emphasizes *right, justice* (legal, legislator, legitimate, loyal, colleague, college, privilege)
límen, **líminis**, n., *threshold* (liminality, subliminal, eliminate, preliminary)
lūx, **lúcis**, f., *light* (lucid, elucidate, translucent, lucubration, illustrate, illuminate)
ménsa, -ae, f., *table; dining; dish, course; ménsa secúnda, dessert* (the constellation Mensa)
nox, **noctis**, f., *night* (nocturnal, nocturne, equinox, noctiluca, noctuid; cp. **pernoctō**, Ch. 39)
sómnus, -ī, m., *sleep* (somnia, somnambulate, somnambulism, somnambulist, somniferous, somniloquist, somnolent, insomnia, Sominex)
quídam, **quaedam**, **quiddam** (pron.) or **quóddam** (adj.), indef. pron. and adj.; as pron., *a certain one or thing, someone, something*; as adj., *a certain, some* (gen. **cuiusdam**, dat. **cuidam**, etc.)
pudícus, -a, -um, *modest, chaste* (impudent, pudency, pudendum; cp. **pudicitia**, *modesty, chastity*)
supérbus, -a, -um, *arrogant, overbearing, haughty, proud* (superb; cp. **superāre**)
trístis, **tríste**, *sad, sorrowful; joyless, grim, severe* (cp. **trīstitia**, *sorrow*)
túrpis, **túrpe**, *ugly; shameful, base, disgraceful* (turpitude)
urbānus, -a, -um, *of the city, urban; urbane, elegant* (urbanity, urbanization, suburban, suburbanite; cp. **urbs**)
prae, prep. + abl., *in front of, before* (frequent as a prefix, e.g., **praepōnere**, *to put before, prefer*; sometimes intensifying, e.g., **praeclārus**, -a, -um, *especially famous, remarkable*; precede, prepare, preposition; cp. **praeter**, Ch. 40)
quam, adv. and conj. after comparatives, *than*; with superlatives, *as . . . as possible*: **quam fortissimus**, *as brave as possible* (cp. **quam**, *how*, Ch. 16, and do not confuse with the rel. pron. fem. acc. sg.)
tántum, adv., *only*
invítō (I), *to entertain, invite, summon* (invitation, vie)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Ille dux nescivit sē imperium prōtinus susceptūrum esse.
2. "Quídam," inquit, "imperium quondam petēbant et líberōs virōs opprimere cupiēbant."
3. Eōdem diē decem mília hostium ab duce fidēlissimō āversa ac pulsa sunt; multī mīlitēs vulnera recēperant et in agrīs iacēbant.

4. Morte tyrannī ferōcis nūntiātā, quisque sē ad ōrātōrem potentissimum magnā spē vertit.
5. Rīdēns, scrīptor illīus fābulae sapiēns aliquid iūcundius dehinc nārāvit.
6. Hīs rēbus audītīs, adulēscētēs geminī propter pecūniae cupiditātē studium litterārum relinquent.
7. Rēgīna fortissima Carthāginis postea ostendit fidem semper esse sibi cāriōrem dīvitiis.
8. Negāvit sē umquam vīdisse servam fideliōrem quam hanc.
9. Iūcundior modus vītae hominibus nunc quaerendus est.
10. Crēdimus illōs vīgintī liberōs virōs fēmināsque vītā quam iūcundissimā agere.
11. Imperātor centum milītēs fortissimōs prae sē herī mīsīt.
12. Lūx in illā casā nōn fuit clārissima, quod familia paucās fenestrās patefēcerat.
13. Amīcōs tristēs excēpit, ad mēnsam invītāvit, et eīs perfugium ac sōlācium hīc dedit.
14. What is sweeter than a very pleasant life?
15. Certain men, however, say that death is sweeter than life.
16. When these three very sure signs had been reported, we sought advice and comfort from the most powerful leader.
17. In that story the author says that all men seek as happy lives as possible.
18. This light is always brighter than the other.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Senectūs est loquācior. (Cicero.—**loquāx**, gen. **loquācis**, *garrulous*.)
2. Tua cōsilia omnia nōbis clārīōra sunt quam lūx. (Cicero.)
3. Quaedam remedia graviōra sunt quam ipsa perīcula. (Seneca.)
4. Eō diē virōs fortissimōs atque amantissimōs rei pūblicae ad mē vocāvī. (Cicero.—**amāns rei pūblicae**, i.e., *patriotic*.)
5. Quī imperia libēns accēpit, partem acerbissimā servitūtis vītāt. (Seneca.—**libēns**, gen. **libentis**, *willing*; here, as is often the case, the adj. has adverbial force.)
6. Iūcundissima dōna, ut aiunt, semper sunt ea quae auctor ipse cāra facit. (Ovid.)
7. Beātus sapiēnsque vir forum vītāt et superba līmina potentiōrum cīvium. (Horace.)
8. Quid est turpius quam ab aliquō illūdī? (Cicero.—**illūdō**, -ere, *to deceive*.)
9. Quid enim est stultius quam incerta prō certis habēre, falsa prō vērīs? (*Cicero.—**falsus**, -a, -um.)

10. Saepe mihi dicis, cārissime amīce: "Scrībe aliquid magnum; dēsidiōsissimus homō es." (Martial.—**dēsidiōsus**, -a, -um, *lazy*.)
11. Verba currunt; at manus notārii est vėlōcior illis; nōn lingua mea, sed manus eius, labōrem perfēcit. (Martial.—**notārius**, -ī, *stenographer*.—**vėlōx**, gen. **vėlōcis**, *swift*.—**perficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, *to complete*.)
12. Multī putant rēs bellicās graviōrēs esse quam rēs urbānās; sed haec sententia mūtanda est, nam multae rēs urbānae sunt graviōrēs clāriōrēsque quam bellicae. (Cicero.—**bellicus**, -a, -um, *adj. of bellum*.)
13. Invītātus ad cēnam, manū sinistrā lintea neglegentiōrum sustulistī. Hoc salsum esse putās? Rēs sordidissima est! Itaque mihi lintheum remitte. (Catullus.—**lintheum**, -ī, *linen, napkin*.—**neglegēns**, gen. **neglegentis**, *careless*.—**salsus**, -a, -um, *salty; witty*.—**sordidus**, -a, -um, *dirty; mean*.)

THE NATIONS OF GAUL

Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, institūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et Sequana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae.

(*Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.—The places and peoples mentioned: Gaul, the Belgae, the Aquitani, the Celts or Gauls, and the rivers Garonne, Marne, and Seine.—**dīvidō**, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsum, *to divide, separate*.—**incolō**, -ere, *to inhabit*; Belgae, Aquītānī, and [eī] quī are all subjects of this verb.—**ipsōrum linguā** = *linguā suā*.—**nostrā**, sc. *linguā*.—**institūtum**, -ī, *custom, institution*.—**differō**.)



Julius Caesar
Museo Pio Clementino, Vatican Museums, Vatican State

THE GOOD LIFE

Haec sunt, amīce iūcundissime, quae vītam faciunt beātiorem: rēs nōn facta labōre sed ā patre relictā, ager fēlīx, parvum forī et satis ōtīī, mēns aequa, vīrēs et corpus sānum, sapientia, amīcī vērī, sine arte mēnsa, nox nōn ebria sed solūta cūrīs, nōn trīstis torus et tamen pudīcus, somnus facilis. Dēsīderā tantum quod habēs, cupe nihil; nōlī timēre ultimum diem aut spērāre.

(Martial 10.47; prose adaptation.—rēs, here *property, wealth*.—ā patre relictā, i.e., inherited.—forī, gen. of the whole with parvum.—sine arte, i.e., simple, modest.—ebrius, -a, -um, *drunken*.—solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtum, *to loosen, free (from)*.—torus, -ī, *bed*.—nōlī is used with the inf. for a negative command, *do not . . .*)



*Funeral banquet, Etruscan fresco
Tomb of the Leopards, early 5th century B.C.
Tarquinia, Italy*

ETYMOLOGY

In Sp. the comparative degree of an adjective is regularly formed by putting *más* (*more*) before the adjective: *más caro*, *más alto*. This *más* comes from the *magis* mentioned in n. 1. Sp. and It. both retain some vestiges of the Lat. superlative ending *-issimus*. Forms with this ending, however, are not the normal superlative forms, but are used to convey the intensive idea of *very*, *exceedingly*.

Latin	Italian	Spanish	
cārissimus	carissimo	carísimo	<i>very dear</i>
clārissimus	chiarissimo	clarísimo	<i>very clear</i>
altissimus	altissimo	altísimo	<i>very high</i>

In the readings

1. loquacious, loquacity. 8. illusion, illusive, illusory. 11. notary, note. 13. lint.—From *salsus* through Fr. come “sauce,” “saucer,” “saucy,” “sausage.” “Gaul”: divide, division.—institute.—differ, differential, differentiate. “The Good Life”: inebriated.—solve, absolve, absolution, dissolve, resolve, solution, resolution, ablative absolute.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here are some more familiar mottoes, phrases, famous quotations, and etymological tidbits ex *vocābulāriō huius capitī* (*vocābulārium* is medieval Lat. for *vocabulary*, a list of “what you call things,” words that is, from *vocāre*): *auctor ignōtus* means *author unknown*, i.e., “anonymous”; *cēna Domini* is the *Lord’s Supper*; *dūra lēx sed lēx*, *a harsh law, but the law nevertheless*; *lēx nōn sc̄ipta*, *customary law* (as opposed to *lēx sc̄ipta*—what are the lit. meanings?—you can also figure out *lēx locī*); then there’s Ovid’s admonition to loners, *trīstis eris sī sōlus eris*, and the hope of one of Plautus’ characters for *lēx eadem uxōrī et virō*; a legal decree of *ā mēnsā et torō*, *from table and bed* (*torus*, -ī), is a separation prohibiting husband and wife from cohabiting.

Knowing the noun *lūx* and the related verb *lūceō*, *lūcere*, *to shine brightly*, can shed some light on these items: *lūx et vērītās* is the motto of Yale University, *lūx et lēx* is the motto of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, pellucid explanations are perfectly clear (*per + lūc-*), translucent materials let the light shine through, and Lux soap will make you shine like light! **Lūcēte, discipulae discipulique, et valēte!**

Special and Irregular Comparison of Adjectives

ADJECTIVES HAVING PECULIAR FORMS IN THE SUPERLATIVE

Two groups of adjectives, which are otherwise regular, have peculiar forms in the superlative:

I. Six adjectives ending in **-lis** form the superlative by adding **-limus**, **-lima**, **-limum** to the *base*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fácilis, -e (<i>easy</i>)	facilior, -ius (<i>easier</i>)	facil-limus, -a, -um (<i>easiest</i>)
diffícilis, -e (<i>difficult</i>)	diffícilior, -ius (<i>more difficult</i>)	diffícillimus, -a, -um (<i>most difficult</i>)
similis, -e (<i>like</i>)	similior, -ius (<i>more l.</i>)	simillimus, -a, -um (<i>most l.</i>)

Dissimilis (*unlike, dissimilar*), **gracilis** (*slender, thin*), and **humilis** (*low, humble*) follow this same pattern; all other **-lis** adjectives have regular superlatives (e.g., **fidélissimus**, **útilissimus**, etc.).

II. Any adjective which has a masculine in **-er**, regardless of the declension, forms the superlative by adding **-rimus** directly to this masculine **-er**, *not* to the base; note that the comparatives of **-er** adjectives are formed regularly, by adding **-ior**, **-ius** to the base (which, as you know, in some cases retains the **-e-** and sometimes drops it).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
līber, -bera, -berum (free)	lībērior, -ius (freer)	lībēr-rimus, -a, -um (freest)
pūlcher, -chra, -chrum (beautiful)	pūlchrior, -ius (more beautiful)	pulchērrimus, -a, -um (most beautiful)
ācer, ācris, ācre (keen)	ācrior, ācrius (keener)	ācērrimus, -a, -um (keenest)

ADJECTIVES OF IRREGULAR COMPARISON

More important from the consideration of frequency of appearance are a few adjectives which are so irregular in their comparison that the only solution to the difficulty is memorization. However, English derivatives from the irregular forms greatly aid the memorization (see the Etymology section below). A list of the most useful of these adjectives follows.¹

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bōnus, -a, -um (good)	mēlior, -ius (better)	ōptimus, -a, -um (best)
māgnus, -a, -um (great)	māior, -ius (greater)	māximus, -a, -um (greatest)
mālus, -a, -um (bad)	pēior, -ius (worse)	pēssimus, -a, -um (worst)
mūltus, -a, -um (much)	—, plūs (more)	plūrimus, -a, -um (most)
pārvus, -a, -um (small)	mīnor, minus (smaller)	mīnimus, -a, -um (smallest)
(prae, prō) ² (in front of, before)	prior, -ius (former)	prīmus, -a, -um (first)
sūperus, -a, -um (that above)	supērior, -ius (higher)	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> sūmmus, -a, -um (highest, furthest) suprēmus, -a, -um (highest, last) </div> </div>

¹ Others less important for this book are:

exterus, -a, -um (foreign), exterior, -ius (outer), extrēmus, -a, -um (outermost)
inferus, -a, -um (below), inferior, -ius (lower), infimus, -a, -um (lowest)
(prope, near), propior, -ius (nearer), proximus, -a, -um (nearest)

² There is no positive degree adj. corresponding to prior and prīmus, since those words, by the very definition of "priority" and "primacy," imply comparison with one or more persons or things; the prepositions prae and prō, however, are related.

DECLENSION OF *Plūs*

None of the irregular forms offers any declensional difficulty except *plūs*. In the plural *plūs* functions as an adjective (e.g., *plūrēs amīcī*), but has mixed i-stem and consonant-stem forms (-*ium* in the genitive plural but -*a*, not -*ia*, in the neuter nominative and accusative); in the singular it functions not as an adjective at all, but as a neuter noun which is commonly followed by a genitive of the whole (e.g., *plūs pecūniae*, *more money*, lit. *more of money*—see Ch. 15).

	Singular M. & F.	N.	Plural M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	—	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	—	<i>plūris</i>	<i>plūrium</i>	<i>plūrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	—	—	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	—	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	—	<i>plūre</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>

VOCABULARY

dēlectātiō, dēlectātiōnis, f., *delight, pleasure, enjoyment* (delectation, delectable, delicious, dilettante; cp. *dēlectō, dēlicia*, *delight*)

népōs, nepótis, m., *grandson, descendant* (nephew, nepotism, niece)

sōl, sōlis, m., *sun* (solar, solarium, solstice, parasol)

dīligēns, gen. *dīligētis*, *diligent, careful* (diligence, diligently)

dissimilis, dissimile, *unlike, different* (dissimilar, dissimilarity, dissemble)

grácilis, grácile, *slender, thin* (gracile)

húmilis, húmile, *lowly, humble* (humility, humiliate, humiliation; cp. *humus*, Ch. 37)

maior, máius, comp. adj., *greater, older*; *maiōrēs, maiórum*, m. pl., *ancestors* (i.e., *the older ones*; major, majority, etc.—see Etymology below).

prímus, -a, -um, *first, foremost, chief, principal* (primary, primate, prime, primeval, primer, premier, primitive, prim, primo-geniture, prima facie, primordial, primrose)

quot, indecl. adj., *how many, as many as* (quota, quotation, quote, quotient)

similis, simile, + gen. or dat., *similar (to), like, resembling* (similarly, simile, assimilate, dissimilar, dissimilarity, simulate, dissimulate, verisimilitude, assemble, resemble, simultaneous; cp. *same*)

súperus, -a, -um, *above, upper*; *súperī, -órum*, m. pl., *the gods* (superior, etc.; cp. *superō* and see Etymology below)

útilis, útile, *useful, advantageous* (what Latin is to YOU!—utility, from *útilitās, -tātis*; utilitarian, utilization, utilize; cp. *utor*, Ch. 34)

All the irregular adjectival forms given above in this lesson.

pónō, pōnere, pōsuī, pōsitum, *to put, place, set* (See Etymology at end of chapter.)

próbō (1), *to approve, recommend; test* (probe, probate, probation, probative, probable, probably, probability, approbation, proof, prove, approve, approval, disprove, improve, reprove, reprobate; cp. **probitās**)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Quisque cupit quam pulcherrima atque utilissima dōna dare.
2. Quīdam turpēs habent plūrima sed etiam plūra petunt.
3. Ille ōrātor, ab tyrannō superbissimō expulsus, ducem iūcundiōrem et lēgēs aequiōrēs dehinc quaesivit.
4. Summum imperium optimis viris semper petendum est.
5. Senex nepotibus tristibus casam patefecit et eōs trāns līmen invītavit.
6. Ostendit hostēs ultimum signum lūce clārissimā illā nocte dedisse.
7. Iste tyrannus pessimus negāvit sē virōs liberōs umquam oppressisse.
8. Fidēlissimus servus plūs cēnae ad mēsam accipiēbat quam trēs peiōrēs.
9. Aiunt hunc auctōrem vītā humillimā hīc agere.
10. Cūr dī superī oculōs ā rēbus hūmānis eō tempore āvertērunt?
11. Habēsne pecūniā et rēs tuās prae rē publicā?
12. Sōlem post paucās nūbēs gracillimās in caelō hodiē vidēre possumus.
13. Some believe that very large cities are worse than very small ones.
14. In return for the three rather small gifts, the young man gave even more and prettier ones to his very sad mother.
15. Those very large mountains were higher than these.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Trahit mē nova vīs: vidēō meliōra probōque, sed peiōra tantum faciō et nesciō cūr. (Ovid.)
2. Quaedam carmina sunt bona; plūra sunt mala. (Martial.)
3. Optimum est. Nihil melius, nihil pulchrius hōc vīdī. (Terence.)
4. Spērō tē et hunc nātālem et plūrimōs aliōs quam fēlicissimōs actūrum esse. (Pliny.—**nātālis** [diēs], *birthday*.)
5. Quoniam cōnsilium et ratiō sunt in senibus, maiōrēs nostrī summum concilium appellāvērunt senātum. (Cicero.—**concilium**, -ī, *council*.)
6. Plūs operae studiūque in rēbus domesticis nōbīs nunc pōnendum est etiam quam in rēbus mīlitāribus. (Cicero.—**opera**, -ae, *work, effort*.—**domesticus**, -a, -um.—**mīlitāris**, -e.)
7. Neque enim periculum in rē publicā fuit gravius umquam neque otium maius. (Cicero.)
8. Sumus sapientiōrēs illīs, quod nōs nātūram esse optimā ducem

- scīmus. (Cicero.—**optimam**, f. by attraction to the gender of **nātūrā**.)
9. **Nātūra** minimum petit; **nātūrae** autem sē sapiēns accommodat. (*Seneca.—**accommodāre**, to adapt.)
10. **Maximum** remedium **īrae** mora est. (*Seneca.)
11. **Quī** animum vincit et **īram** continet, eum cum summīs virīs nōn comparō sed eum esse simillimum deō dīcō. (Cicero.—**comparāre**, to compare.)
12. **Dionŷsius**, tyrannus urbis pulcherrimae, erat vir summae in victū temperantiae et in omnibus rēbus dīligentissimus et ācerimus. Īdem tamen erat ferōx ac iniūstus. Quā ex rē, sī vērum dīcimus, vidēbātur miserrimus. (Cicero.—**Dionysius**, ruler of Syracuse in the 4th cen. B.C.—**vīctus**, -ūs, mode of life—**temperantia**, -ae.—**in-iūstus**, -a, -um, unjust.—**Quā ex rē** = **Ex illā rē**.)
13. Nisi superōs vertere possum, **Acheronta** movēbō. (Virgil.—**Acheronta**, Gk. acc., *Acheron*, a river in the underworld, here by metonymy *the land of the dead*.)

ALLEY CAT

- Caelī, Lesbia nostra, Lesbia illa,
 illa Lesbia, quam Catullus ūnam
 plūs quam sē atque suōs amāvit omnēs,
 nunc in quadriviīs et angiportīs
 5 glūbit magnanimī Remī nepōtēs.

(*Catullus 58; meter: hendecasyllabic.—**Caelius**, a rival of Catullus for Lesbia's favors.—**quadrivium**, -iī, crossroads.—**angiportum**, -i, alley.—**glūbō**, -ere, to peel (back), strip (off); used of stripping the bark off trees or the skin off an animal, here in an obscene sense.—**Remus**, brother of Romulus, legendary founders of Rome.)

THANKS A LOT, TULLY!

- Dīsertissime Rōmulī nepōtum,
 quot sunt quotque fuēre, Marce Tullī,
 quotque post aliīs erunt in annīs,
 grātiās tibi maximās Catullus
 5 agit, pessimus omnium poēta,
 tantō pessimus omnium poēta
 quantō tū optimus omnium patrōnus.

(*Catullus 49; meter: hendecasyllabic. The poet sends thanks to the orator and statesman, Marcus Tullius Cicero; whether or not the tone is ironic is a matter

debated by scholars.—*dīsertus*, -a, -um, *eloquent, learned*.—*fuēre* = *fuērunt*, see p. 77.—*post* = *postea*.—*tantō . . . quantō*, *just as much . . . as*.—*tū*, sc. *es*.)

AN UNCLE'S LOVE FOR HIS NEPHEW AND ADOPTED SON

Adulēscēns est cārior mihi quam ego ipse! Atque hic nōn est fīlius meus sed ex frātre meō. Studia frātris iam diū sunt dissimillima meis. Ego vītā urbānam ēgī et ōtium petīvī et, id quod quīdam fortūnātius putant, uxōrem numquam habuī. Ille, autem, haec omnia fēcit: nōn in forō sed in agrīs vītā ēgīt, parvum pecūniae accēpit, uxōrem pudicā dūxit, duōs fīliōs habuit. Ex illō ego hunc maiōrem adoptāvī mihi, ēdūxī ā parvō puerō, amāvī prō meō. In eō adulēscēnte est dēlectātiō mea; sōlum id est cārum mihi.

(Terence, *Adelphoe* 39–49.—*dūxit*, *he married*.—*adoptāre*.—*ēdūxī*, *I raised*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In many instances the irregular comparison of a Latin adjective can easily be remembered by English derivatives:

bonus

melior: ameliorate

optimus: optimist, optimum, optimal

magnus

maior: major, majority, mayor

maximus: maximum

malus

peior: pejorative

pessimus: pessimist

multus

plūs: plus, plural, plurality, nonplus

parvus

minor: minor, minority, minus, minute, minuet, minister, minstrel

minimus: minimum, minimize

(prō)

prior: prior, priority

prīmus: prime, primacy, primary, primeval, primitive

superus

superior: superior, superiority

summus: summit, sum, consummate

suprēmus: supreme, supremacy

Lat. *plūs* is the parent of Fr. *plus* and It. *più*, words which are placed before adjectives to form the comparative degree in those Romance languages. If the definite article is then added to these comparatives, it converts them into superlatives.

Latin	French	Italian
longior	plus long	più lungo
longissimus	le plus long	il più lungo
cārior	plus cher	più caro
cārissimus	le plus cher	il più caro

From **pōnō** come innumerable derivatives: apposite, apposition, component, composite, compost, compound, deponent, deposit, deposition, depot, exponent, exposition, expound, imposition, impost, impostor, juxtaposition, opponent, opposite, positive, post, postpone, preposition, proposition, propound, repository, supposition, transposition.

However, note that “pose” and its compounds derive, not from **pōnō** as one would think, but from the late Latin **pausāre**, which stems from Gk. **pausis**, *a pause*, and **pauēin**, *to stop*. In Fr. this **pausāre** became **poser**, which took the place of **pōnō** in compounds. Consequently, the forms given above under **pōnō** are not etymologically related to the following words despite their appearance: compose, depose, expose, impose, oppose, propose, repose, suppose, transpose.

In the readings

4. natal, prenatal, postnatal, Natalie. 5. council (vs. **cōnsilium**, *counsel*), conciliate, conciliatory. 6. opera, operetta.—domesticate, etc.; cp. **domus**.—military, cp. **mīles**. 9. accommodate, accommodation. 11. comparative, incomparable. 12. victual, victualer, vittles.—temperance, intemperance.—injustice. “An Uncle’s Love”: adopt, adoption.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvē! Quid agis hodiē? Spērāsne? Rīdēsne? Valēsne? Sī tū valēs, ego valeō! And here are some more **rēs Latīnae** to give you a **mēns sāna**: First, an old Latin maxim which you should now be able to read, **sapiēns nihil affirmat quod nōn probat**. Likewise this quote from Horace (*Epistulae* 1.1.106), **sapiēns ūq̄ minor est love**, and the motto of the Jesuit order, **ad maiōrem glōriam Deī**. Now, **quid est tempestās? Pluitne? Estne frīgida? Nimbōsa?** Well, it really won’t matter, if you remember this proverb: **sōl lūcet omnibus!** (Remember **lūcēre** from last chapter?) Birds of a feather flock together and, according to another old Latin proverb, **similis in simili gaudet**.

Here are some more from the irregular comparatives and superlatives you’ve just learned: **meliorēs priōrēs**, freely, *the better have priority*; **maximā cum laude** and **summā cum laude** (what you should have on your next diploma, **sī es diligēns in studiō Latīnae!**); **peior bellō est timor ipse bellī** (note the abl. of comparison); **ē plūribus ūnum**, motto of the United States, *one from several*, i.e., one union from many states; **prīmus inter parēs**, *first among equals*; **prīmā faciē**, *at first sight*; and, finally, **summum bonum**, *the highest good*, which can come from studying Latin, of course: **valē!**

Subjunctive Mood; Present Subjunctive; Jussive and Purpose Clauses

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

You will recall from Ch. I that "mood" (from Lat. *modus*) is the "manner" of expressing a verbal action or state of being. Thus far we have encountered verbs in two of the three Latin moods, the indicative and the imperative. As you know, an imperative (from *imperāre*, to command) emphatically commands someone to undertake an action that is not yet going on, while indicatives (from *indicāre*, to point out) "indicate" real actions, i.e., actions that have in fact occurred (or have definitely not occurred) in the past, that are occurring (or are definitely not occurring) in the present, or that fairly definitely will (or will not) occur in the future.

In contrast to the indicative, the mood of actuality and factuality, the subjunctive is in general (though not always) the mood of potential, tentative, hypothetical, ideal, or even unreal action. An example in English is, "If the other student were here, he would be taking notes"; in this conditional sentence, which imagines actions that are contrary to the actual facts, English employs the auxiliaries "were" and "would" to indicate that the action described is only ideal. Among the other auxiliaries used in English to describe potential or hypothetical actions are "may," "might," "should," "would," "may have," "would have," etc.

Latin employs the subjunctive much more frequently than English, in a wide variety of clause types, and it uses special subjunctive verb forms rather

than auxiliaries. There are two tasks involved in mastering the subjunctive: first, learning the new forms, which is a relatively simple matter; second, learning to recognize and translate the various subjunctive clause types, which is also quite easily done, if your approach is systematic.

SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

There are only four tenses in the subjunctive mood. The present subjunctive is introduced in this chapter and has rules for formation that vary slightly for each of the four conjugations; rules for forming the imperfect (Ch. 29), perfect, and pluperfect (Ch. 30) are the same for all four conjugations, and even for irregular verbs.

SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSES

In this and subsequent chapters you will be introduced to a series of subjunctive clause types: the jussive subjunctive and purpose clauses (Ch. 28), result clauses (29), indirect questions (30), *cum* clauses (31), proviso clauses (32), conditions (33, with three distinct subjunctive types), jussive noun clauses (36), relative clauses of characteristic (38), and fear clauses (40). You should catalog these clause types in your notebook or computer file and systematically learn three details for each: (1) its definition, (2) how to recognize it in a Latin sentence, and (3) how to translate it into English.

CONJUGATION OF THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

1. laudem	móneam	ágam	aúdiam	cápiam
2. laudēs	móneās	ágās	aúdiās	cápiās
3. laúdet	móneat	ágat	aúdiat	cápiat
1. laudémus	moneámus	agámus	audiámus	capiámus
2. laudētis	moneátis	agátis	audiátis	capiátis
3. laudent	moneant	agant	aúdiant	cápiant

Note that in the first conjugation the characteristic stem vowel changes from *-ā-* in the present indicative to *-ē-* in the present subjunctive. In the other conjugations *-ā-* is consistently the sign of the present subjunctive, but with variations in the handling of the actual stem vowel (shortened in the second, replaced in the third, altered to short *-i-* in the fourth/third *-iō*); the sentence “we fear a liar” will help you remember that the actual vowels preceding the personal endings are *-ē-*, *-eā-*, *-ā-*, and *-iā-* for the first, second, third, and fourth/third *-iō* conjugations, respectively.

Note that a subjunctive may be mistaken for an indicative, if you neglect to recognize a verb's conjugation (e.g., cp. *agat* with *amat*, and *amet* with *monet*), so remember your vocabulary.

The present passive subjunctive naturally follows the pattern of the active except that passive endings are used.

laúder, laudéris (and remember the alternate *-re* ending, Ch. 18), laudé-
tur; laudémur, laudémini, laudentur
mónear, moneáris, moneátur; moneámur, moneámini, moneántur
ágar, agáris, agátur; agámur, agámini, agántur
aúdiar, audiáris, audiátur; audiámur, audiámini, audiántur
cápiar, capiáris, capiátur; capiámur, capiámini, capiántur

TRANSLATION

While *may* is sometimes used to translate the present subjunctive (e.g., in purpose clauses), the translation of all subjunctive tenses, in fact, varies with the type of clause, as you will see when each is introduced.

THE JUSSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

As the term “subjunctive” (from *subiungere*, to *subjoin*, *subordinate*) suggests, the subjunctive was used chiefly in subordinate (or dependent) clauses. However, the subjunctive was also employed in certain types of main, or independent, clauses. The “jussive” subjunctive (from *iubēre*, to *order*) is among the most important of these independent uses, and the only one formally introduced in this book. As the term implies, the jussive expresses a command or exhortation, especially in the first or third person, singular or plural (the imperative is generally used for the second person); *nē* is employed for negative commands. The clause type is easily recognized, since the sentence’s main verb (and often its only verb) is subjunctive; while *may* and *should* can sometimes be employed in translating the jussive subjunctive (particularly with the second person: *semper spērēs*, *you should always hope*), *let* is the English auxiliary most often used, followed by the subject noun or pronoun (in the objective case, i.e., *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*).

Cōgitem nunc dē hāc rē, et tum nōn errābō, *let me now think about this matter, and then I will not make a mistake.*

Discipulus discat aut discēdat, *let the student either learn or leave.*

Doceāmus magnā cum dēlectātiōne linguam Latīnam, *let us teach the Latin language with great delight.*

Nē id faciāmus, *let us not do this.*

Audeant illī virī et fēminae esse fortēs, *let those men and women dare to be brave.*

PURPOSE CLAUSES

A purpose clause is a subordinate clause indicating the purpose or objective of the action in the main clause; e.g., “we study Latin *so that we may learn more about ancient Rome*” or “we study Latin *to improve our English*.” As seen in this second example, English often employs an infinitive to express purpose, but that use of the infinitive is rare in Latin prose (though not unusual in verse). Instead Latin most commonly employed a subjunctive clause introduced by **ut** or, for a negative purpose, **nē**; the auxiliary *may* (as in the first English example above) is frequently used in translating the present tense in a purpose clause, but often we can translate with an infinitive (if the subject of the purpose clause is the same as that of the main clause). Study carefully the following Latin sentences and the several acceptable translations:

Hoc dīcit **ut** eōs **iuvet**.

He says this to help them.

in order to help them.

that he may help them.

so that he may help them.

in order that he may help them.

The first two translation options given above are more colloquial, the others more formal.

Discēdit **nē** id **audiat**.

He leaves in order not to hear this.

so that he may not hear this.

Cum cūrā docet **ut** discipulī bene **discant**.

He teaches with care so (that) his students may learn well.

Hoc facit **nē** capiātur.

He does this in order not to be captured.

Librōs legimus **ut** multa **discāmus**.

We read books (in order) to learn many things.

Bonōs librōs nōbīs dent **nē** malōs **legāmus**.

Let them give us good books so that we may not read bad ones.

You should have no difficulty recognizing a purpose clause: look for a subordinate clause, introduced by **ut** or **nē**, ending with a subjunctive verb, and answering the question “why?” or “for what purpose?”

VOCABULARY

arma, **-ōrum**, n. pl., *arms, weapons* (armor, army, armament, armada, armature, armistice, armadillo, alarm, disarmament, gendarme)

- cursus**, -ūs, m., *running, race; course* (courser, cursor, cursory, cursive, concourse, discourse, recourse, precursor, excursion; cp. **currō**)
- lūna**, -ae, f., *moon* (lunar, lunacy, lunate, lunatic, lunation, interlunar)
- occāsiō**, **occāsiōnis**, f., *occasion, opportunity* (occasional; cp. **occidō**, Ch. 31)
- pārēns**, **parēntis**, m./f., *parent* (parentage, parental, parenting; cp. **pariō**, **parere**, to give birth to)
- stēlla**, -ae, f., *star, planet* (stellar, constellation, interstellar)
- vēsper**, **vēsperis** or **vēsperī**, m., *evening; evening star* (vesper, vesperal, vespertine)
- mōrtuus**, -a, -um, *dead* (mortuary; cp. **mors**, **mortālis**, **immortālis**, and, Ch. 34, **morior**)
- prīnceps**, gen. **prīncipis**, *chief, foremost*; m./f. noun, *leader, emperor* (prince, principal, principality; cp. **prīmus**, **prīncipium**)
- ut**, conj. + subj., *in order that, so that, that, in order to, so as to, to*; + indic., *as, when*
- nē**, adv. and conj. with subjunctives of command and purpose, *not; in order that . . . not, that . . . not, in order not to*
- cēdō**, **cēdere**, **cēssī**, **cēssum**, *to go, withdraw; yield to, grant, submit* (accede, access, accession, antecedent, ancestor, cede, concede, deceased, exceed, intercede, precede, proceed, recede, secede, succeed; cp. **discēdō**)
- dēdicō** (1), *to dedicate* (dedication, dedicatory, rededication)
- ēgeō**, **egēre**, **ēguī** + abl. or gen., *to need, lack, want* (indigence, indigent; do not confuse with **ēgī**, from **agō**)
- ēpleō**, -**plēre**, -**plēvī**, -**plētum**, *to fill, fill up, complete* (expletive, expletory, deplete, replete; cp. **plēnus**, **plēō**, *to fill*)
- praestō**, -**stāre**, -**stitī**, -**stitum**, *to excel; exhibit, show, offer, supply, furnish*
- tāceō**, **tacēre**, **tācuī**, **tācītum**, *to be silent, leave unmentioned* (tacit, taciturn, taciturnity, reticence, reticent)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Auctor sapiēns et dīligēns turpia vītet et bona probet.
2. Itaque prō patriā etiam maiōra meliōraque nunc faciāmus.
3. Nepōs tuus ā mēnsā discēdat nē ista verba acerba audiat.
4. Nē imperātor superbus crēdat sē esse fēliciōrem quam virum humilimum.
5. Quisque petit quam fēlicissimum et urbānissimum modum vītae.
6. Quīdam dēlectātiōnēs et beneficia aliīs praestant ut beneficia similia recipiant.
7. Multī medicī lūcem sōlis fuisse prīmum remedium putant.
8. Imperium ducī potentiōrī dabunt ut hostēs ācerrimōs āvertat.

9. His verbis tristibus nuntiatis, pars hostium duos principēs suos reliquit.
10. Maiorēs putābant deos superos habere corpora hūmana pulcherrima et fortissima.
11. Uxor pudica eius haec decem utilissima tum probavit.
12. Let him not think that those dissimilar laws are worse than the others (translate with and without **quam**).
13. They will send only twenty men to do this very easy thing in the forum.
14. They said: "Let us call the arrogant emperor a most illustrious man in order not to be expelled from the country."
15. Therefore, let them not order this very wise and very good woman to depart from the dinner.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Ratiō dūcat, nōn fortūna. (*Livy.)
2. Arma togae cēdant. (Cicero.—**toga**, -ae, the garment of peace and civil, in contrast to military, activity.)
3. Ex urbe nunc discēde nē metū et armīs opprimar. (Cicero.)
4. Nunc ūna rēs mihi prōtinus est facienda ut maximum ōtium et sōlācium habeam. (Terence.)
5. Rapiāmus, amīcī, occāsiōnem dē diē. (*Horace.)
6. Corpus enim somnō et multīs aliīs rēbus eget ut valeat; animus ipse sē alit. (Seneca.)
7. Quī beneficium dedit, taceat; nārret quī accēpit. (*Seneca.)
8. Dē mortuīs nihil nisi bonum dīcāmus. (Diogenes Laertius.)
9. Parēs ipse nec habeat vitia nec toleret. (Quintilian.)
10. In hāc rē ratiō habenda est ut monitiō acerbitate careat. (Cicero.—**monitiō**, -ōnis, *admonition*.—**acerbitas**, -tātis, noun of **acerbus**.)
11. Fēminae ad lūdōs semper veniunt ut videant—et ut ipsae videantur. (Ovid.)
12. Arma virumque canō quī prīmus ā lītoribus Trōiae ad Italiam vēnit. (Virgil.—**canō**, -ere, *to sing about*.)

PLEASE REMOVE MY NAME FROM YOUR MAILING LIST!

Cūr nōn mitto meōs tibi, Pontiliāne, libellōs?
Nē mihi tū mittās, Pontiliāne, tuōs.

(*Martial 7.3; meter: elegiac couplet. Roman poets, just like American writers, would often exchange copies of their works with one another; but Pontilianus' poems are not Martial's cup of tea!—**mitto**: final -ō was often shortened in Latin verse.—**Pontiliānus**, -ī.—Nē . . . mittās, not jussive, but purpose, following the implied statement, "I don't send mine to you. . .")

TO HAVE FRIENDS ONE MUST BE FRIENDLY

Ut praestem Pyladēn, aliquis mihi praestet Orestēn.
Hoc nōn fit verbīs, Mārce; ut amēris, amā.

(*Martial 6.11.9–10; meter: elegiac couplet. Orestes and Pylades were a classic pair of very devoted friends; Martial cannot play the role of Pylades unless someone proves a real Orestes to him.—Pyladēn and Orestēn are Greek acc. sg. forms.—fit, is accomplished.)



Pylades and Orestes Brought as Victims before Iphigenia
Benjamin West, 1766, Tate Gallery, London, Great Britain

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

Diēs dictī sunt ā deīs quōrum nōmina Rōmānī quibusdam stēllīs dēdicāvērunt. Primum enim diē ā Sōle appellāvērunt, quī prīnceps est omnium stēllārum ut īdem diēs est prae omnibus diēbus aliīs. Secundum diē ā Lūnā appellāvērunt, quae ex Sōle lūcem accēpit. Tertium ab stēllā Mārtis, quae vesper appellātur. Quārtum ab stēllā Mercuriī. Quīntum ab stēllā Iovis. Sextum ā Veneris stēllā, quam Lūciferum appellāvērunt, quae inter omnēs stēllās plūrimum lūcis habet. Septimum ab stēllā Sātūrnī, quae dīcitur cursum suum trīgintā annīs explēre. Apud Hebraeos autem diēs prīmus dīcitur ūnus diēs sabbatī, quī in linguā nostrā diēs dominicus est, quem pāgānī Sōlī dēdicāvērunt. Sabbatum autem septimus diēs ā dominicō est, quem pāgānī Sātūrnō dēdicāvērunt.

(Isidore of Seville, *Orīginēs* 5.30, 7th cen.—Mārs, Mārtis.—Mercurius, -ī.—Iuppiter, Iovis.—Venus, Veneris.—Lūciferus, -ī, *Lucifer, light-bringer*.—Sātūrnus, -ī.—trīgintā, 30.—Hebraeus, -ī, *Hebrew*.—sabbatum, -ī, *the Sabbath*; ūnus diēs sabbatī, i.e., *the first day after the Sabbath*.—dominicus, -a, -um, *of the Lord, the Lord's*.—pāgānus, -ī, *rustic, peasant; here, pagan*.)

ETYMOLOGY

"Alarm" derives ultimately from It. *all'arme* (*to arms*), which stands for *ad illa arma*.

From *cessō* (1), an intensive form of *cēdō*: cease, cessation, incessant.

The -ā- which is consistently found in the present subjunctive of all conjugations except the first in Latin is similarly found in the present subjunctive of all conjugations except the first in both Italian and Spanish. And Spanish even has the characteristic -ē- of the Latin in the present subjunctive of the first conjugation.

In the readings

"Days of the Week": martial.—mercury, mercurial.—Jovian, by Jove! jovial.—Venusian, venereal, venery.—lucifer, luciferae, luciferin, luciferous.—Saturnian, Saturday, saturnine.—Dominic, Dominica, Dominican, dominical; cp. *dominus/domina*.—paganism, paganize.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here are some nuggets from the new Vocab.: teachers and guardians can serve *in locō parentis*; *mortuī nōn mordent*, "dead men tell no tales" (lit., *the dead don't bite!*); *occāsiō fūrem facit*, *opportunity makes a thief*; those who know about Watergate will now recognize the etymology of the "expletives deleted" (four-letter words that "fill out" the sentences of vulgar and illiterate folk!); an *ēditiō princeps* is a *first edition*; *tacet*, a musical notation calling for a vocalist or instrumentalist to be silent; related to *cursus* is *curriculum*, *running, course, course of action*, hence a résumé provides your *curriculum vitae*; and the motto of New York University (*filiō meō grātiās!*), a good one for Latin students, is *perstāre et praestāre*, *to persevere and to excel*.

Now let's focus on jussives: first off, I hope that all my students in Wyoming recognized *arma togae cēdant* as their state motto; another motto, with this new verb *cēdere* and an imperative rather than a jussive, is Virgil's *nē cēde malis*, *yield not to evils*; Vegetius, an ancient military analyst, has advised us, *quī dēsiderat pācem, praeparet bellum*; and I'm certain all the *Star Wars* fans can decipher this: *sit vis tēcum!*

Before bidding you farewell, friends, let me point out that the jussive subjunctive, common in the first and third person, is sometimes used in the second as well, in lieu of an imperative, and translated with *should* or *may*; an example is seen in this anonymous proverb, which makes the same point as the Pylades reading above: *ut amicum habeās, sis amicus*, *in order to have a friend, you should be a friend*. By the way, I call first person plural jussives the "salad subjunctives" (remember VENI, VIDI, VEGI?) because they always contain "let us": GROAN!! On that punny note lettuce juss say goodbye: *amīci amīcaequē meae, semper valeātis!*

Imperfect Subjunctive; Present and Imperfect Subjunctive of Sum and Possum; Result Clauses

THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

The imperfect subjunctive is perhaps the easiest of all the subjunctive tenses to recognize and form. For all verbs it is in effect simply the present active infinitive + the present system personal endings, active and passive, with the *-ē-* long (except, as usual, before final *-m*, *-r*, and *-t*, and both final and medial *-nt/-nt-*). Sample forms are given in the following paradigms; for complete conjugations, see the Appendix (p. 453–54).

1. laudāre-m	laudāre-r	ágerer	audīrem	cáperem
2. laudāre-s	laudāre-ris	ageréris	audírēs	cáperēs
3. laudāre-t	laudāre-tur	agerétur	audíret	cáperet
1. laudāre-mus	laudāre-mur	agerémur	audíremus	caperémus
2. laudāre-tis	laudāre-minī	ageréminī	audírētis	caperétis
3. laudāre-nt	laudāre-ntur	ageréntur	audírent	cáperent

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF Sum AND Possum

The present subjunctives of **sum** and **possum** are irregular (though they do follow a consistent pattern) and must be memorized. The imperfect subjunctives, however, follow the rule given above.

Present Subjunctive		Imperfect Subjunctive	
1. sim	póssim	éssem	póssem
2. sīs	póssīs	essēs	póssēs
3. sit	póssit	ésset	pósset
1. símus	possímus	essémus	possémus
2. sītis	possītis	essētis	possētis
3. sint	póssint	éssent	póssent

Particular care should be taken to distinguish between the forms of the present and the imperfect subjunctive of **possum**.

USE AND TRANSLATION OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

The imperfect subjunctive is used in a variety of clause types, including purpose and result clauses, when the main verb is a past tense. As for all subjunctives, the translation depends upon the type of clause, but auxiliaries sometimes used with the imperfect include *were*, *would*, and, in purpose clauses, *might* (vs. *may* for the present tense). Study these sample sentences containing purpose clauses:

Hoc dīcit ut eōs iuuet.

*He says this (in order) to help them.
so that he may help them.*

Hoc dīxit (dīcēbat) ut eōs iuvāret.

*He said (kept saying) this (in order) to help them.
so that he might help them.*

Hoc facit nē urbs capiātur.

He does this so that the city may not be captured.

Hoc fēcit (faciēbat) nē urbs caperētur.

He did (was doing) this so that the city might not be captured.

Remember that in order to master the subjunctive (notice the purpose clause?!) you must 1) learn a definition for each clause type, 2) know how to recognize each, and 3) know the proper translation for the subjunctive verb in each type. Keep these three points in mind—*definition, recognition,*

translation—as you proceed to the following discussion of result clauses and to the subsequent chapters in this book.

RESULT CLAUSES

A result clause is a subordinate clause that shows the result of the action in the main clause; the purpose clause answers the question “*why* is (was) it being done?”, while the result clause answers the question “*what* is (was) the *outcome*?” Examples in English are: “it is raining so hard *that the streets are flooding*” and “she studied Latin so diligently *that she knew it like a Roman*.” Notice that English introduces such clauses with “that” and uses the indicative mood, generally with *no auxiliary* (i.e., neither *may* nor *might*).

Latin result clauses begin with **ut** and contain (usually at the end) a subjunctive verb. The result clause can be easily recognized, and distinguished from a purpose clause, by the sense and context and also by the fact that the main clause usually contains an adverb (**ita**, **tam**, **sic**, *so*) or adjective (**tantus**, *so much, so great*) indicating degree and signaling that a result clause is to follow. Moreover, if the clause describes a negative result, it will contain some negative word such as **nōn**, **nihil**, **nēmō**, **numquam** or **nūllus** (vs. a negative purpose clause, which is introduced by **nē**). Analyze carefully the following examples, and note that in the result clauses (vs. the purpose clauses) the subjunctive verb is regularly translated *as an indicative*, without an auxiliary (*may* or *might* are used only in those instances where a potential or ideal result, rather than an actual result, is being described):

Tanta fēcit **ut** urbem servāret, *he did such great things that he saved the city.* (Result)

Haec fēcit **ut** urbem servāret, *he did these things that he might save the city.* (Purpose)

Tam strēnuē labōrat **ut** multa perficiat, *he works so energetically that he accomplishes many things.* (Result)

Strēnuē labōrat **ut** multa perficiat, *he works energetically so that he may accomplish many things.* (Purpose)

Hoc tantā benevolentiā dīxit **ut** eōs **nōn** offenderet, *he said this with such great kindness that he did not offend them.* (Result)

Hoc magnā benevolentiā dīxit **nē** eōs offenderet, *he said this with great kindness in order that he might not offend them.* (Purpose)

Saltus erat angustus, **ut** paucī Graecī multōs militēs prohibēre possent, *the pass was narrow, so that a few Greeks were able to stop many soldiers.* (Result)

In this last example you will notice that there is no “signal word” such as *ita* or *tam* in the main clause, but it is clear from the context that the *ut* clause indicates the *result* of the pass’s narrowness (the pass was clearly not designed by nature with the purpose of obstructing Persians, but it was so narrow that the Persians were in fact obstructed by it).

VOCABULARY

fátum, -i, n., *fate; death* (fatal, fatalism, fatality, fateful, fairy; cp. *fābula, fāma*, and *for*, Ch. 40)

ingénium, -iī, n., *nature, innate talent* (ingenuity, genius, genial, congenial; cp. *genus, gens, gignō, to create, give birth to*)

moénia, moénium, n. pl., *walls of a city* (munitions, ammunition; cp. *mūniō, to fortify*)

nāta, -ae, f., *daughter* (prenatal, postnatal, Natalie; cp. *nātūra, nātālis, of birth, natal, nāscor*, Ch. 34)

ósculum, -i, n., *kiss* (osculate, osculation, osculant, oscular, osculatory)

sídu, síderis, n., *constellation, star* (sidereal, consider, desire)

dígnus, -a, -um + abl., *worthy, worthy of* (dignify, dignity from *dignitās*, Ch. 38, indignation from *indignātiō*, deign, disdain, dainty)

dúrus, -a, -um, *hard, harsh, rough, stern, unfeeling, hardy, difficult* (dour, durable, duration, during, duress, endure, obdurate)

tántus, -a, -um, *so large, so great, of such a size* (tantamount)

dénique, adv., *at last, finally, lastly*

íta, adv. used with adjs., vbs., and advs., *so, thus*

quidem, postpositive adv., *indeed, certainly, at least, even; nē . . . quidem, not . . . even*

síc, adv. most commonly with verbs, *so, thus* (sic)

tam, adv. with adjs. and advs., *so, to such a degree; tam . . . quam, so . . . as; tamquam, as it were, as if, so to speak*

vérō, adv., *in truth, indeed, to be sure, however* (very, verily, etc.; cp. *vērū, vērītās*)

cóndō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *to put together or into, store; found, establish* (= *con-* + *dō, dare*; condiment, abscond, recondite, sconce)

conténdō, -téndere, -téndī, -téntum, *to strive, struggle, contend; hasten* (contender, contentious; cp. *tendō, to stretch, extend*)

mólliō, mollīre, mollīvī, mollītum, *to soften; make calm or less hostile* (mollescent, mollify, mollusk, emollient; cp. *mollis, soft, mild*)

púgnō (1), *to fight* (pugnacious, impugn, pugilist, pugilism; cp. *oppugnō*, Ch. 39)

respóndeō, -spondere, -spóndī, -spónsum, *to answer* (respond, response, responsive, responsibility, correspond)

súrgō, súrgere, súrréxi, súrréctum, *to get up, arise* (surge, resurgent, resurrection, insurgent, insurrection, source, resource)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Princeps arma meliōra in manibus mīlitum posuit, ut hostēs ter-rērent.
2. Hostēs quidem negāvērunt sē arma dissimilia habēre.
3. Pars mīlitum lūcem diēi vītāvit nē hīc vidērentur.
4. Sōlem prīmam lūcem caelī superī, lūnam prīmam lūcem vesperī, et stēllās oculōs noctis appellābant.
5. Illī adulēscētēs sapientiae dēnique cēdant ut fēlīciōrēs hīs sint.
6. Sapientēs putant beneficia esse potentiōra quam verba acerba et turpia.
7. Quīdam magister verba tam dūra discipulīs dīxit ut discēderent.
8. Respondērunt auctōrem hōrum novem remediōrum esse medicam potentissimam.
9. Nihil vērō tam facile est ut sine labōre id facere possīmus.
10. Prō labōre studiōque patria nostra nōbīs plūrimās occāsiōnēs bo-nās praestat.
11. Parentēs plūrima ōscula dedērunt nātae gracilī, in quā maximam dēlectātiōnem semper inveniēbant.
12. The words of the philosopher were very difficult, so that those lis-tening were unable to learn them.
13. The two women wished to understand these things so that they might not live base lives.
14. Those four wives were so pleasant that they received very many kindnesses.
15. He said that the writer's third poem was so beautiful that it delighted the minds of thousands of citizens.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Omnia vincit Amor; et nōs cēdāmus Amōrī. (Virgil.)
2. Urbem clārissimam condidī; mea moenia vīdī; explēvī cursum quem Fāta dederant. (Virgil.)
3. Ita dūrus erās ut neque amōre neque precibus mollīrī possēs. (Ter-ence.—**prex**, **precis**, f., *prayer*.)
4. Nēmō quidem tam ferōx est ut nōn mollīrī possit, cultūrā datā. (Horace.—**cultūra**, -ae.)
5. Difficile est saturam nōn scrībere; nam quis est tam patiēns malae urbis ut sē teneat? (Juvenal.—**patiēns**, gen. **patientis**, *tolerant of*.)
6. Fuit quondam in hāc rē públicā tanta virtūs ut virī fortēs cīvem per-niciōsum ācriōribus poenīs quam acerbissimum hostem reprime-
rent. (Cicero.—**perniciōsus**, -a, -um, *pernicious*.—**re-primō**, cp. **op-primō**.)
7. Ita praeclāra est recuperātiō libertātis ut nē mors quidem in hāc rē sit fugienda. (Cicero.—**recuperātiō**, -ōnis, *recovery*.)

8. Nē ratiōnēs meōrum periculōrum ūtilitātem reī pūblīcae vincant. (Cicero.—**ūtilitās, -tātis, advantage**; cp. **ūtilis**.)
9. Eō tempore Athēniēnsēs tantam virtūtem praestitērunt ut decemplex numerum hostium superārent, et hōs sic perterruērunt ut in Asiam refugerent. (Nepos.—**Athēniēnsēs, -ium, Athenians**.—**decemplex, -icis, tenfold**.—**per-terreō**.)
10. Ōrātor exemplum dignum petat ab Dēmōsthene illō, in quō tantum studium tantusque labor fuisse dicuntur ut impedīmenta nātūrae dīligentiā industriāque superāret. (Cicero.—**exemplum, -ī, example**.—**Dēmōsthenēs, -thenis, a famous Greek orator**.—**impedīmentum, -ī**.—**dīligentia, -ae**.—**industria, -ae**.)



Demosthenes
Vatican Museums, Vatican State

11. Praecepta tua sint brevia ut cito mentēs discipulōrum ea discant teneantque memoriā fidēli. (Horace.—**praeceptum, -ī, precept**.)
12. Nihil tam difficile est ut nōn possit studiō invēstīgārī. (Terence.—**invēstīgāre, to track down, investigate**.)
13. Bellum autem ita suscipiātur ut nihil nisi pāx quaesīta esse videātur. (Cicero.)
14. Tanta est vīs probitātis ut eam etiam in hoste dīligāmus. (Cicero.)

HOW MANY KISSES ARE ENOUGH?

Quaeris, Lesbia, quot bāsia tua sint mihi satis? Tam multa bāsia quam magnus numerus Libyssae harēnae aut quam sīdera multa quae, ubi tacet nox, furtīvōs amōrēs hominum vident—tam bāsia multa (nēmō numerum scīre potest) sunt satis Catullō īnsānō!

(Catullus 7; prose adaptation.—**quot . . . sint, how many . . . are** (an indirect question; see Ch. 30)—**Libyssae, Libyan, African**.—**harēna, -ae, sand**, here = *the grains of sand*.—**furtīvus, -a, -um, stolen, secret**.—**īnsānus, -a, -um**.)

THE NERVOUSNESS OF EVEN A GREAT ORATOR

Ego dehinc ut respondērem surrēxi. Quā sollicitūdine animī surgēbam—dī immortalēs—et quō timōre! Semper quidem magnō cum metū incipiō dīcere. Quotiēscumque dīcō, mihi videor in iūdicium venīre nōn solum ingenī sed etiam virtūtis atque officiī. Tum vērō ita sum perturbātus ut omnia timērem. Dēnique mē collēgī et sīc pugnāvī, sīc omnī ratiōne contendī ut nēmō mē neglēxisse illam causam putāret.

(Cicero, *Prō Cluentiō* 51.—**sollicitūdō**, -dinis, f., *anxiety*.—**quotiēscumque**, adv., *whenever*.—The genitives **ingenī**, **virtūtis**, and **officiī** all modify **iūdicium**.—**perturbāre**, *to disturb, confuse*.—**colligō**, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *to gather, collect, control*.)

YOU'RE ALL JUST WONDERFUL!

Nē laudet dignōs, laudat Callistratus omnēs:
cui malus est nēmō, quis bonus esse potest?

(*Martial 12.80; meter: elegiac couplet.—**dignōs**, i.e., *only the deserving*.—**Callistratus**, a Greek name, meant to suggest perhaps a former slave.—**quis . . . potest**, supply **eī**, antecedent of **cui**, *to a man to whom*.)

ETYMOLOGY

The adverbial ending **-mente** or **-ment** which is so characteristic of Romance languages derives from Lat. **mente** (abl. of **mēns**) used originally as an abl. of manner but now reduced to an adverbial suffix. The following examples are based on Latin adjectives which have already appeared in the vocabularies.

Latin Words	It. Adverb	Sp. Adverb	Fr. Adverb
dūrā mente	duramente	duramente	durement
clārā mente	chiaramente	claramente	clairement
sōlā mente	solamente	solamente	seulement
certā mente	certamente	certamente	certainement
dulcī mente	dolcemente	dolcemente	doucement
brevī mente	brevemente	brevemente	brèvement
facilī mente	facilmente	facilmente	facilement

Lat. **sīc** is the parent of It. **si**, Sp. **sí**, and Fr. **si** meaning *yes*.

In the readings

3. precatory, precarious, pray, prayer. 5. patient. 10. exemplar, exemplary, exemplify. 12. vestige, vestigial. "Nervousness": solicitous, solicitude.—perturbation.—collection. "Kisses": arena.—furtive.—insanity.

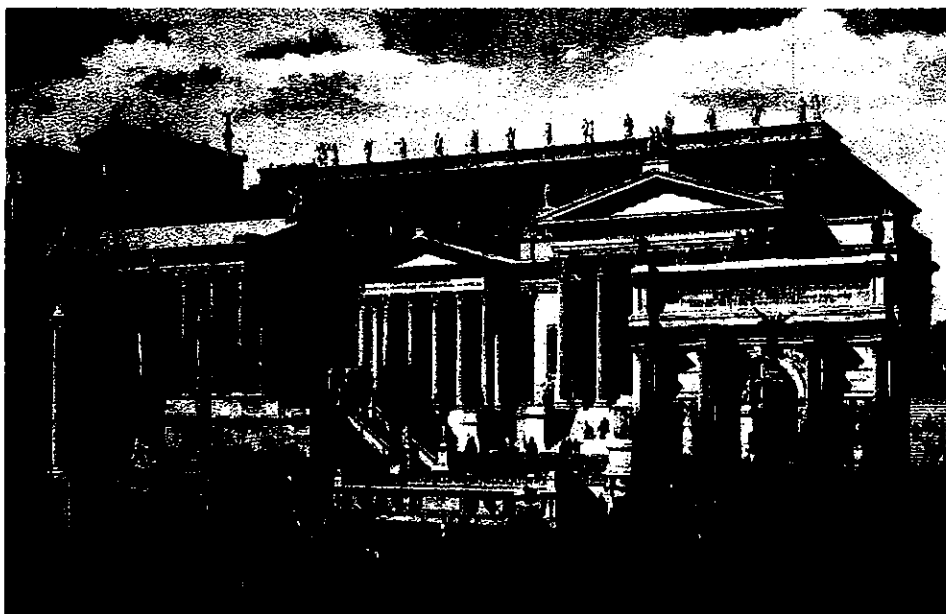
LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvē! Long-time *Tonight Show* fans will know why I call result clauses "Johnny Carson clauses": during his monologue, Johnny began many an

anecdote with the likes of “I saw this fellow the other night who was *so funny* . . .”. Ed McMahon (or some bloke from the audience) then chimes in, “*How funny was he, Johnny?*” and Johnny replies, always with a result clause, “Why, he was *so funny that* . . . !”

Sunt multae dēlectātiōnēs in novō vocābulārīō nostrō: e.g., there’s Virginia’s state motto, **sic semper tyrannīs**, *thus always to tyrants* (death, i.e.); and **ingenium**, which really means *something inborn*, like a Roman man’s **genius** (his inborn guardian spirit, counterpart to the woman’s **iūnō**, magnified and deified in the goddess Juno); the connection of **moenia** and **mūnīre** reminds us that fortification walls were the ancients’ best munitions, and there’s the old proverb **praemonitus, praemūnitus**, *forewarned (is) forearmed*; **sic** is an editor’s annotation, meaning *thus (it was written)*, and used to identify an error or peculiarity in a text being quoted.

And here’s a brief “kissertation” on the nicest word in this new list: **ōsculum** was the native word for *kiss* (vs. **bāsium**, which the poet Catullus seems to have introduced into the language from the north); it is actually the diminutive of **ōs**, **ōris** (Ch. 14) and so means literally *little mouth* (which perhaps proves the Romans “puckered up” when they smooched!). Catullus, by the way, loved to invent words, and one was **bāsiātiō**, *kissification* or *smooch-making* (“smooch,” by the way, is not Latinate, alas, but Germanic and related to “smack,” as in “to smack one’s lips,” which one might do before enjoying either a kiss or a slice of toast with “Smucker’s”!). **Ridēte et valēte!**



Reconstruction of the Roman Forum, Soprintendenza alle Antichità, Rome, Italy

Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive; Indirect Questions; Sequence of Tenses

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

Perfect system subjunctives, like perfect system indicatives, all follow the same basic rules of formation, regardless of the conjugation to which they belong. For the perfect subjunctive active, add **-erī-** + the personal endings to the perfect stem (shortening the **-i-** before **-m**, **-t**, and **-nt**); for the pluperfect active, add **-issē-** + the personal endings to the perfect stem (shortening the **-e-** before **-m**, etc.). For the passives, substitute the subjunctives **sim** and **essem** for the equivalent indicatives **sum** and **eram**.

The forms of **laudō** are shown below; those for the other model verbs (which follow the very same pattern) are provided in the Appendix.

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

Sg. **laudāv-erim, laudāverīs, laudāverit**
Pl. **laudāverīmus, laudāverītis, laudāverint**

Note that these forms are identical to those of the future perfect indicative except for the first person singular and the long **-ī-** in certain of the subjunctive forms; the identical forms can be distinguished as indicative or subjunctive by sentence context.

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE ACTIVE

Sg.	laudāv-issem, laudāvissēs, laudāvisset
Pl.	laudāvissēmus, laudāvissētis, laudāvissent

Note that these forms resemble the perfect active infinitive, **laudāvisse**, + the endings (with the **-ē-** long except before **-m**, etc.; cp. the imperfect subjunctive, which resembles the present active infinitive + endings).

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Sg.	laudātus, -a, -um sim, laudātus sīs, laudātus sit
Pl.	laudātī, -ae, -a sīmus, laudātī sītis, laudātī sint

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE PASSIVE

Sg.	laudātus, -a, -um ēsem, laudātus essēs, laudātus esset
Pl.	laudātī, -ae, -a essēmus, laudātī essētis, laudātī essent

TRANSLATION AND USAGE

As with the present and imperfect subjunctives, the perfect and pluperfect are employed in a variety of clauses (in accordance with the sequence of tenses discussed below) and with a variety of translations. Just as *may* and *might/would* are *sometimes* used in translating the present and imperfect, respectively, so *may have* and *might have/would have* are *sometimes* employed with the perfect and pluperfect; likewise, they are often translated as simple indicatives: the best procedure is to learn the rules for translation of each clause type.

SYNOPSIS

You have now learned to conjugate a verb fully in all of its finite forms; following is a complete third person singular synopsis of **agō**, **agere**, **ēgī**, **āctum** (cp. Ch. 21):

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	āgit	āget	agēbat	ēgit	ēgerit	ēgerat
Pass.	āgitur	agētur	agēbātur	āctus est	āctus erit	āctus erat

Subjunctive Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	āgat	—	āgeret	ēgerit	—	ēgisset
Pass.	agātur	—	agerētur	āctus sit	—	āctus esset

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

An indirect question is a subordinate clause which reports some question indirectly, i.e., not via a direct quotation (e.g., "they asked what Gaius was doing" vs. "they asked, 'What is Gaius doing?')"; as such, it is comparable in conception to an indirect statement, which reports indirectly, not a question, but some affirmative statement (see Ch. 25). The indirect question, however, uses a subjunctive verb (not an infinitive) and is easily distinguished from other subjunctive clause types since it is introduced by some interrogative word such as **quis/quid, quī/quae/quod** (i.e., the interrogative adjective), **quam, quandō, cūr, ubi, unde, uter, utrum . . . an** (*whether . . . or*), **-ne** (attached to the clause's first word, = *whether*), etc.; moreover, the verb in the main clause is ordinarily a verb of speech, mental activity, or sense perception (including many of the same verbs that introduce indirect statements: see the list in Ch. 25).

The subjunctive verb in an indirect question is usually translated as though it were an indicative in the same tense (i.e., *without* any auxiliary such as *may* or *might*). Compare the first three examples below, which are direct questions, with the next three, which contain indirect questions:

Quid Gāius facit?	<i>What is Gaius doing?</i>
Quid Gāius fēcit?	<i>What did Gaius do?</i>
Quid Gāius faciet?	<i>What will Gaius do?</i>
Rogant quid Gāius faciat.	<i>They ask what Gaius is doing.</i>
Rogant quid Gāius fēcerit.	<i>They ask what Gaius did.</i>
Rogant quid Gāius factūrus sit.	<i>They ask what Gaius will do</i> <i>(lit., is about to do).</i>

Factūrus sit in this last example is a form sometimes called the "future active periphrastic"; in the absence of an actual future subjunctive, this combination of a form of **sum** + the future active participle (cp. the passive periphrastic, consisting of **sum** + the future passive participle, in Ch. 24) was occasionally employed in order to indicate future time unambiguously in certain types of clauses (including the indirect question). In this last example, if the main verb were a past tense, then (in accordance with the rules for sequence of tenses) the sentence would be **rogāverunt quid Gaius factūrus esset**, *they asked what Gaius would do (was about to do, was going to do)*.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

As in English, so also in Latin, there is a logical sequence of tenses as the speaker or writer proceeds from a main clause to a subordinate clause.

The rule in Latin is simple: a "primary" tense of the indicative must be followed by a primary tense of the subjunctive, and a "historical" (or "secondary") indicative tense must be followed by a historical subjunctive tense, as illustrated in the following chart.

It may be helpful to note at this point that the so-called primary tenses of the indicative, the present and future, both indicate *incomplete* actions (i.e., actions now going on, in the present, or only to be begun in the future), while the historical tenses, as the term implies, refer to past actions.

Group	Main Verb	Subordinate Subjunctive
Primary	Pres. or Fut.	<div> <div>Present (= action <i>at same time</i> or <i>after</i>)</div> <div>Perfect (= action <i>before</i>)</div> </div>
Historical	Past Tenses	<div> <div>Imperfect (= action <i>at same time</i> or <i>after</i>)</div> <div>Pluperfect (= action <i>before</i>)</div> </div>

After a primary main verb the *present* subjunctive indicates action occurring *at the same time* as that of the main verb or *after* that of the main verb. The *perfect* subjunctive indicates action which occurred *before* that of the main verb.

Similarly after a historical main verb the *imperfect* subjunctive indicates action occurring *at the same time* as that of the main verb or *after* that of the main verb. The *pluperfect* subjunctive indicates action which occurred *before* that of the main verb.¹

These rules for the sequence of tenses operate in purpose clauses, result clauses, indirect questions, and similar constructions to be introduced in subsequent chapters; analyze carefully the sequencing in each of the following examples:

Id facit (faciet) ut mē iuvet, *he does (will do) it to help me.*

Id fecit (faciēbat) ut mē iuvāret, *he did (kept doing) it to help me.*

Tam dūrus est ut eum vitem, *he is so harsh that I avoid him.*

Tam dūrus fuit (erat) ut eum vītārem, *he was so harsh that I avoided him.*

Rogant, rogābunt—*They ask, will ask*
quid faciat, *what he is doing.*

¹There are two common and quite logical exceptions to the rules for sequence of tenses: a historical present main verb (i.e., a present tense used for the vivid narration of past events) will often take a historical sequence subjunctive, and a perfect tense main verb, when focussing on the present consequences of the past action, may be followed by a primary sequence subjunctive (see P.R. 8 below). Note, too, that since purpose and result clauses logically describe actions that *follow* (actually or potentially) the actions of the main verb, they do not ordinarily contain perfect or pluperfect tense verbs, which indicate *prior* action (though the perfect subjunctive was sometimes used as a *historical* tense in a result clause).

quid fēcerit, *what he did.*

quid factūrus sit, *what he will do.*

Rogāvērunt, rogābant—*They asked, kept asking*

quid faceret, *what he was doing.*

quid fēcisset, *what he had done.*

quid factūrus esset, *what he would do.*

VOCABULARY

honor, honoris, m., *honor; esteem; public office* (honorable, honorary, honorific, dishonor, honest)

ceteri, -ae, -a, pl., *the remaining, the rest, the other, all the others; cp. alius, another, other* (etc. = et cetera)

quāntus, -a, -um, *how large, how great, how much* (quantify, quantity, quantitative, quantum; cp. tantus); **tāntus . . . quāntus,** *just as much (many) . . . as*

ridiculus, -a, -um, *laughable, ridiculous* (ridicule, etc.; cp. rideō, subrideō, Ch. 35)

vivus, -a, -um, *alive, living* (vivid, vivify, convivial; cp. vivō, vīta)

furtim, *adv., stealthily, secretly* (furtively, ferret; cp. furtivus, -a, -um, secret, furtive; fūr, fūris, m./f., thief)

mox, *adv., soon*

primō, *adv., at first, at the beginning* (cp. primus, -a, -um)

repente, *adv., suddenly*

unde, *adv., whence, from what or which place, from which, from whom*

utrum . . . an, *conj., whether . . . or*

bibō, bibere, bibi, *to drink* (bib, bibulous, imbibe, wine-bibber, beverage)

cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum, *to become acquainted with, learn, recognize; in perfect tenses, know* (cognizance, cognizant, cognition, connoisseur, incognito, reconnaissance, reconnoiter; cp. nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, noble, notice, notify, notion, notorious, and recognōscō, Ch. 38)

comprehēdō, -hēndere, -hēndī, -hēnsūm, *to grasp, seize, arrest; comprehend, understand* (comprehensive, comprehensible, incomprehensible)

cōsūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, *to consume, use up* (consumer, consumption, assume, assumption, presume, presumable, presumption, presumptive, presumptuous, resume, resumption; cp. sūmō, to take)

dūbitō (1), *to doubt, hesitate* (dubious, dubitable, dubitative, doubtful, doubtless, indubitable, undoubtedly)

expōnō, -pōnere, -pōsuī, -pōsitum, *to set forth, explain, expose* (exponent, exposition, expository, expound)

minuō, minūere, minuī, minūtum, *to lessen, diminish* (cp. minor, minus,

minimus; diminish, diminuendo, diminution, diminutive, minuet, min-
ute, minutiae, menu, mince)
rógō (I), *to ask* (interrogate, abrogate, arrogant, derogatory, preroga-
tive, surrogate)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Rogāvit ubi illae duae discipulae dignae haec didicissent.
2. Vidēbit quanta fuerit vīs illōrum verbōrum fēlicium.
3. Hās īnsidiās repente exposuit nē rēs pūblica opprimerētur.
4. Hī taceant et trēs cēterī expellantur nē occāsiōnem similem habeant.
5. Ita dūrus erat ut beneficia uxōris comprehendere nōn posset.
6. Cēterī quidem nesciēbant quam ācris esset mēns nātae eōrum.
7. Dēnique prīnceps cognōscet cūr potentior pars mīlitum nōs vītet.
8. Iam cognōvī cūr clāra facta vērō nōn sint facillima.
9. Quīdam auctōrēs appellābant arma optimum remedium malōrum.
10. Mortuīs haec arma mox dēdicēmus nē honōre egeant.
11. Fātō duce, Rōmulus Remusque Rōmam condidērunt; et, Remō ne-
cātō, moenia urbis novae cito surrēxērunt.
12. Tell me in what lands liberty is found.
13. We did not know where the sword had finally been put.
14. He does not understand the first words of the little book which they
wrote about the constellations.
15. They asked why you could not learn what the rest had done.
16. Let all men now seek better things than money or supreme power
so that their souls may be happier.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Nunc vidētis quantum scelus contrā rem pūblicam et lēgēs nostrās
vōbīs prōnūtiātum sit. (Cicero.)
2. Quam dulcis sit lībertās vōbīs prōtinus dīcam. (Phaedrus.)
3. Rogābat dēnique cūr umquam ex urbe cessissent. (Horace.)
4. Nunc sciō quid sit amor. (*Virgil.)
5. Videāmus uter hīc in mediō forō plūs scribere possit. (Horace.)
6. Multī dubitābant quid optimum esset. (*Cicero.)
7. Incipiam expōnere unde nātūra omnēs rēs creet alatque. (Lucretius.)
8. Dulce est vidēre quibus malīs ipse careās. (Lucretius.)
9. Auctōrem Trōiānī bellī relēgī, quī dīcit quid sit pulchrum, quid
turpe, quid ūtile, quid nōn. (Horace.—Trōiānus, -a, -um, Trojan.)
10. Doctōs rogābis quā ratiōne bene agere cursum vītae possis, utrum
virtūtem doctrīna paret an nātūra ingeniumque dent, quid minuat
cūrās, quid tē amīcum tibi faciat. (Horace.—doctrīna, -ae, teaching.)
11. Istī autem rogant tantum quid habeās, nōn cūr et unde. (Seneca.)

12. Errat, quī finem vēsānī quaerit amoris: vērus amor nūllum nōvit habere modum. (*Propertius.—vēsānus, -a, -um, *insane*.)
13. Sed tempus est iam mē discēdere ut cicūtā bibam, et vōs discēdere ut vītā agātis. Utrum autem sit melius, dī immortālēs sciunt; hominem quidem nēminem scīre crēdō. (Cicero.—Socrates' parting words to the jury which had condemned him to death.—cicūta, -ae, *hemlock*.—nēmō homō, *no human being*.)



*The Death of Socrates, Charles Alphonse Dufresnoy, 17th century
Galleria Palatina, Palazzo Pitti, Florence, Italy*

EVIDENCE AND CONFESSION

Sit dēnique scrīptum in fronte ūnīus cuiusque quid dē rē pūblicā sentiat; nam rem pūblicā labōribus cōsiliīsque meis ex igne atque ferrō ēreptam esse vidētis. Haec iam expōnam breviter ut scīre possītis quā ratiōne comprehēnsa sint. Semper prōvidī quō modō in tantīs insidiīs salvī esse possēmus. Omnēs diēs cōsūmpsī ut vidērem quid coniūrātī actūrī essent. Dēnique litterās intercipere potuī quae ad Catilinā ā Lentulō aliisque coniūrātīs missae erant. Tum, coniūrātīs comprehēnsīs et senātū convocātō, contendī in senātum, ostendī litterās Lentulō, quaesivī cognōsceretne signum. Dixit sē cognōscere; sed primō dubitāvit et negāvit sē dē hīs rēbus respōnsūrum esse. Mox autem ostendit quanta esset vīs cōnscientiae; nam repente mollitus est

atque omnem rem nārrāvit. Tum cēterī coniūrātī sīc fūrtim inter sē aspiciēbant ut nōn ab aliīs indicārī sed indicāre sē ipsī vidērentur.

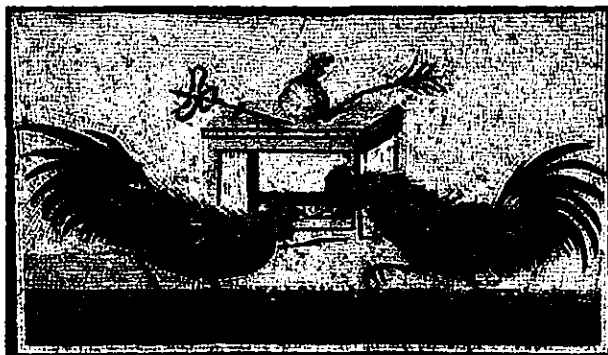
(Cicero, excerpts from the first and third Catilinarian orations—Cicero finally succeeded in forcing Catiline to leave Rome, but his henchmen remained and Cicero still lacked the tangible evidence he needed to convict them in court; in this passage he shows how he finally obtained not only that evidence but even a confession. See the readings in Chs. 11 and 14, “Cicero Urges Catiline’s Departure” in Ch. 20, and the continuation, “Testimony Against the Conspirators,” in Ch. 36.—*frōns, frontis*, f., *brow, face*.—*breviter*, adv. of *brevis*.—*prō-vidēō*, *to fore-see, give attention to*.—*intercipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum*.—*cōnscientia, -ae, conscience*.—*inter sē aspiciō, -ere, to glance at each other*.—*indicāre, to accuse*.)

A COVERED DISH DINNER!

Mēnsās, Ōle, bonās pōnis, sed pōnis opertās.

Rīdiculum est: possum sīc ego habēre bonās.

(*Martial 10.54; meter: elegiac couplet.—*Olus*, another of Martial’s “friends.”—*opertus, -a, -um, concealed, covered*.—*ego*, i.e., even a poor fellow like me.)



*Cocks fighting in front of a mensa
Mosaic from Pompeii, detail
Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Italy*

A LEGACY-HUNTER’S WISH

Nīl mihi dās vīvus; dīcis post fāta datūrum:

sī nōn es stultus, scīs, Maro, quid cupiam!

(*Martial 11.67; meter: elegiac couplet.—*nīl* = *nihil*.—*fāta*, poetic pl. for sg. = *mortem*.—*datūrum* = *tē datūrum esse*.—*Maro*, another of Martial’s fictitious [?] addressees.)

NOTE ON A COPY OF CATULLUS’ CARMINA

Tantum magna suō dēbet Vērōna Catullō
quantum parva suō Mantua Vergiliō.

(*Martial 14.195; meter: elegiac couplet. Verona and Mantua were the birth-places of Catullus and Virgil respectively; see the Introd.—Note the interlocked word order within each verse and the neatly parallel structure between the two verses.)

ETYMOLOGY

The “dubitative” (or “deliberative”) subjunctive is another of the independent subjunctives. On the basis of **dubitō** you should have a good sense of the idea conveyed by this subjunctive; e.g., **quid faciat?** *what is he to do (I wonder)?*

Further derivatives from the basic **prehendō**, *seize*, are: apprehend, apprentice, apprise, imprison, prehensile, prison, prize, reprehend, reprisal, surprise.

In the readings

“Evidence”: front, frontal, affront, confront, effrontery, frontier, frontispiece.—provide, providence, provision, improvident, improvise, improvisation.—interception.—conscientious, conscious, inconscionable.—aspect.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, amīcī! This chapter's **vocābulārium novum** brings a veritable **cēna verbōrum** for your **mēnsa Latīna**; let's start with the main course: the **cursus honōrum**, a familiar phrase in Eng., was the traditional course of political office-holding in Rome; ordinarily one served first as **quaestor** (a treasury official), then as **praetor** (judge), and only later as **cōsul**. The consulship was something like our presidency, but the term was one year, and there were two consuls, each with veto power over the other (Cicero, as you recall, was one of the consuls in 63 B.C., when he uncovered the Catilinarian conspiracy).

Now for the **mēnsa secunda**, Lat. for *dessert*: first, an old proverb that will serve you near as well as **carpe diem: occāsiōnem cognōsce!** And here's another that may save you from temptation to even the slightest of crimes: **nēmō repente fuit turpissimus**, *no one was ever suddenly most vicious* (Juvenal 2.83: the satirist meant that even the worst criminals attained that status through the gradual accumulation of guilty acts). An honorary degree is granted **honōris causā**; **honōrēs mūtant mōrēs** is an ancient truism; from **cēteri**, besides **et cētera**/etc., is **cētera dēsunt**, *the rest is lacking*, an editorial notation for missing sections of a text; from **quantus** comes a large quantity of phrases, one of which should be sufficient here, **quantum satis**, *as much as suffices* (if you are not satisfied, see Chs. 32 and 35; and when day is done you can shout **nox nox, in rem**, *soon ('twill be) night, (let's get down) to business. Valēte!*

Cum Clauses; *Ferō*

Cum CLAUSES

You are already quite familiar with the use of **cum** as a preposition. **Cum** can also serve as a conjunction, meaning *when*, *since*, or *although* and introducing a subordinate clause.

Sometimes the verb in a **cum** clause is indicative, especially when describing the precise time of an action. In these so-called “**cum** temporal clauses,” **cum** is translated *when* (or *while*); **tum** is occasionally found in the main clause, and **cum . . . tum** together may be translated *not only . . . but also*:

Cum eum vidēbis, eum cognōscēs, when you (will) see him [i.e., at that very moment], you will recognize him.

Cum vincimus, tum pācem spērās, when (while) we are winning, you are (at the same time) hoping for peace.

Cum ad illum locum vēnerant, tum amīcōs contulerant, when they had come to that place, they had brought their friends or not only had they come to that place, but they had also brought their friends.

Very often, however, the verb of the **cum** clause is in the subjunctive mood, especially when it describes either the general circumstances (rather than the exact time) when the main action occurred (often called a “**cum** circumstantial clause”), or explains the cause of the main action (“**cum** causal”), or describes a circumstance that might have obstructed the main action or is in some other way opposed to it (“**cum** adversative”):

Cum hoc fēcisset, ad tē fūgit.

When he had done this, he fled to you. (circumstantial)

Cum hoc scīret, potuit eōs iuvāre.

Since he knew this, he was able to help them. (causal)

Cum hoc scīret, tamen mīlitēs mīsīt.

Although he knew this, nevertheless he sent the soldiers. (adversative)

Cum Gāium dīligerēmus, nōn poterāmus eum iuvāre.

Although we loved Gaius, we could not help him. (adversative)

Remember that when **cum** is followed immediately by a noun or pronoun in the ablative case, you should translate it *with*. When instead it introduces a subordinate clause, translate it *when*, *since*, *although*, etc. You should have little difficulty distinguishing among the four basic types of **cum** clauses: the temporal has its verb in the indicative, and the three subjunctive types can generally be recognized by analyzing the relationship between the actions in the main clause and the subordinate clause (note, too, that in the case of adversative clauses the adverb **tamen** often appears in the main clause). The verb in a **cum** clause, whatever its type, is regularly translated *as an indicative*, i.e., without an auxiliary such as *may* or *might*.

IRREGULAR Ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, *to bear, carry*

Ferō is one of a series of irregular verbs to be introduced in the closing chapters of this text (the others being **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō**, **fiō**, and **eō**); they are all very commonly used and should be learned thoroughly.

The English verb “to bear” is cognate with Latin **ferō**, **ferre** and has generally the same basic and metaphorical meanings, *to carry* and *to endure*. In the present system **ferō** is simply a third conjugation verb, formed exactly like **agō** except that the stem vowel does not appear in a few places, including the infinitive **ferre**. The only irregular forms, all of them in the present tense (indicative, imperative, and infinitive), are highlighted below in bold; the imperfect subjunctive, while formed on the irregular infinitive **ferre**, nevertheless follows the usual pattern of present infinitive + endings. Remember that the singular imperative lacks the -e, just like **dīc**, **dūc**, and **fac** (Ch. 8).

Although **tulī** (originally **tetuli**) and **lātum** (originally ***tlātum**) derive ultimately from a different verb related to **tollō** (the Eng. hybrid “go, went, gone,” e.g., is similarly composed from two different verbs through a common linguistic phenomenon known as “suppletion”), their conjugation follows the regular pattern and so should cause no difficulty.

Present Indicative**Active**

1. *ferō*
2. *fers* (cp. *āgis*)
3. *fert* (cp. *āgit*)
1. *fērimus*
2. *fērtis* (cp. *āgitis*)
3. *fērunt*

Passive

- fēror*
- fērris* (*āgeris*)
- fērtur* (*āgitur*)
- fērimur*
- feriminī*
- ferūntur*

Present Imperative**Active**

2. *fer* (*āge*), *fērtē* (*āgite*)

Infinitives**Active**

- Pres. *fērre* (*āgere*)
 Perf. *tulisse*
 Fut. *lātūrus esse*

Passive

- fērri* (*āgī*)
lātus esse
lātum iri

SYNOPSIS

The following third person singular synopsis, showing irregular forms in bold and taken together with the preceding summary, should provide a useful overview of the conjugation of *ferō*; for the complete conjugation, see the Appendix (p. 459–60)

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	fert	<i>fēret</i>	<i>ferēbat</i>	<i>tūlit</i>	<i>tūlerit</i>	<i>tūlerat</i>
Pass.	fērtur	<i>ferētur</i>	<i>ferēbātur</i>	<i>lātus</i> <i>est</i>	<i>lātus</i> <i>erit</i>	<i>lātus</i> <i>erat</i>

Subjunctive Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	<i>fērat</i>	—	fērret	<i>tūlerit</i>	—	<i>tulisset</i>
Pass.	<i>ferātur</i>	—	ferrētur	<i>lātus</i> <i>sit</i>	—	<i>lātus</i> <i>esset</i>

VOCABULARY

as, **āsis**, m., *an as* (a small copper coin, roughly equivalent to a penny; ace)

auxilium, -ī, n., *aid, help* (auxiliary; cp. **augeō**, *to increase, augment*)

digitus, -ī, m., *finger, toe* (digit, digital, digitalis, digitalize, digitate, digitize, prestidigitation; see **Lafina Est Gaudium**, Ch. 20)

elephāntus, -ī, m. and f., *elephant* (elephantiasis, elephantine)

exsīlium, -īī, n., *exile, banishment* (exilic)

invidia, -ae, f., *envy, jealousy, hatred* (invidious, invidiousness, envious; cp. **invidēō** below)

rūmor, **rūmōris**, m., *rumor, gossip* (rumormonger)

vīnum, -ī, n., *wine* (vine, vinegar, viniculture, viniferous, vintage, vinyl)

mediocris, **mediocre**, *ordinary, moderate, mediocre* (mediocrity; cp. **medius**)

cum, conj. + subj., *when, since, although*; conj. + indic., *when*

apud, prep. + acc., *among, in the presence of, at the house of*

sēmel, adv., *a single time, once, once and for all, simultaneously*

ūsq̄ue, adv., *all the way, up (to), even (to), continuously, always*

dōlēō, **dolēre**, **dolūī**, **dolitūrum**, *to grieve, suffer, hurt, give pain* (doleful, dolor, dolorous, Dolores, condole, condolences, indolent, indolence; cp. **dolor**, Ch. 38)

dormiō, **dormīre**, **dormivī**, **dormitum**, *to sleep* (dormitory, dormer, dormancy, dormant, dormouse)

fērō, **fērre**, **tulī**, **lātum**, *to bear, carry, bring; suffer, endure, tolerate; say, report* (fertile, circumference, confer, defer, differ, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer; cp. **bear**)

ādferō, **adferre**, **attulī**, **allātum**, *to bring to* (afferent)

cōferō, **cōferre**, **cōtulī**, **collātum**, *to bring together, compare; confer, bestow; sē cōferre, betake oneself, go* (conference, collation)

offerō, **offerre**, **obtulī**, **oblātum**, *to offer* (offertory, oblation)

referō, **referre**, **réttulī**, **relātum**, *to carry back, bring back; repeat, answer, report* (refer, reference, referent, referral, relate, relation, relative)

invidēō, **-vidēre**, **-vidī**, **-vīsum**, *to be envious; + dat. (see Ch. 35), to look at with envy, envy, be jealous of*

occidō, **-cidere**, **-cidī**, **-cāsum**, *to fall down; die; set* (occident, occidental, occasion, occasional; cp. **cadō**, **occāsiō**)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Iam vērō cognōvimus istās mentēs dūrās ferrum prō pāce offerre.
2. Nē nātae geminae discant verba tam acerba et tam dūra.
3. Cum hī decem virī ex moenibus semel discessissent, alia occāsiō pācis numquam oblāta est.
4. Tantum auxilium nōbīs referet ut nē ācerimī quidem mīlitēs aut pugnāre aut hīc remanēre possint.
5. Rogābat cūr cēterae tantam fidem apud nōs praestārent et nōbīs tantam spem adferrent.
6. Cum patria nostra tanta beneficia offerat, tamen quīdam sē in īnsidiās fūrtim cōferunt et contrā bonōs mox pugnābunt.
7. Dēnique audiāmus quantae sint hae īnsidiae ac quot coniūrātī contrā cīvitatē surgant.

8. Haec scelera repente exposuī nē alia et similia ferrētis.
9. Respondērunt plūrima arma ā mīlitibus ad lītus allāta esse et in nāvibus condita esse.
10. Cum parentēs essent vīvī, fēlicēs erant; mortuī quoque sunt beātī.
11. Nesciō utrum trēs coniūrātī maneant an in exsilium contenderint.
12. Nōs cōnferāmus ad cēnam, meī amīcī, bibāmus multum vīnī, cōnsūmāmus noctem, atque omnēs cūrās nostrās minuāmus!
13. When the soldiers had been arrested, they soon offered us money.
14. Although life brings very difficult things, let us endure them all and dedicate ourselves to philosophy.
15. Since you know what help is being brought by our six friends, these evils can be endured with courage.
16. Although his eyes could not see the light of the sun, nevertheless that humble man used to do very many and very difficult things.

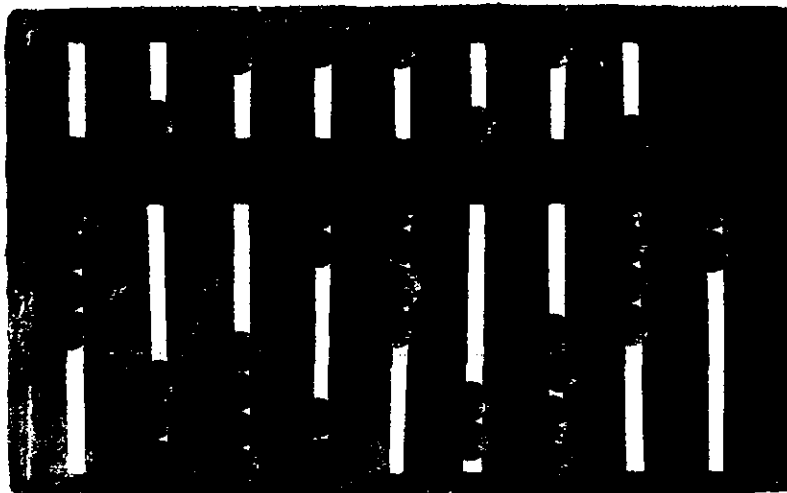
SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Potestne haec lūx esse tibi iūcunda, cum sciās hōs omnēs cōnsilia tua cognōvisse? (Cicero.)
2. Themistoclēs, cum Graeciam servitūte Persicā liberāvisset et propter invidiam in exsilium expulsus esset, ingrātae patriae iniūriam nōn tulit quam ferre dēbuit. (Cicero.—*Persicus*, -a, -um.—*ingrātus*, -a, -um, *ungrateful*.—*iniūria*, -ae, *injury*.)
3. Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, cōnfer tē in exsilium. (Cicero.—*quae cum* = *et cum haec*.)
4. Ō nāvis, novī flūctūs bellī tē in mare referent! Ō quid agis? Unde erit ūllum perfugium? (Horace.—*nāvis*, *ship [of state]*.—*flūctus*, -ūs, *wave, billow*.)
5. Cum rēs pūblica immortalis esse dēbeat, doleō eam salutis egēre ac in vītā ūnīus mortālis cōnsistere. (Cicero.—*cōnsistō*, -ere + *in*, *to depend on*.)
6. Cum illum hominem esse servum nōvisset, eum comprehendere nōn dubitāvit. (Cicero.)
7. Ille comprehēsus, cum prīmō impudenter respondēre coepisset, dēnique tamen nihil negāvit. (Cicero.—*impudenter*, *adv.*)
8. Milō dīcitur per stadium vēnisse cum bovem umeris ferret. (Cicero.—*Milō*, -lōnis, *m.*, a famous Greek athlete.—*stadium*, -ī.—*bōs*, *bovis*, *m.f.*, *ox*.—*umerus*, -ī, *shoulder*.)
9. Quid vesper et somnus ferant, incertum est. (Liv.)
10. Ferte miserō tantum auxilium quantum potestis. (Terence.)
11. Hoc ūnum sciō: quod fāta ferunt, id ferēmus aequō animō. (Terence.)
12. Lēgum dēnique idcirco omnēs servī sumus, ut liberī esse possīmus. (*Cicero.—*idcirco*, *adv.*, *for this reason*.)

GIVE ME A THOUSAND KISSES!

- Vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus,
 rūmōrēsque senum sevēriōrum
 omnēs ūnius aestimēmus assis!
 Sōlēs occidere et redire possunt;
 5 nōbīs cum semel occidit brevis lūx,
 nox est perpetua ūna dormienda.
 Dā mī bāsia mille, deinde centum;
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum;
 deinde ūsque altera mille, deinde centum.
 10 Dein, cum mīlia multa fēcerimus—
 conturbābimus illa, nē sciāmus,
 aut nē quis malus invidēre possit,
 cum tantum sciat esse bāsiōrum.

(*Catullus 5; an exhortation to love, and to ignore the grumbling of stern old men who envy the young and curse their passion.—**rūmōrēs**, with **omnēs**; adj. and noun were often widely separated in poetry, so it is especially important to take note of the endings.—**sevērus**, -a, -um.—**ūnius** . . . **assis**, gen. of value, *at one penny*.—**aestimāre**, *to value, estimate*.—**redire**, *to return*.—**nōbīs**, dat. of reference [Ch. 38], here = *nostra*, with **brevis lūx**.—**mī** = *mihi*.—**dein** = *deinde*.—**conturbāre**, *to throw into confusion, mix up, jumble*; possibly an allusion to disturbing the counters on an abacus.—**nē sciāmus**, sc. **numerum**; if the number is unknown then, in a sense, it is limitless.—**quis**, here *someone*.—**invidēre**, with **malus**, means both *to envy* and *to cast an evil eye upon*, i.e., *to hex*.—**tantum**, with **bāsiōrum**, gen. of the whole, = *so many kisses*.)



Small Roman abacus, Museo Nazionale Romano delle Terme, Rome, Italy

RINGO

Sēnōs Charīnus omnibus digitīs gerit
 nec nocte pōnit ānulōs
 nec cum lavātur. Causa quae sit quaeritis?
 Dactylīothēcam nōn habet!

(*Martial 11.59; meter: iambic trimeter and dimeter.—Charinus, an ostentatious chap who liked to show off his rings.—sēnī, -ae, -a, *six each, six apiece*, here with ānulōs, *rings* [see *Latīna Est Gaudium*, Ch. 20]; what effect might the poet be hoping to achieve by so widely separating noun and adj.?—pōnit = *dēpōnit*, *put away*.—lavāre, *to bathe*.—Causa . . . quaeritis: the usual order would be *quaeritisne quae sit causa*.—dactylīothēca, -ae, *a ring-box, jewelry chest*.)



Gold ring
 Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria

FACĒTIAE (WITTICISMS)

Cum Cicerō apud Damasippum cēnāret et ille, mediocrī vīnō in mēnsā positō, dīceret, “Bibe hoc Falernum; hoc est vīnum quadrāgintā annōrum,” Cicerō respondit, “Bene aetātem fert!”

(Macrobius, *Sātūrnālia* 2.3.—Falernum, -ī, *Falernian wine*, actually a very famous wine, not a “mediocre” one.—quadrāgintā, indecl., 40.)

Augustus, cum quīdam rīdīculus eī libellum trepidē adferret, et modo prōferret manum et modo retraheret, “Putās,” inquit, “tē assem elephantō dare?”

(Macrobius, *Sātūrnālia* 2.4.—trepidē, adv., *in confusion*.—modo . . . modo, *now . . . now*.—re-trahō.—elephantō: one thinks of a child offering a peanut to a circus elephant.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

2. ingrate, ingratitude.—injurious. 4. fluctuate. 5. consist, consistent. 7. impudent, impudence. 8. bovine.—humerus, humeral. “Kisses”: severe, severity, asseverate.—estimate, estimation, inestimable. “Ringo”: annulus, annular eclipse, annulate, annulet (all spelled with *nn*, perhaps by analogy with *annus*, *year*; despite the classical *ānulus*, which—to get down to “fundamentals”—is actually the diminutive of *ānus*, *ring*, *circle*, *anus*). “Facētiaē”: trepidation.—retract, retraction.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Iterum salvēte, doctae doctique! Having made it this far, you’ve certainly earned that appellation, and, as a further reward, here are more tidbits *ex vocābulāriō novō huius capitis*, all focussed on that villainous Catiline: to start with, there’s that famous *cum* temporal clause from Cicero’s indictment of Catiline: *cum tacent, clāmant*, *when they are silent, they are shouting*, i.e., “by their silence they condemn you.” Poor Catiline, perhaps he had too much to drink, *ūsque ad nauseam*, and spilled the beans, ignoring the warning, *in vīnō vēritās*; if only he had observed Horace’s *aurea mediocritās*, *the golden mean*, he might have received *auxilium ab altō*, *help from on high*, but the gods, it appears, were against him. And so he soon met his end, *semel et simul*, *once and for all*: *valē, miser Catilīna, et vōs omnēs, amīcī vēritātis honōrisque, valeātis!*

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs; Volō, Mālō, Nōlō; Proviso Clauses

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

You are by now familiar with a wide range of Latin adverbs, words employed (as in English) to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Many have their own peculiar forms and endings and must simply be memorized when first introduced in the vocabularies (often without benefit of English derivatives to aid in the memorization): among these are *cūr*, *etiam*, *ita*, *tam*, etc.

POSITIVE DEGREE

A great many adverbs, however, are formed directly from adjectives and are easily recognized. Many first/second declension adjectives form positive degree adverbs by adding *-ē* to the base:

<i>lōng-ē</i>	(<i>far</i> ; <i>longus</i> , -a, -um)
<i>līber-ē</i>	(<i>freely</i> ; <i>līber</i> , <i>lībera</i> , <i>līberum</i>)
<i>pūlchr-ē</i>	(<i>beautifully</i> ; <i>pūlcher</i> , -chra, -chrum)

From adjectives of the third declension, adverbs are often formed by adding *-iter* to the base; if the base ends in *-nt-* only *-er* is added:

fórt-iter	(<i>bravely</i> ; fortis, -e)
celér-iter	(<i>quickly</i> ; celer, celeris, celere)
ácr-iter	(<i>keenly</i> ; ácer, ácris, ácre)
fēlíc-iter	(<i>happily</i> ; fēlīx, gen. fēlīcis)
sapiēnt-er	(<i>wisely</i> ; sapiēns, gen. sapiētis)

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

Many Latin adverbs have comparative and superlative forms, just as they do in English, and their English translations correspond to those of comparative and superlative adjectives; e.g., positive degree “quickly”; comparative “more (rather, too) quickly”; superlative “most (very) quickly,” etc.

The comparative degree of adverbs is with few exceptions the **-ius** form which you have already learned as the neuter of the comparative degree of the adjective.

The superlative degree of adverbs, being normally derived from the superlative degree of adjectives, regularly ends in **-ē** according to the rule given above for converting adjectives of the first and the second declensions into adverbs.

Quam WITH COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

Quam is used with adverbs in essentially the same ways as with adjectives: **hic puer celerius cucurrit quam ille**, *this boy ran more quickly than that one*; **illa puella quam celerrimē cucurrit**, *that girl ran as quickly as possible*. The ablative of comparison is not ordinarily employed after comparative adverbs (except in poetry).

COMPARISON OF IRREGULAR ADVERBS

When the comparison of an adjective is irregular (see Ch. 27), the comparison of the adverb derived from it normally follows the basic irregularities of the adjective but, of course, has adverbial endings. Study carefully the following list of representative adverbs; those that do not follow the standard rules stated above for forming adverbs from adjectives are highlighted in bold (be prepared to point out how they do not conform). Note the alternate superlatives **prīmō**, which usually means *first (in time)* vs. **primum**, usually *first (in a series)*; **quam primum**, however, has the idiomatic translation *as soon as possible*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
lóngē (<i>far</i>)	lóngius (<i>farther, too f.</i>)	longissimē (<i>farthest, very f.</i>)
liberē (<i>freely</i>)	libérius (<i>more f.</i>)	liberrimē (<i>most, very f.</i>)
púlchrē (<i>beautifully</i>)	púlchrius (<i>more b.</i>)	pulcherrimē (<i>most b.</i>)
fórtiter (<i>bravely</i>)	fórtius (<i>more b.</i>)	fortissimē (<i>most b.</i>)

celēriter (<i>quickly</i>)	celērius (<i>more q.</i>)	celērrimē (<i>most q.</i>)
ācritē (<i>keenly</i>)	ācrius (<i>more k.</i>)	ācērrimē (<i>most k.</i>)
fēlīciter (<i>happily</i>)	fēlīcius (<i>more h.</i>)	fēlīcissimē (<i>most h.</i>)
sapiēnter (<i>wisely</i>)	sapiēntius (<i>more w.</i>)	sapiēntissimē (<i>most w.</i>)
fācile (<i>easily</i>)	fācilius (<i>more e.</i>)	fācillimē (<i>most e.</i>)
bēne (<i>well</i>)	mélius (<i>better</i>)	ōptimē (<i>best</i>)
māle (<i>badly</i>)	peius (<i>worse</i>)	pēssimē (<i>worst</i>)
mūltum (<i>much</i>)	plūs (<i>more, quantity</i>)	plūrimum (<i>most, very much</i>)
magnōpere (<i>greatly</i>)	māgis (<i>more, quality</i>)	māximē (<i>most, especially</i>)
pārum (<i>little, not very [much]</i>)	minus (<i>less</i>)	mīnimē (<i>least</i>)
(prō)	prius (<i>before, earlier</i>)	{ primō (<i>first, at first</i>) primum (<i>in the first place</i>)
dīū (<i>for a long time</i>)	dīūtius (<i>longer</i>)	
		diūtissimē (<i>very long</i>)

IRREGULAR Volō, velle, voluī, to wish

Like *ferō*, introduced in the last chapter, *volō* is another extremely common third conjugation verb which, though regular for the most part, does have several irregular forms, including the present infinitive *velle*. Remember these points:

- volō* has no passive forms at all, no future active infinitive or participle, and no imperatives;
- the perfect system is entirely regular;
- the only irregular forms are in the present indicative (which must be memorized) and the present subjunctive (which is comparable to *sim, sis, sit*);
- the imperfect subjunctive resembles that of *ferō*; while formed from the irregular infinitive *velle*, it nevertheless follows the usual pattern of present infinitive + personal endings;
- vol-* is the base in the present system indicatives, *vel-* in the subjunctives.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Subj.	Impf. Subj.	Infinitives
1. vólō	vélīm	véllem	Pres. velle
2. vīs	vélīs	véllēš	Perf. voluisse
3. vult	vélit	véllet	Fut. ———
1. vólumus	velīmus	vellēmus	Participle
2. vúltis	velītis	vellētis	Pres. volēns
3. vólunt	vélint	vellēnt	

SYNOPSIS

The following third person singular synopsis, with irregular forms in bold, should provide a useful overview of the conjugation of **volō**; for the complete conjugation, see the Appendix (p. 458–59).

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	vult	vólet	volébat	vóluit	volúerit	volúerat

Subjunctive Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	vélit	—	véllet	volúerit	—	voluisset

Nōlō AND Mālō

The compounds **nōlō**, **nōlle**, **nōluī** (**nē** + **volō**), *not to wish, to be unwilling*, and **mālō**, **mālle**, **māluī** (**magis** + **volō**), *to want (something) more or instead, prefer*, follow **volō** closely, but have long vowels in their stems (**nō-**, **mā-**) and some other striking peculiarities, especially in the present indicative.

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF Nōlō

Sg. nōlō, nōn vīs, nōn vult **Pl.** nolumus, nōn vultis, nōlunt

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF Mālō

Sg. mālō, māvīs, māvult **Pl.** málumus, māvultis, málunt

The following synopses provide representative forms, again with irregular forms in bold, but you should see the Appendix (p. 458–59) for the full conjugation of these verbs.

Indicative Mood

	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut.Perf.	Plupf.
Act.	nōn vult	nólet	nōlébat	nóluit	nōlúerit	nōlúerat

Subjunctive Mood

Act.	nólit	—	nóllet	nōlúerit	—	nōluisset
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Indicative Mood

Act.	māvult	málet	mālébat	máluit	mālúerit	mālúerat
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Subjunctive Mood

Act.	málit	—	málllet	mālúerit	—	máluisset
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Nōlō AND NEGATIVE COMMANDS

While *volō* and *mālō* lack imperatives, *nōlō* has both singular and plural imperatives that were very commonly employed along with complementary infinitives to express negative commands:

Nōlī manēre, Catilīna, do not remain, Catiline!

Nōlīte discēdere, amīcī meī, do not leave, my friends!

PROVISO CLAUSES

The subjunctive is used in a subordinate clause introduced by *dummodo*, *provided that*, *so long as*, and certain other words that express a provisional circumstance or "proviso"; *nē* is used as the negative in such clauses.

Nōn timēbō, dummodo hīc remaneās, I shall not be afraid, provided that you remain here.

Erimus fēlicēs, dummodo nē discēdās, we shall be happy, so long as (provided that) you do not leave.

Note that the verb in such clauses is simply translated as an indicative.

VOCABULARY

custōdia, -ae, f., *protection, custody*; pl., *guards* (custodian, custodial)

exercitus, -ūs, m., *army* (exercise)

paupértās, paupertátis, f., *poverty, humble circumstances* (cp. *pauper* below)

dīves, gen. *dīvitis* or *dītis*, *rich*, (Dives)

pār, gen. *pāris* + dat. (cp. Ch. 35), *equal, like* (par, pair, parity, peer, peerless, disparage, disparity, umpire, nonpareil)

paūper, gen. *paūperis*, *of small means, poor* (poverty, impoverished; cp. *paupertās*)

dummodo, conj. + subj., *provided that, so long as*

All adverbs given in the list above, p. 220–21.

mālō, málle, málui, *to want (something) more, instead; prefer*

nólō, nólle, nólui, *to not . . . wish, be unwilling* (*nolo contendere*, *nol. pros.*)

páteō, patére, pátui, *to be open, lie open; be accessible; be evident* (patent, pātent, patency)

praébeō, -bére, -bui, -bitum, *to offer, provide*

prōmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, *to send forth; promise* (promissory)

vólō, vélle, vólui, *to wish, want, be willing, will* (volition, voluntary, involuntary, volunteer, volitive, voluptuous, benevolent, malevolent, *nolens volens*)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Primō illi trēs rīdicolī nē mediocria quidem perīcula fortiter ferre poterant et ūllum auxilium offerre nōlēbant.
2. Maximē rogāvimus quantum auxilium septem fēminae adferrent et utrum dubitārent an nōs mox adiūtūrae essent.
3. Dēnique armīs collātis, imperātor prōmīsīt decem mīlia mīlitum celerrimē discessūra esse, dummodo satis cōpiarum reciperent.
4. Paria beneficia, igitur, in omnēs dignōs cōferre māvultis.
5. Haec mala melius expōnant nē dīvitias minuant aut honōrēs suōs āmittant.
6. At volumus cognōscere cūr sic invīderit et cūr verba eius tam dūra fuerint.
7. Cum cēterī hās insidiās cognōverint, vult in exilium fūrtim ac quam celerrimē sē cōferre ut rūmōrēs et invidiam vitet.
8. Multīne discipulī tantum studium ūsque praestant ut hās sententiās facillimē ūnō annō legere possint?
9. Cum dīvitias āmisisset et ūnum assem nōn habēret, tamen omnēs cīvēs ingenium mōrēsque eius maximē laudābant.
10. Plūra meliōraque lēgibus aequīs quam ferrō certē faciēmus.
11. Oculī tuī sunt pulchriōrēs sīderibus caelī, mea puella; es gracilis et bella, ac ōsacula sunt dulciōra vīnō: amēmus sub lūce lūnae!
12. Iste hostis, in Italiam cum multīs elephantīs veniēns, primō pugnāre nōluit et plūrimōs diēs in montibus cōnsūmpsīt.
13. Sī nepōs tē ad cēnam invītābit, mēnsam explēbit et tibi tantum vīnī offeret quantum vīs; nōlī, autem, nimium bibere.
14. Do you wish to live longer and better?
15. He wishes to speak as wisely as possible so that they may yield to him very quickly.
16. When these plans had been learned, we asked why he had been unwilling to prepare the army with the greatest possible care.
17. That man, who used to be very humble, now so keenly wishes to have wealth that he is willing to lose his two best friends.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Occāsiō nōn facile praebētur sed facile ac repente āmittitur. (Publius Syrus.)
2. Nōbīscum vīvere iam diūtius nōn potes; nōlī remanēre; id nōn ferēmus. (Cicero.)
3. Vīs rectē vīvere? Quis nōn? (*Horace.—*rēctus*, -a, -um, *straight, right*.)
4. Plūs nōvistī quid faciendum sit. (Terence.)
5. Mihi vērē dīxit quid vellet. (Terence.)

6. Parēs cum paribus facillimē congregantur. (*Cicero.—congregāre, to gather into a flock.)
7. Tē magis quam oculōs meōs amō. (Terence.)
8. Hominēs libenter id crēdunt quod volunt. (Caesar.—libēns, -entis, willing.)
9. Multa ēveniunt hominibus quae volunt et quae nōlunt. (Plautus.—ēvenīre, to happen.)
10. Cōnsiliō melius contendere atque vincere possumus quam irā. (Publilius Syrus.)
11. Optimus quisque facere māvult quam dīcere. (Sallust.—māvult quam = magis vult quam.)
12. Omnēs sapientēs fēliciter, perfectē, fortūnatē vivunt. (Cicero.—perfectus, -a, -um, complete.)
13. Maximē eum laudant quī pecūniā nōn movētur. (Cicero.)
14. Sī vīs scīre quam nihil malī in paupertate sit, cōfer pauperem et dīvitem: pauper saepius et fidēlius rīdet. (Seneca.)
15. Magistrī puerīs crūstula dant ut prīma elementa discere velint. (Horace.—crūstulum, -ī, cookie.—elementum, -ī.)
16. Sī vīs mē flēre, dolendum est prīmum ipsī tibi. (*Horace.—flēre, to weep.)

THE CHARACTER OF CIMON

Cimōn celeriter ad summōs honōrēs pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis ēloquentiae, summam liberālītatem, magnam scientiam lēgum et rei mīlītāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercitibus fuerat. Itaque hic populum urbānum in suā potestāte facillimē tenuit et apud exercitum valuit plūrimum auctōritāte.

Cum ille occidisset, Athēniēnsēs dē eō diū doluerunt; nōn solum in bel-lō, autem, sed etiam in pāce eum graviter dēsīderāverunt. Fuit enim vir tan-tae liberālītātis ut, cum multōs hortōs habēret, numquam in hīs custodiās pōneret; nam hortōs liberrimē patēre voluit nē populus ab hīs frūctibus pro-hibērētur. Saepe autem, cum aliquem minus bene vestītum vidēret, ei suum amiculum dedit. Multōs locuplētāvit; multōs pauperēs vīvōs iūvit atque mortuōs suō sūmptū extulit. Sic minimē mīrum est sī, propter mōrēs Ci-mōnis, vīta eius fuit sēcūra et mors eius fuit omnibus tam acerba quam mors cuiusdam ex familiā.

(Nepos, *Cimōn*; adapted excerpts.—per-venīre.—ēloquentia, -ae.—liberālītās, -tātis.—mīlītāris, -e.—ā puerō, from his boyhood.—potestās, -tātis, power.—auctōritās, -tātis, authority; the abl. tells in what respect.—Athēniēnsēs, Atheni-ans.—hortus, -ī, garden.—vestītus, -a, -um, clothed.—amiculum, -ī, cloak.—lo-cuplētāre, to enrich.—sūmptus, -ūs, expense.—extulit: ef-ferō, bury.—mīrus, -a, -um, surprising.—sē-cūrus, -a, -um: sē- means without.)

A VACATION . . . FROM YOU!

Quid mihi reddat ager quaeris, Line, Nōmentānus?

Hoc mihi reddit ager: tē, Line, nōn videō!

(*Martial 2.38; meter: elegiac couplet.—**reddō**, -ere, to give back, return (in profit).—**Linus**, -ī, another of Martial's addressees.—**Nōmentānus**, -a, -um, in *Nomentum*, a town of Latium known for its wine industry.)

PLEASE . . . DON'T!

Nīl recitās et vīs, Māmerce, poēta vidēri.

Quidquid vīs estō, dummodo nīl recitēs!

(*Martial 2.88; meter: elegiac couplet.—**nīl** = *nihil*.—**Māmercus**, -ī.—**estō**, fut. imper. of *esse*, "Be . . . !")

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

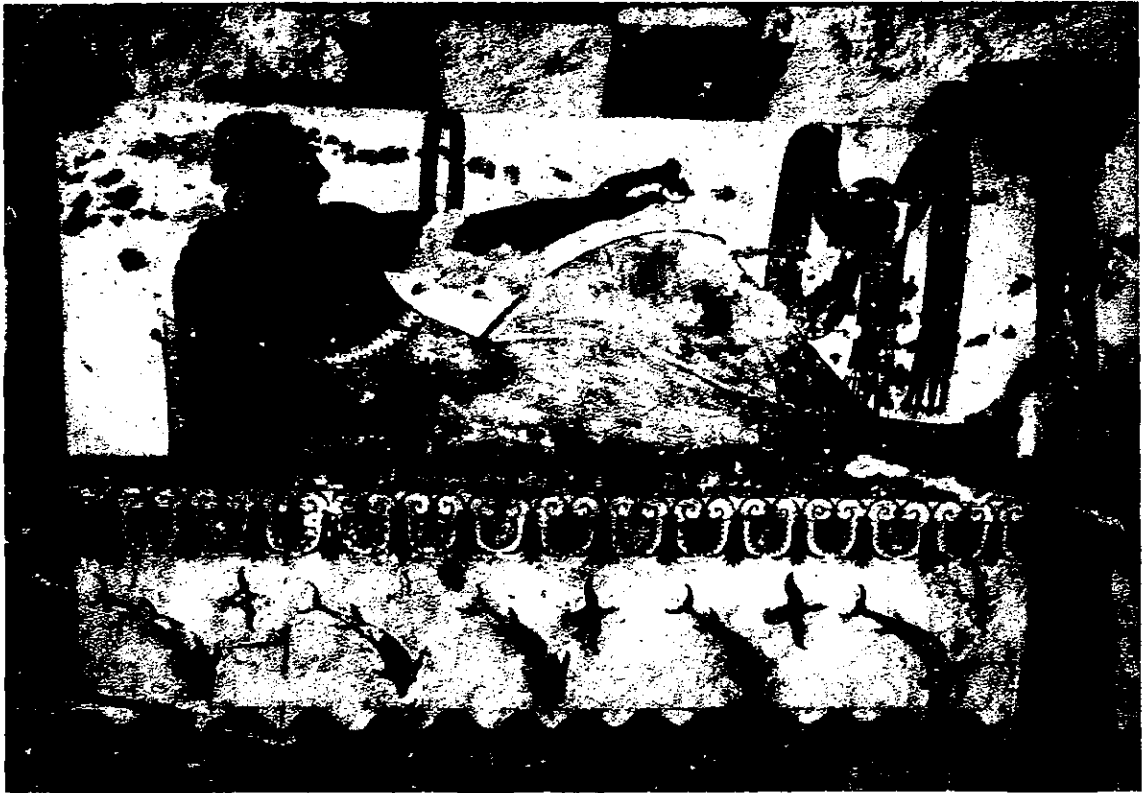
3. rectitude, rectify, direct, erect, correct; cp. right. 6. congregate, segregate, gregarious, aggregate. 9. event (=out-come), eventual. 12. perfect (=made or done thoroughly). "Cimon": vest, vestment, invest, divest.—sumptuous, sumptuary.—miraculous, admire. "Vacation": render, rendering, rendition.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! The modern Olympic games have as their motto three comparative adverbs, **citius**, **altius** (from **altus**, -a, -um, *high*), **fortius**. The new irregular verbs in this chapter, especially **volō** and **nōlō** are extremely common in Lat. and you'll find them, willy-nilly, all through English. You know very well, for example, the legal plea of **nōlō**, short for **nōlō contendere**, *I am unwilling to contest* (the accusation); there's also **nol. pros.** = **nōlle prōsequi**, *to be unwilling to pursue* (the matter), meaning to drop a lawsuit; **nōlēns**, **volēns**, *unwilling (or) willing*, i.e., whether or not one wishes, like "willy-nilly" (a contraction of "will ye, nill ye"); the abbreviation "d.v.," for **deō volente**; also **volō**, **nōn valeō**, *I am willing but not able*; **nōlī mē tangere**, a warning against tampering as well as Lat. for the jewel-weed flower or "touch-me-not"; **quantum vīs**, *as much as you wish* (which may be more than just **quantum satis**, Ch. 30!); **Deus vult**, the call to arms of the First Crusade; and **mālō morī quam foedārī**, freely "death before dishonor" (lit., *I wish to die rather than to be dishonored*; for the deponent verb **morior**, see Ch. 34). Years ago some pundit wrote (demonstrating the importance of macrons), **mālō malō malō mālō**, *I'd rather be in an apple tree than a bad man in adversity*; the first **mālō** is from **mālum**, -ī, *apple, fruit-tree*, which calls to mind Horace's characterization of a Roman **cēna**, from the hors d'oeuvres to the dessert, as **ab ovō**

(ovum, -ī, egg) ūsque ad mālā, a phrase, very like the expression “from soup to nuts,” that became proverbial for “from start to finish.”

Et cētera ex vocābulārīō novō: cēterīs pārībus, *all else being equal*; custōdia is related to custōs, custōdis, *guard*, and custōdīre, *to guard*, hence Juvenal’s satiric query, sed quis custōdiet ipsōs custōdēs; exercitus is connected with exerceō, exercēre, *to practice, exercise*, and the noun exercitātiō, which gives us the proverb, most salutary for Latin students: exercitātiō est optimus magister. And so, valēte, discipulī/ac, et exercēte, exercēte, exercēte!



*Banqueter with egg, Etruscan fresco
Tomb of the Lionesses, late 6th century B.C.
Tarquinia, Italy*

Conditions

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditions are among the most common sentence types, others being “declarative,” “interrogative,” and “exclamatory.” You have encountered numerous conditional sentences in your Latin readings already, and so you are aware that the basic sentence of this type consists of two clauses: 1) the “condition” (or “protasis,” Gk. for *proposition* or *premise*), a subordinate clause usually introduced by *sī*, *if*, or *nisi*, *if not* or *unless*, and stating a hypothetical action or circumstance, and 2) the “conclusion” (or “apodosis,” Gk. for *outcome* or *result*), the main clause, which expresses the anticipated outcome if the premise turns out to be true.

There are six basic conditional types; three have their verbs in the indicative, three in the subjunctive, and the reason is simple. While all conditional sentences, by their very nature, describe actions in the past, present, or future that are to one extent or another hypothetical, the indicative was employed in those where the condition was more likely to be realized, the subjunctive in those where the premise was either less likely to be realized or where both the condition and the conclusion were absolutely contrary to the actual facts of a situation. Study carefully the following summary, learning the names of each of the six conditional types, how to recognize them, and the standard formulae for translation.

INDICATIVE CONDITIONS

1. **Simple fact present:** *Sī id facit, prūdēns est.* *If he is doing this [and it is quite possible that he is], he is wise.* Present indicative in both clauses; translate verbs as present indicatives.

2. **Simple fact past:** *Sī id fēcit, prūdēns fuit. If he did this [and quite possibly he did], he was wise.* Past tense (perfect or imperfect) indicative in both clauses; translate verbs as past indicatives.
3. **Simple fact future** (sometimes called “future more vivid”): *Sī id faciet, prūdēns erit. If he does (will do) this [and quite possibly he will], he will be wise.* Future indicative in both clauses; translate the verb in the protasis as a present tense (here Eng. “if” + the present has a future sense), the verb in the conclusion as a future. (Occasionally the future perfect is used, in either or both clauses, with virtually the same sense as the future: see S.A. 8 and “B.Y.O.B.” line 3, p. 231.)

SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONS

The indicative conditions deal with potential facts; the subjunctive conditions are ideal rather than factual, describing circumstances that are either, in the case of the “future less vivid,” somewhat less likely to be realized or less vividly imagined or, in the case of the two “contrary to fact” types, opposite to what actually is happening or has happened in the past.

1. **Contrary to fact present:** *Sī id faceret, prūdēns esset. If he were doing this [but in fact he is not], he would be wise [but he is not].* Imperfect subjunctive in both clauses; translate with auxiliaries *were* (. . . *ing*) and *would* (*be*).
2. **Contrary to fact past:** *Sī id fēcisset, prūdēns fuisset. If he had done this [but he did not], he would have been wise [but he was not].* Pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses; translate with auxiliaries *had* and *would have*.
3. **Future less vivid** (sometimes called “should-would”): *Sī id faciat, prūdēns sit. If he should do this [and he may, or he may not], he would be wise.* Present subjunctive in both clauses; translate with auxiliaries *should* and *would*.

There are occasional variants on these six basic types, i.e., use of the imperative in the apodosis, “mixed conditions” with different tenses or moods in the protasis and apodosis, different introductory words (e.g., *dum*), etc., but those are easily dealt with in context.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

Classify each of the following conditions.

1. *Sī hoc dīcet, errābit; if he says this, he will be wrong.*
2. *Sī hoc dīcit, errat; if he says this, he is wrong.*
3. *Sī hoc dīxisset, errāvisset; if he had said this, he would have been wrong.*
4. *Sī hoc dīcat, erret; if he should say this, he would be wrong.*

5. *Sī hoc dīxit, errāvit; if he said this, he was wrong.*
6. *Sī hoc dīceret, errāret; if he were saying this, he would be wrong.*
7. *Sī veniat, hoc videat; if he should come, he would see this.*
8. *Sī vēnit, hoc vīdit; if he came, he saw this.*
9. *Sī venīret, hoc vidēret; if he were coming, he would see this.*
10. *Sī veniet, hoc vidēbit; if he comes, he will see this.*
11. *Sī vēnisset, hoc vīdisset; if he had come, he would have seen this.*

VOCABULARY

inīitium, -iī, n., *beginning, commencement* (initial, initiate, initiation)

ops, opis, f., *help, aid; opēs, opum, pl.,* *power, resources, wealth* (opulent, opulence; cp. **cōpia**, from **con-** + **ops**)

philosophus, -ī, m., and **philosophia, -ae, f.,** *philosopher* (philosophy, philosophical)

plēbs, plēbis, f., *the common people, populace, plebeians* (plebs, plebe, plebeian, plebiscite)

sāl, sālīs, m., *salt; wit* (salad, salami, salary, salina, saline, salify, salimeter, salinometer, sauce, sausage)

spēculum, -ī, n., *mirror* (speculate, speculation; cp. **spectō**, Ch. 34)

quis, quid, after **sī, nisi, nē, num,** *indef. pron., anyone, anything, someone, something* (cp. **quis? quid? quisque, quisquis**)

cāndidus, -a, -um, *shining, bright, white; beautiful* (candescant, candid, candidate, candor, incandescant, candle, chandelier)

mērus, -a, -um, *pure, undiluted* (mere, merely)

suāvis, suāve, *sweet* (suave, suaveness, suavity, suasion, dissuade, persuasion; cp. **persuādeō**, Ch. 35)

-ve, conj. suffixed to a word = **aut** before the word (cp. **-que**), *or*

heu, interj., *ah!, alas!* (a sound of grief or pain)

sūbitō, adv., *suddenly* (sudden, suddenness)

recūsō (1), *to refuse* (recuse, recusant; cp. **causa**)

trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum (**trāns** + **dō**), *to give over, surrender, hand down, transmit, teach* (tradition, traditional, traitor, treason)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Dummodo exercitus opem mox ferat, moenia urbis celeriter cōn-servāre poterimus.
2. Cum cōnsilia hostium ab initiō cognōvissēs, prīmō tamen ūllum aux-iliū offerre aut etiam centum mīlitēs prōmittere nōluistī.
3. Sī dīvitiae et invidia nōs ab amōre et honōre ūsque prohibent, dīvitēsne vērē sumus?
4. Pauper quidem nōn erit pār cēterīs nisi scientiam ingeniumve habē-bit; sī haec habeat, autem, multī magnopere invident.
5. Nisi īnsidiae patērent, ferrum eius maximē timērēmus.

6. Sī quis rogābit quid nunc discās, refer tē artem nōn mediocrem sed ūtilissimam ac difficillimam discere.
7. Lēgēs ita scrībantur ut dīvitēs et plēbs—etiam pauper sine asse—sint parēs.
8. Sī custōdiae dūriōrēs fortiōrēsque ad casam tuam contendissent, heu, numquam tanta scelera suscēpissēs et hī omnēs nōn occidissent.
9. Illa fēmina sapientissima, cum id semel cognōvisset, ad eōs celerrimē sē contulit et omnēs opēs suās prae-buit.
10. Dūrum exsiliū tam ācrem mentem ūnō annō mollīre nōn poterit.
11. Propter omnēs rūmōrēs pessimōs (quī nōn erant vērī), nātae suāvēs eius magnopere dolēbant et dormīre nōn poterant.
12. If those philosophers should come soon, you would be happier.
13. If you had not answered very wisely, they would have hesitated to offer us peace.
14. If anyone does these three things well, he will live better.
15. If you were willing to read better books, you would most certainly learn more.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Sī vīs pācem, parā bellum. (Flavius Vegetius.—*parā, prepare for.*)
2. Arma sunt parvī pretiī, nisi vērō cōnsilium est in patriā. (Cicero.—*pretium, -ī, value.*)
3. Salūs omnium ūnā nocte certē āmissa esset, nisi illa sevērītās contrā istōs suscepta esset. (Cicero.—*sevērītās, -tātis.*)
4. Sī quid dē mē posse agī putābis, id agēs—sī tū ipse ab istō periculō eris līber. (Cicero.)
5. Sī essem mihi cōnsciū ūllius culpaē, aequō animō hoc malum ferrem. (Phaedrus.—*cōnsciū, -a, -um, conscious.*)
6. Dīcis tē vērē malle fortūnam et mōrēs antīquae plēbis; sed sī quis ad illa subitō tē agat, illum modum vītae recūsēs. (Horace.)
7. Minus saepe errēs, sī sciās quid nesciās. (Publilius Syrus.)
8. Dīcēs “heu” sī tē in speculō vīderis. (Horace.)
9. Nīl habet infēlix paupertās dūrius in sē quam quod rīdiculōs hominēs facit. (*Juvenal.—*nīl = nihil.—quod, the fact that.*)

B.Y.O.B., etc., etc.

- Cēnābis bene, mī Fabulle, apud mē
 paucīs (sī tibi dī favent) diēbus—
 sī tēcum attuleris bonam atque magnam
 cēnam, nōn sine candidā puellā
 5 et vīnō et sale et omnibus cachinnīs;
 haec sī, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
 cēnābis bene; nam tuī Catullī

plēnus sacculus est arāneārum.
 Sed contrā accipiēs merōs amōrēs,
 10 seu quid suāviūs ēlegantiusve est:
 nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
 dōnārunť Venerēs Cupīdinēsque;
 quod tū cum olfaciēs, deōs rogābis,
 tōtum ut tē faciant, Fabulle, nāsum.

(*Catullus 13; meter: hendecasyllabic. The poet invites a friend to dinner, but there's a hitch and a BIG surprise.—*favēre* + dat., *to be favorable toward, favor*.—*cachinna*, -ae, *laugh, laughter*.—*venustus*, -a, -um, *charming*.—*sacculus*, -ī, *money-bag, wallet*.—*arānea*, -ae, *spiderweb*.—*contrā*, here adv., *on the other hand, in return*.—*seu*, conj., *or*.—*ēlegāns*, gen. *ēlegantis*.—*unguentum*, -ī, *salve, perfume*.—*dabo*: remember that -ō was often shortened in verse.—*dōnārunť* = *dōnāvērunt*, from *dōnāre*, *to give*.—*Venus*, -neris, f., and *Cupīdō*, -dinis, m.; Venus and Cupid, pl. here to represent all the fostering powers of Love.—*quod* . . . *olfaciēs* = *cum tū id olfaciēs*.—*olfaciō*, -ere, *to smell*.—For formal discussion of the “jussive noun” clause *deōs rogābis . . . ut . . . faciant*, easily translated here, see Ch. 36.—*tōtum* . . . *nāsum*, from *nāsus*, -ī, *nose*, objective complement with *tē*; the wide separation of adj. and noun suggests the cartoon-like enormity of the imagined schnoz!)

THE RICH GET RICHER

Semper pauper eris, sī pauper es, Aemiliāne:
 dantur opēs nūllī nunc nisi dīvitibus.

(*Martial 5.81.; meter: elegiac couplet.—*Aemiliānus*, -ī.)

ARISTOTLE, TUTOR OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

An Philippus, rēx Macedonum, voluisset Alexandrō, filiō suō, prīma elementa litterārum trādī ab Aristotele, summō eius aetātis philosophō, aut hic suscēpisset illud maximum officium, nisi initia studiōrum pertinēre ad summam sapientissimē crēdidisset?

(Quintilian, *Institūtīōnēs Ōrātōriacae* 1.1.23.—*an*, interrog. conj., *or, can it be that*.—*Macedonēs*, -donum, m./f. pl., *Macedonians*.—*Aristotelēs*, -telis.—*pertinēre ad*, *to relate to, affect*.—*summa*, -ae, *highest part, whole*.)

YOUR LOSS, MY GAIN!

Cum Quīntus Fabius Maximus magnō cōnsiliō Tarentum fortissimē recēpisset et Salīnātor (quī in arce fuerat, urbe āmissā) dīxisset, “Meā operā, Quīnte Fabī, Tarentum recēpistī,” Fabius, mē audiente, “Certē,” inquit rīdēns, “nam nisi tū urbem āmisissēs, numquam eam recēpissem.”

(Cicero, *Dē Senectūte* 4.11.—During the second Punic War, Tarentum revolted from the Romans to Hannibal, though the Romans under Marcus Livius

Salinator continued to hold the citadel throughout this period. In 209 B.C. the city was recaptured by Quintus Fabius Maximus.—**Tarentum -ī**, a famous city in southern Italy (which the Romans called Magna Graecia).—**meā operā**, *thanks to me*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

2. price, precious, prize, praise, appraise, appreciate, depreciate. 3. severe, persevere, perseverance, asseverate. 5. conscious, unconscious, conscience.

"B.Y.O.B.": favorite, disfavor.—cachinnate, cachinnation.—sack, satchel.—araneid.—elegance, elegantly.—unguent, unguentary.—donate, donation, donor.—olfaction, olfactory, olfactometer, olfactronics.—nasal, nasalize, nasalization; "nose," "nostril," and "nozzle" are cognate. "Aristotle": pertain, pertinent, pertinacity, pertenance, appertain, appurtenance, impertinent, impertinence.—sum, summary, summation.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Here are some well known conditions: **sī nātūra negat, facit indignātiō verum**, *if nature denies* (i.e., if my talent is lacking), *indignation creates my verse* (so said the satirist Juvenal, who had plenty of both!); **sī fortūna iuvat; sī fēcistī, negā!** (a lawyer's advice); **sī Deus nōbiscum, quis contrā nōs** (the verbs are left out, but the meaning is clear); **sī post fāta venit glōria, nōn properō**, *if glory comes (only) after death, I'm in no hurry!* (Martial); **sī sic omnēs**, freely, a wistful "if only everything were like this" (or does it really mean "all on the boat became ill"?!).

Ex vocābulāriō novō quoque: well, to start "from the beginning," the phrase **ab initiō** is quite common in Eng.; those running for political office in Rome wore the **toga candida**, *white toga*, hence Eng. "candidate." The Romans called undiluted wine **merum** (which the bibulous merely imbibed!); **ope et cōsiliō** is a good way to manage life. The expression "with a grain of salt" comes from Lat. **cum grānō salis**; **sāl Atticum** is dry *Athenian wit*; and "salary" is also from **sāl**, a package of which was part of a Roman soldier's pay (we "bring home the [salty] bacon," Romans brought home the salt!). Art is a **speculum vītae**. If you remember how to form adverbs from adjectives, then you can decipher the proverb **suāviter in modō, fortiter in rē**, a good mode for the Latin teacher; and if you read music, you may have seen **subitō**, a musical annotation meaning *quickly*.

Hope you enjoy these closing **miscellānea** (from **miscellāneus**, -a, -um, *varied, mixed*), and here's one reason why: **sī finis bonus est, tōtum bonum erit**, an old proverb, a "mixed condition," and familiar vocabulary, so I'll give you the free version, "All's well that ends well (including this chapter)!" **et vōs omnēs, quoque valeātis!**

Deponent Verbs; Ablative with Special Deponents

DEPONENT VERBS

Latin has a number of commonly used “deponent verbs,” verbs that have passive endings but active meanings. There are very few new forms to be learned in this chapter (only the imperatives); the most crucial matter is simply to recall *which verbs are deponent*, so that you remember to translate them in the active voice, and that can be managed through careful vocabulary study. There are a few exceptions to the rule of passive forms/active meanings, and those will also need to be carefully noted.

PRINCIPAL PARTS AND CONJUGATION

As you will see from the following examples, deponents regularly have only three principal parts, the passive equivalents of the first three principal parts of regular verbs (1. first pers. sg. pres. indic., 2. pres. infin., 3. first pers. sg. perf. indic.).

Present Indic.	Present Infin.	Perfect Indic.
hórtor, <i>I urge</i>	hortáři, <i>to urge</i>	hortátus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I urged</i>
fáteor, <i>I confess</i>	fatêři, <i>to confess</i>	fássus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I confessed</i>
séquor, <i>I follow</i>	séquī, <i>to follow</i>	secútus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I followed</i>
mólior, <i>I work at</i>	mōlīři, <i>to work at</i>	mōlītus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I worked at</i>
pátior, <i>I suffer</i>	pátī, <i>to suffer</i>	pássus (-a, -um) sum, <i>I suffered</i>

SAMPLE FORMS OF Hortor AND Sequor

Again, deponents are conjugated according to precisely the same rules as regular verbs in the passive voice; the following representative forms are provided for review, and full conjugations for each of the five examples given above are included in the Appendix (p. 455–57).

Indicative**PRESENT**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. hortor, <i>I urge</i> | séquor, <i>I follow</i> |
| 2. hortáris (-re), <i>you urge</i> | séqueris (-re), <i>you follow</i> |
| 3. hortátur, <i>he urges</i> | séquitur, <i>he follows</i> |
| 1. hortámur, <i>we urge</i> | séquimur, <i>we follow</i> |
| 2. hortámini, <i>you urge</i> | sequimini, <i>you follow</i> |
| 3. hortántur, <i>they urge</i> | sequúntur, <i>they follow</i> |

IMPERFECT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. hortábar, <i>I was urging</i> | sequēbar, <i>I was following</i> |
| 2. hortábáris (-re), <i>you were urging</i> | sequēbáris (-re), <i>you were following</i> |
| etc. | etc. |

FUTURE

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. hortábor, <i>I shall urge</i> | séquar, <i>I shall follow</i> |
| 2. hortáberis (-re), <i>you will urge</i> | sequēris (-re), <i>you will follow</i> |
| 3. hortábitur, <i>he will urge</i> | sequétur, <i>he will follow</i> |
| etc. | etc. |

PERFECT

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| hortátus, -a, -um sum, <i>I urged</i> | secútus, -a, -um sum, <i>I followed</i> |
| etc. | etc. |

PLUPERFECT

- | | |
|--|--|
| hortátus, -a, -um eram, <i>I had urged</i> | secútus, -a, -um eram, <i>I had followed</i> |
| etc. | etc. |

FUTURE PERFECT

- | | |
|---|---|
| hortátus, -a, -um érō,
<i>I shall have urged</i> | secútus, -a, -um érō,
<i>I shall have followed</i> |
| etc. | etc. |

Subjunctive**PRESENT**

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| horter, hortéris, hortétur | séquar, sequáris, sequátur |
| etc. | etc. |

IMPERFECThortārer, hortārēris, hortārētur
etc.séquerer, sequerēris, sequerētur
etc.**PERFECT**

hortātus, -a, -um sim, sīs, etc.

secūtus, -a, -um sim, sīs, etc.

PLUPERFECT

hortātus, -a, -um essem, etc.

secūtus, -a, -um essem, etc.

SYNOPSIS

The following third person singular synopsis of **fateor, fatēri, fassus sum** should provide a useful overview of the conjugation of deponents; remember that all the English equivalents are active, i.e., *he confesses, he will confess, etc.*

Indicative Mood

Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Perf.	Fut. Perf.	Plupf.
fatētur	fatēbitur	fatēbātur	fāssus est	fāssus erit	fāssus erat

Subjunctive Mood

fateātur	—	fatērētur	fāssus sit	—	fāssus esset
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PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES

The participles and infinitives of typical deponent verbs are here given in full not because of any actually new forms but because of certain discrepancies in the general rule of passive forms with active meanings.

Participles*Pres. hortāns, urging**Perf. hortātus, -a, -um,
having urged**Fut. hortātūrus, -a, -um,
about to urge**Ger. hortāndus, -a, -um,
to be urged**séquēns, following**secūtus, -a, -um,
having followed**secūtūrus, -a, -um,
about to follow**sequēndus, -a, -um,
to be followed*

Infinitives*Pres. hortārī, to urge**Perf. hortātus, -a, -um esse,
to have urged**séquī, to follow**secūtus, -a, -um esse,
to have followed*

Fut. hortātūrus, -a, -um esse, ***secūtūrus, -a, -um esse,***
to be about to urge ***to be about to follow***

Exceptions: Deponents have the same four participles that regular verbs have, but only three infinitives, one for each tense. Three of the participles and one of the infinitives present exceptions to the basic rule that deponents are passive in form but active in meaning:

1. Present and future participles: active forms with active meanings.
2. Gerundive (future passive participle): passive form with passive meaning.
3. Future infinitive: active form with active meaning.

Imperatives

The present imperative of deponent verbs would naturally have the forms of the present "passive" imperative. These forms have not been given before because they are found only in deponent verbs, but they are easy to learn.

1. The second person singular has the same spelling as that of the *alternate* second person singular of the present *indicative*, e.g., **sequere!** (Note that this is also the same form as the non-existent present active *infinitive*; be especially careful not to mistake this characteristic deponent imperative form for an infinitive.)
2. The second person plural imperative has the same spelling as that of the second person plural of the present *indicative*, e.g., **sequimini!**

Take careful note of the following examples:

2. hortáre, *urge!* fatére, *confess!* séquere mōlire pátere
2. hortáminī, *urge!* fatémīnī, *confess!* sequímīnī mōlīmīnī patīmīnī

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

Semi-deponent ("half-deponent") is the name given to a few verbs which are normal in the present system but are deponent in the perfect system, as is clearly demonstrated by the principal parts. For example:

aúdeō, I dare	audēre, to dare	aūsus sum, I dared
gaúdeō, I rejoice	gaudēre, to rejoice	gāvisus sum, I rejoiced

ABLATIVE WITH SPECIAL DEPONENTS

The ablative of means is used idiomatically with a few deponent verbs, of which **utor** (and its compounds) is by far the most common (the others, **fruor**, *to enjoy*, **fungor**, *to perform*, **potior**, *to possess*, and **vĕscor**, *to eat*, are

not employed in this book, but you will likely encounter them in your later reading). *Ūtor*, *to use, enjoy*, is in fact a reflexive verb and means literally *to benefit oneself* by means of something.¹

Ūtitur stilō,

he is benefiting himself by means of a pencil (literally).

he is using a pencil (idiomatically).

Nōn audent ūtī nāvibus, they do not dare to use the ships.

Nōn ausī sunt ūtī nāvibus, they did not dare to use the ships.

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF DEPONENT FORMS IN SENTENCES

1. *Eum patientem haec mala hortātī sunt,*
they encouraged him (as he was) suffering these evils.
2. *Eum passūrum haec mala hortātī sunt,*
they encouraged him (as he was) about to suffer these evils.
3. *Is, haec mala passus, hortandus est,*
this man, having suffered these evils, ought to be encouraged.
4. *Is haec mala fortiter patiētur,*
he will suffer these evils bravely.
5. *Eum sequere et haec mōlīre,*
follow him and work at these things.
6. *Eum sequī et haec mōlīrī nōn ausus es,*
you did not dare to follow him and work at these things.
7. *Eum sequeris/sequēris,*
you are following/will follow him.
8. *Eum hortēmur et sequāmur,*
let us encourage and follow him.
9. *Cicerō Graccīs litterīs ūtēbātur,*
Cicero used to enjoy Greek literature.

VOCABULARY

ánima, -ae, f., *soul, spirit* (anima, animism, animatism, animation, animated, inanimate, etc.; cp. **animal**, **animus**)

remissió, **remissiónis**, f., *letting go, release; relaxation* (remiss, remission; from **re** + **mittō**)

vōx, **vōcis**, f., *voice, word* (vocal, vocalic, vocalize, vociferous, vowel; vox angelica, vox humana, vox populi; cp. **vocō**)

adversus, -a, -um, *opposite, adverse* (adversary, adversative, adversely, adversity; cp. **vertō**)

tális, **tāle**, *such, of such a sort* (cp. **quālis**, *of what sort, what kind of*)

vae, interj., often + dat., *alas, woe to*

¹ Cp. Fr. **se servir de**, "to use," orig. "to serve oneself with."

- árbitror, arbitrári, arbitrátus sum, to judge, think** (arbiter, arbitress, arbitration, arbitrator, arbitrary, arbitrarily)
- cónor, cónári, cónátus sum, to try, attempt** (conation, conative)
- créscō, créscere, crévī, crétum, to increase** (crescent, crescendo, cresive, concrescence, concrete, decrease, excrescence, increment, accretion, accrue, crew, recruit)
- ēgrédior, ēgredī, ēgréssus sum, to go out** (aggression, congress, degrade, digress, egress, grade, gradient, gradual, graduate, ingredient, ingress, progress, regress, retrogress, transgress)
- fáteor, fatéri, fássus sum, to confess, admit** (confess, confession, profess, profession, professor; cp. *fābula, fāma, fātum*, also *for, fārī, fātus sum*, Ch. 40)
- hórtor, hortári, hortátus sum, to encourage, urge** (hortatory, exhort, exhortation)
- lóquor, lóquī, locútus sum, to say, speak, tell** (loquacious, circumlocution, colloquial, elocution, eloquent, obloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquist)
- mólior, móliri, mólitus sum, to work at, build, undertake, plan** (demolish, demolition; cp. *mólēs, a large mass, massive structure*)
- mórior, móri, mórtuus sum, fut. act. part. moritúrus, to die** (moribund, mortuary; cp. *mors, mortālis, immortalis*)
- náscor, náscī, nátus sum, to be born; spring forth, arise** (agnate, cognate, innate, nascent, natal, nation, nature, naive; cp. *nāta, nātūra*)
- pátior, pátī, pássus sum, to suffer, endure; permit** (passion, passive, patient, compassion, compatible, incompatibility, impatient, impassioned, impassive, dispassionate)
- profíciscor, -ficíscī, -féctus sum, to set out, start** (profit and proficient from the related verb *prōficiō, to make headway, gain results*)
- rústicor, rústicári, rústicátus sum, to live in the country** (rusticate, rustic, rural, cp. *rústicus, rural, rūs*, Ch. 37)
- sédeō, sedere, sédī, séssum, to sit** (sedan, sedate, sedentary, sediment, sessile, session, assess, assiduous, president, siege, subsidy)
- séquor, séquī, secútus sum, to follow** (consequent, consecutive, sequence, sequel, subsequent; see Etymology below)
- spéctō (1), to look at, see** (spectate, spectator, spectacle, speculate, aspect, circumspect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect; cp. *speculum*)
- útor, úti, úsus sum + abl., to use; enjoy, experience** (abuse, disuse, peruse, usual, usurp, usury, utensil, utilize, utility, utilitarian; cp. *útilis*)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Nisi quis plēbī opem celeriter referet auxiliumve prōmissum praebēbit, mīlia virōrum morientur.
2. Cum urbs plēna custōdiārum esset, nōn ausī estis suscipere scelera tam gravia quam voluerātis.

3. Dīc nunc cūr velīs tē ad istam dīvitem et candidam cōferre. Vērē ac libere loquere; nōlī recūsāre!
4. Dīvitiīs trāditīs, heu, illī philosophī eādem nocte subitō profectī sunt in exsilium, unde numquam ēgredi potuerunt.
5. Nē patiāmur hanc antīquissimam scientiam āmittī.
6. Fateor mē vīnō merō apud mē ūsūrum esse.
7. Ab initiō nōn comprehendistī quantus exercitus nōs sequeretur et quot elephantōs istī mīlitēs sēcum dūcerent.
8. Prīmō respondit sē nolle sequī ducem mediocris virtūtis sapientiae, cum cīvitas in līmine bellī stāret.
9. Ex urbe subitō ēgressus, ferrō suō morī semel cōnātus est.
10. Cum Aristotelēs hortārētur hominēs ad virtūtem, tamen arbitrābatur virtūtem in hominibus nōn nāscī.
11. Māter paterque nunc rūsticantur ut ā labōribus remissiōne suāvī ūtantur.
12. Dā mihi, amābō tē, multum salis et vīnum aquamve, ut cēnā maximē ūtar.
13. They did not permit me to speak with him at that time.
14. We kept thinking (*arbitror*) that he would use the office more wisely.
15. If any one should use this water even once, he would die.
16. If those four soldiers had followed us, we would not have dared to put the weapons on the ships.
17. This dinner will be good, provided that you use salt.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Cēdāmus Phoebō et, monitī, meliōra sequāmur. (*Virgil.—Phoebus Apollo was god of prophecy.)
2. Nam nēmō sine vitiīs nāscitur; optimus ille est quī minima habet. (Horace.)
3. Mundus est commūnis urbs deōrum atque hominum; hī enim sōlī, ratiōne ūtentēs, iūre ac lēge vīvunt. (Cicero.)
4. Tardē sed graviter vir sapiēns irāscitur. (*Publilius Syrus.—*tardus*, -a, -um, *slow, late*.—*irāscor*, *irāscī*, *irātus sum*, *to become angry*.)
5. Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, ēgredere ex urbe; patent portae; proficiscere; nōbīscum versārī iam diūtius nōn potes; id nōn feram, nōn patiar. (Cicero.—*Quae cum* = *Cum haec*.—*versor*, *versārī*, *versātus sum*, *to stay*.)
6. Cūra pecūniam crēscētem sequitur et dīves male dormit. (Horace.)
7. Sī in Britanniam profectus essēs, nēmō in illā tantā īnsulā iūre peritior fuisset. (Cicero.—*Britannia*, -ae, *Britain*.—*perītus*, -a, -um + *abl.*, *skilled in*.)
8. Nisi laus nova nāscitur etiam vetus laus in incertō iacet ac saepe āmittitur. (Publilius Syrus.)—*vetus*, gen. *veteris*, *old*.)

9. Spērō autem mē secūtum esse in libellis meis tālem temperantiam ut nēmō bonus dē illīs querī possit. (Martial.—**temperantia**, -ae.—**queror**, **querī**, **questus sum**, *to complain*.)
10. Hōrae quidem et diēs et annī discēdunt; nec praeteritum tempus umquam revertitur, nec quid sequātur potest scīrī. (Cicero.—**praeteritus**, -a, -um, *past*.—**revertor**, **revertī**, **reversus sum**, *to return*.)
11. Nōvistī mōrēs mulierum: dum mōliuntur, dum cōnantur, dum in speculum spectant, annus lābitur. (Terence.—**mulier**, -eris, *woman*.—**lābor**, **lābī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to slip, glide*.)
12. Amīcitia rēs plūrimās continet; nōn aquā, nōn igne in plūribus locīs ūtimur quam amīcitīā. (Cicero.)
13. Homō stultus! Postquam dīvitias habēre coepit, mortuus est! (Cicero.—**postquam**, conj., *after*.)
14. Ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque fīnem. (*Virgil.—Ō **passī**, voc. pl., *O you who have . . .*.—**hīs** = **hīs rēbus gravibus**.)

CLAUDIUS' EXCREMENTAL EXPIRATION

Et ille quidem animam ēbulliit, et ex eō dēsiit vīvere vidērī. Exspīrāvit autem dum comoedōs audit, ut sciās mē nōn sine causā illōs timēre. Ultima vōx eius haec inter hominēs audīta est, cum maiōrem sonitum ēmisisset illā parte quā facilius loquēbātur: "Vae mē, putō, concacāvī." Quod an fēcerit, nesciō—omnia certē concacāvit!

(*Seneca, *Apocolocyntōsis* 4; a satirical farce on the emperor Claudius' death and deification.—**ēbulliō**, -īre, **ēbulliī**, *to bubble out*, + **animam**, *comic for he died*.—**ex eō**, sc. *tempore*.—**dēsinō**, -sinere, -sīl, -sītum, *to cease*.—**exspīrāre**, *to breathe out, die*.—**comoedus**, -ī, *comic actor*.—**sonitus**, -ūs, *sound*.—**ē** + **mittere**.—**illā parte**, sc. *ex*, i.e., *his bottom*.—**concacāre**, *to defecate upon*.—**quod** = *id*.—**an**, *whether*, introducing an ind. quest.)



*The emperor Claudius
Louvre, Paris, France*

AND VICE IS NOT NICE!

Mentītur quī tē vitiōsum, Zōile, dīcit:
nōn vitiōsus homō es, Zōile, sed vitium!

(*Martial 11.92; meter: elegiac couplet.—**mentior, mentīrī, mentītus sum**, to lie, deceive.—**vitiōsus**, adj. from **vitium**.—**tē vitiōsum**, sc. **esse**, and remember that the verb **sum**, **esse** is often omitted in both prose and verse when it is readily understood from the context.—**Zōillus**, a Greek name.)

PRETTY IS AS PRETTY DOES

Bella es, nōvimus, et puella, vērum est,
et dīves—quis enim potest negāre?
Sed cum tē nimium, Fabulla, laudās,
nec dīves neque bella nec puella es!

(*Martial 1.64; meter: hendecasyllabic.)

ON LESBIA'S HUSBAND

Ille mī pār esse deō vidētur,
ille, sī fās est, superāre dīvōs,
quī, sedēns adversus, identidem tē
spectat et audit
5 dulce rīdentem, miserō quod omnīs
ēripit sēnsūs mihi: nam simul tē,
Lesbia, aspexī, nihil est super mī,
[Lesbia, vōcis,]
lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artūs
10 flamma dēmānat, sonitū suōpte
tintinant aurēs, geminā teguntur
lūmina nocte.
Ōtium, Catulle, tibi molestum est;
ōtiō exsultās nimiumque gestīs;
15 ōtium et rēgēs prius et beātās
perdidit urbēs.

(*Catullus 51; meter: Sapphic stanza.—**mī** = **mihi**.—**fās est**, it is right.—**dīvōs** = **deōs**.—**identidem**, adv., *again and again*.—**dulce**, adv. of **dulcis**.—**miserō** . . . **mihi**, dat. of separation; the prose order would be **quod omnīs** (= **omnēs**) **sēnsūs mihi miserō ēripit**.—**quod**, a *circumstance which*; the entire preceding clause is the antecedent.—**simul**, adv., *as soon as*.—**aspexī** = **spectāvī**.—**nihil**, with **vōcis**, gen. of the whole, *no voice*; **est super** = **superest**, *remains*.—**Lesbia, vōcis** is an editorial suggestion for a verse missing in the manuscripts.—**torpēre**, to grow numb.—**tenuis**, with **flamma**, from **tenuis**, -e, *thin, slender*.—**artus**, -ūs, *joint, limb* (of the body).—**flamma**, -ae, *flame*.—**dēmānāre**, to flow through.—**sonitus**, -ūs,

sound.—**suōpte**, intensive for **suō**.—**tintināre**, to ring.—**tegō**, -ere, to cover.—**lūmen**, -minis, light; eye.—**molestus**, -a, -um, troublesome.—**exsultāre**, to celebrate, exult (in), + **ōtiō**.—**gestīre**, to act without restraint, be elated or triumphant.—**perdō**, -ere, **perdidī**, **perditum**, to destroy.)

ETYMOLOGY

"Sympathy" derives from Gk. **syn** (with) + **pathos** (suffering). What Latin-rooted word is the exact equivalent of "sympathy"?

Further words associated with **sequor**: execute, executive, executor, obsequious, prosecute, persecute, pursue, ensue, sue, suit, suite, sect, second. Related to **sequor**, besides **secundus**, is **socius** (a follower, ally), whence: social, society, associate, dissociate.

In the readings

4. irate, irascible, irascibility. 5. **Versārī** literally means to turn (oneself) around: versatile, converse, conversant, conversation. 8. veteran, inveterate. 9. intemperance.—querulous, quarrel. 10. preterit, preterition, praeteritio.—revert, reverse, reversible, reversion. "Claudius": ebullient.—expire, expiration, expiratory, expiry.—cp. **sonus**, -ī, *sound*: sonic, sonar, resonate. "Lesbia": divine.—aspect.—tenuous, tenuity.—flammable, inflame, inflammatory, inflammation.—tintinnabulation.—luminary, lumination, illuminate.—molest, molestation.—exultant, exultation.—perdition.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, meī discipulī discipulaeque! Quid agitis? (Spērō vōs valēre.) Now that you've begun to read more real, unadapted Latin literature (like the above selections from Martial, Seneca, and Catullus), you might appreciate the following remark: "Looking back on school, I really liked Latin. In my case, a little bit stuck: I ended up with a feeling for literature."—Paul McCartney. So, how much Latin is enough?—**quantum placeat**, as much as gives one pleasure (close to **quantum vīs**, Ch. 32, and more, one hopes, than **quantum satis**, Ch. 30!).

Here are some Latin phrases that are by no means moribund: first, an unfortunate (and fortunately overstated!) old proverb, **quem dī dīligunt, adulēscēns moritur**; a reminder of one's mortality is a **mementō morī**, freely "remember that you must die" (the -tō form is a relatively rare future imperative not formally introduced in this book but used not infrequently in ancient legal and religious texts); on sacrificing one's life for one's country, Horace wrote **dulce et decōrum** (from **decōrus**, -a, -um, fitting, proper) **est prō patriā morī**; another bleak proverb (but essential here, as it offers two deponents!) is the astronomer Manilius' dictum, **nascentēs morimur** (even as we are) being born, we (begin to) die; and then there is Seneca's version of "eat, drink, and be merry," complete with a passive periphrastic, **bibāmus, moriendum est**, and the words addressed to the emperor by gladiators enter-

ing the arena, *avē, Caesar: moritūri tē salutāmus*, *hail, Caesar: we (who are) about to die salute you!* To any who have suffered, not death, but defeat, one might proclaim *vae, victis*, *woe to the conquered*, a famous line from Livy's account of the Gallic sack of Rome in 390 B.C.

Well, enough morbidity. *Hic sunt alia miscellānea ex vocābulārīō novō: vōx populī; vōx clamantis in dēsertō*, *the voice of one calling out in the wilderness* (from the gospel of Matthew); *crēscit amor nummī quantum ipsa pecūnia crēvit*, *love of the coin grows as much as one's wealth itself has grown* (Juvenal 14.139); *sedente animō*, *with a calm mind*. And here are some other depONENTS: Maryland's state motto is *crēscite et multiplicāmini* (can you figure that one out?); *loquitur* is a note in a dramatic text; and the legal phrase *rēs ipsa loquitur*, *the matter speaks for itself*, we have seen before, but now you understand the verb form. And how about this sequence: *seq.* is an abbreviation for *sequēns/sequentēs*, *the following*, once common in footnotes; a *nōn sequitur* is a remark that *does not follow* logically from a prior statement (a *sequitur*, of course, does!); *sequor nōn inferior*, *I follow (but am) not inferior*. Will this exciting chapter have a sequel in the subsequent chapter? And, if not, what will be the consequences? Stay tuned . . . *et valēte!*



*Gladiators in combat, detail of mosaic from Torrenova, 4th century A.D.
Galleria Borghese, Rome, Italy*

Dative with Adjectives; Dative with Special Verbs; Dative with Compounds

The dative case is in general employed to indicate a person or thing that some act or circumstance applies to or refers to “indirectly,” as opposed to the accusative, which indicates the more immediate recipient or object of an action. The indirect object, e.g., is the person/thing toward which a direct object is “referred” by the subject + verb: “I am giving the book [direct object] to you [indirect object]” = “I am giving the book, not just to anyone anywhere, but in your direction, i.e., to you.” Even in the passive periphrastic construction, the dative of agent indicates the person for whom a certain action is obligatory. A number of other dative case usages are distinguished by grammarians, but most are simply variants on this basic notion of reference or direction.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

The dative with adjectives construction is one example which you have already encountered in your readings, though it has not yet been formally introduced. Simply stated, a noun in the dative case is employed with many Latin adjectives—particularly those indicating attitude, quality, or relation—to indicate the direction (literally or metaphorically) in which the ad-

jective applies; such adjectives are normally followed by “to,” “toward,” or “for” in English (e.g., “friendly to/toward,” “hostile to/toward,” “suitable to/for,” “useful to,” “similar to,” “equal to,” etc.).

Mors est similis somnō, death is similar to sleep.

Sciēbam tē mihi fidēlem esse, I knew that you were loyal to me.

Nōbīs est vir amīcus, he is a man friendly toward us.

Quisque sibi cārus est, each one is dear to himself.

Ille vidētur pār esse deō, that man seems to be equal to a god.

DATIVE WITH SPECIAL VERBS

Conceptually similar is the dative with special verbs construction. Many of these verbs (the most important of which are listed below) are actually intransitive and, like the adjectives that take the dative, indicate attitude or relationship, e.g., *nocēre*, *to be injurious to*, *parcō*, *to be lenient toward*, etc. Although these verbs are often translated into English as though they were transitive and the dative nouns they govern as though they were direct objects (e.g., *tibi parcit*, *he spares you*; lit., *he is lenient toward you*), the datives again indicate the person (or thing) toward whom the attitude or quality applies.

Although a common rule for the dative with special verbs lists those meaning *to favor, help, harm, please, displease, trust, distrust, believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare*, the list is cumbersome and involves some important exceptions (including *iuvō*, *to help*, and *iubeō*, *to command, order*, which take accusative objects). The best procedure at this point in your study of the language is simply to understand the concept and then to learn some of the commonest Latin verbs that take this construction.

In memorizing the following list, note carefully that the more literal translation, given first for each verb, includes English *to* and thus reminds you of the required dative; note as well that each verb conveys some notion of *attitude toward* a person or thing, again suggesting a dative, as discussed above.

crēdō + dat., *entrust to; trust, believe* (*crēdō tibi*, *I believe you*)

ignōscō + dat., *grant pardon to; pardon, forgive* (*ignōscō virīs*, *I forgive the men*)

imperō + dat., *give orders to; command* (*imperō militibus*, *I command the soldiers*)

noceō + dat., *do harm to; harm* (*noceō hostibus*, *I harm the enemy*)

nūbō + dat., *be married to; marry* (**nūbō illi virō**, *I am marrying that man*)

parcō + dat., *be lenient to; spare* (**parcō vōbīs**, *I spare you*)

pāreō + dat., *be obedient to; obey* (**pāreō ducī**, *I obey the leader*)

persuādeō + dat., *make sweet to; persuade* (**persuādeō mihi**, *I persuade myself*)

placeō + dat., *be pleasing to; please* (**placeō patrī**, *I please my father*)

serviō + dat., *be a slave to; serve* (**serviō patriae**, *I serve my country*)

studeō + dat., *direct one's zeal to; study* (**studeō litterīs**, *I study literature*)

Crēde amīcīs, *believe (trust) your friends.*

Ignōsce mihi, *pardon me (forgive me).*

Magistra discipulīs parcit, *the teacher spares (is lenient toward) her pupils.*

Hoc eīs nōn placet, *this does not please them.*

Nōn possum eī persuādēre, *I cannot persuade him.*

Variae rēs hominibus nocent, *various things harm men.*

Cicerō philosophiae studēbat, *Cicero used to study philosophy.*

Philosophiae servīre est libertās, *to serve philosophy is liberty.*

Some of these verbs, it should be noted, can also take a direct object (e.g., **crēdō** takes a dative for a person believed, **mātrī crēdit**, *he believes his mother*, but an accusative for a thing, **id crēdit**, *he believes it*); and some, like **imperō** and **persuādeo**, take a noun clause as an object, as we shall see in the next chapter.

DATIVE WITH COMPOUND VERBS

A very similar dative usage occurs with certain verbs compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **con-** (= **cum**), **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **prō**, **sub**, **super**, and sometimes **circum** and **re-** (in the sense of *against*). The dative is especially common when the meaning of a compound verb is significantly different from its simple form, whether transitive or intransitive; conversely, if the meaning of the compound is not essentially different from that of the simple verb, then the dative is ordinarily not employed:

Sequor eum, *I follow him.*

Obsequor eī, *I obey him.*

Sum amīcus eius, *I am his friend.*

Adsum amīcō, *I support my friend* (lit., *I am next to my friend*, i.e., at his side).

Vēnit ad nōs, *he came to us.*

Advēnit ad nōs, *he came to us.*

Often the dative appears to function essentially as a kind of object of the prepositional prefix, though the preposition would take another case if separate from the verb; thus *adsum amīcō* above and the following examples:

*Aliīs praestant, they surpass the others (lit., they stand before the others).
Praecerat exercituī, he was in charge of the army (lit., he was in front of before the army).*

If the simple verb is transitive, then the compound may take an accusative as object of the root verb as well as a dative:

*Praeposui eum exercituī, I put him in charge of the army (lit., I put him [posui eum] in front of the army [prae- + exercituī]).
Praeposui pecūniam amicitiae, I preferred money to friendship (lit., I put money [posui pecūniam] before friendship [prae- + amicitiae]).*

Since there is such variability in the rules for dative with special verbs and with compounds, the best procedure is to *understand the concepts involved* and then, when encountering a dative in a sentence, to be aware of these possible functions; just as with the other cases, you should be maintaining a list of the dative uses you have learned (there have been five thus far) in your notebook or computer file, including definitions and representative examples.

VOCABULARY

aestās, aestātis, f., summer (estival, estivate, estivation; cp. *aestus, -ūs, heat, aestuāre, to be hot, seethe, boil*)
iānuā, -ae, f., door (janitor, Janus, January)
pēctus, pēctoris, n., breast, heart (pectoral, expectorate, parapet)
praēmium, -iī, n. reward, prize (premium)
irātus, -a, -um, angry (irate; cp. *ira, irāscor, to be angry*)
antepōnō, -pōnere, -pōsuī, -pōsitum, to put before, prefer
fōveō, fōvēre, fōvī, fōtum, to comfort, nurture, cherish (foment)
ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtum + dat., to grant pardon to, forgive
imperō (1) + dat., to give orders to, command (imperative, emperor; cp. *imperātor, imperium*)
mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum, to marvel at, admire, wonder (admire, marvel, miracle, mirage, mirror; cp. *mīrābilis, Ch. 38, mīrāculum, a marvel*)
nōceō, nocēre, nōcuī, nōcitum + dat., to do harm to, harm, injure (innocent, innocuous, noxious, nuisance, obnoxious; cp. *innocēns, blameless*)
nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum, to cover, veil; + dat. (of a bride) to be married to, marry (nubile, connubial, nuptials; cp. *nūptiae, marriage*)
pārcō, pārcere, pepércī, parsūrum + dat., to be lenient to, spare (parsimonious, parsimony)

pāreō, pārēre, páruī + dat., *to be obedient to, obey* (apparent, appear)
persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum + dat., *to succeed in urging, persuade, convince* (assuage, dissuade, suasion, suave; cp. **suāvis**)
plāceō, placēre, plācuī, plācitum + dat., *to be pleasing to, please* (complacent, placable, implacable, placate, placid, plea, plead, pleasure, displease; cp. **placidus**, *kindly, agreeable, calm*)
sāpiō, sāpere, sapīvī, *to have good taste; have good sense, be wise* (sapient, sapid, insipid, sage, savor; cp. **sapiēns, sapientia**)
sérviō, servīre, servīvī, servītum + dat., *to be a slave to, serve* (service, disservice, subserve, subservient, servile, servility, deserve, desert = reward, dessert; cp. **servus, servītūs**; distinguish from **servāre**)
stúdeō, studēre, stúduī + dat., *to direct one's zeal to, be eager for, study* (student; cp. **studium, studiōsus**, *eager, diligent, scholarly*)
subrídeō, -rídēre, -rísī, -rísium, *to smile (down) upon* (cp. **rídeō, rídículus**)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Minerva, filia Iovis, nāta est plēna scientiae et ingenīi.
2. Custōdiae sī cum duce nostrō liberē loquantur et huic tyrannum trādere cōnentur, sine periculō ex moeniīs urbis prōtinus ēgredī possint.
3. Pārēre lēgibus aequīs melius est quam tyrannō servīre.
4. Cum optimē honōribus ūsus esset et sibi cīvitatē semper antepōneret, etiam plēbs eī crēdēbat et nōn invīdēbat.
5. Diū passa, māter vestra fēliciter, sedēns apud amīcōs, mortua est.
6. Philosophī cōnsilium spectāvērunt et recūsāvērunt tālem rem suscipere mōlīrīve.
7. Cum dīves sīs atque dīvītae crēscant, tamen opibus tuīs parcere vīs et nēminī assem offerēs.
8. Ab illā īnsulā repente profectus, eādem nocte ad patriam nāve advēnit; tum, quaerēns remissiōnem animae, diū rūsticābātur.
9. Hic mīles, cum imperātōrī vestrō nōn placēret, heu, illa praemia prōmissa āmīsīt.
10. Nisi mōrēs parēs scientiae sunt—id nōbīs fatendum est—scientia nōbīs magnopere nocēre potest.
11. Magistra tum rogāvit duōs parvōs puerōs quot digitōs habērent.
12. Māter candida nātae cārissimae subrīdet, quam maximē fovet, et eī plūrima ōscula suāvia dat.
13. Why does he now wish to hurt his two friends?
14. If he does not spare the plebeians, alas, we shall never trust him.
15. Since you are studying Roman literature, you are serving a very difficult but a very great master.
16. If they were truly willing to please us, they would not be using their wealth thus against the state.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Nēmō liber est quī corporī servit. (Seneca.)
2. Imperium habēre vīs magnum? Imperā tibi! (Publilius Syrus.)
3. Bonīs nocet quisquis pepercit malīs. (*Id.)
4. Cum tū omnia pecūniae postpōnās, mīrāris sī nēmō tibi amōrem praestat? (Horace.—**post-pōnō**.)
5. Frūstrā aut pecūniae aut imperiīs aut opibus aut glōriae student; potius studeant virtūtī et honorī et scientiae et alicui artī. (Cicero.—**frūstrā**, adv., *in vain*.—**potius**, adv., *rather*.)
6. Virtūtī melius quam Fortūnae crēdāmus; virtūs nōn nōvit calamitātī cēdere. (Publilius Syrus.—**calamitās**, -tātis.)
7. Et Deus ait: "Faciāmus hominem ad imāginem nostram et praesit piscibus maris bēstiisque terrae." (Genesis.—**imāgō**, -gīnis, f.—**prae-sum**.—**piscis**, **piscis**, m., *fish*.—**bēstia**, -ae, *beast*.)
8. Omnēs arbitrātī sunt tē dēbēre mihi parcere. (Cicero.)
9. Quid facere vellet, ostendit, et illī servō spē libertātis magnisque praemiis persuāsit. (Caesar.)
10. Sī cui librī Cicerōnis placent, ille sciat sē prōfēcisse. (Quintilian.—**prōficiō** = **prō** + **faciō**, *to progress, benefit*.)
11. In urbe nostrā mihi contigit docērī quantum īrātus Achillēs Graecīs nocuisset. (Horace.—**contingō**, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum, *to touch closely, fall to the lot of*.)
12. Alicui rogantī melius quam iubentī pārēmus. (Publilius Syrus.)
13. Vivite fortiter fortiaque pectora rēbus adversis oppōnite. (Horace.—**oppōnō** = **ob** + **pōnō**, *to set against*.)
14. Nōn ignāra malī, miseris succurrere discō. (*Virgil.—**ignārus**, -a, -um, *ignorant*; **ignāra** is fem. because it agrees with Dido, exiled queen, who speaks these words to shipwrecked Aeneas.—**succurrō** = **sub** + **currō**, *to help*.)
15. Ignōsce saepe alterī, numquam tibi. (Publilius Syrus.)
16. Quandō tē, deum meum, quaerō, vītā beātā quaerō; quaeram tē ut vivat anima mea. (St. Augustine.)

OVID ASKS THE GODS TO INSPIRE HIS WORK

In nova fert animus mūtātās dicere fōrmās
 corpora: dī, coeptīs—nam vōs mūtāstis et illās—
 adspīrate meis prīmāque ab orīgine mundī
 ad mea perpetuum dēdūcite tempora carmen!

(*Ovid, *Metamorphōsēs* 1.1–4; meter: dactylic hexameter. Ovid's *Metamorphōsēs* was an epic that recounted hundreds of stories of miraculous transformations, from the creation of the universe right down into his own times; the chal-

lenge in translating this brief excerpt, as with much of Latin verse, is to connect the adjectives with the nouns they modify, so watch the endings!—*nova*, with *corpora*.—*fert*, *compels (me)*.—*coeptis . . . meis*, dat. with the compound *adspīrāte*, *my beginnings*, i.e., *the inception of my work*.—*mūtāstis* = *mūtāvistis*; such contractions, with *v* and the following vowel dropped, are common in certain perfect tense forms.—*et* = *etiam*.—*illās*, sc. *fōrmās*.—*adspīrāre*, *to breathe upon, inspire*.—*orīgō, -ginis*, f.—Note the interlocked word order of *mea . . . tempora* and *perpetuum . . . carmen*.—*dē + dūcō*.)

SORRY, NOBODY'S HOME!

Nāsīca ad poētā Ennium vēnit. Cum ad iānuam Ennium quaesīvisset et serva respondisset eum in casā nōn esse, sēnsit illam dominī iussū id dīxisse et Ennium vērō esse in casā. Post paucōs diēs, cum Ennius ad Nāsīcam vēnisset et eum ad iānuam quaereret, Nāsīca ipse exclāmāvit sē in casā nōn esse. Tum Ennius "Quid?" inquit, "Ego nōn cognōscō vōcem tuam?" Hīc Nāsīca merō cum sale respondit: "Vae, homō es impudēns! Ego, cum tē quaererem, servae tuae crēdidī tē nōn in casā esse; nōnne tū mihi ipsī nunc crēdis?"

(Cicero, *Dē Ōrātōre* 2.276.—Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica was a celebrated jurist.—Quintus Ennius, a famous early Roman poet.—*iussū*, *at the command of*.—*exclāmāre*, *to shout out*.—*impudēns*, gen. *impudentis*.)

"I DO." "I DON'T!"

Nūbere vīs Prīscō. Nōn mīror, Paula; sapīstī.

Dūcere tē nōn vult Prīscus: et ille sapit!

(*Martial 9.10; meter: elegiac couplet.—Priscus was an eligible bachelor, and probably a rich one; Paula was apparently not his type!—*sapīstī* = *sapīvistī*; see on *mūtāstis* above.—*dūcere*, i.e., *in mātīmōnium*.—*et* here, as often, = *etiam*.)

MARONILLA HAS A COUGH

Petit Gemellus nūptiās Marōnillae

et cupit et īstat et precātur et dōnat.

Adeōne pulchra est? Immō, foedius nīl est.

Quid ergō in illā petitur et placet? Tussit!

(*Martial 1.10; meter: choliambic. Gemellus is a legacy-hunter, and Maronilla a rich old hag whose estate he hopes to inherit.—*nūptiāe, -ārum*, f. pl., *marriage*.—*īstāre*, *to press, insist*.—*precor, precārī, precātus sum*, *to beg, entreat*.—*dōnat* = *dat*.—*adeō* = *tam*.—*immō*, adv., *on the contrary*.—*foedius* = *turpius*.—*nīl* = *nihil*.—*ergō* = *igitur*.—*tussire*, *to cough*.)

SUMMER VACATION

Ludī magister, parce simplicī turbāe:

...

aestāte puerī sī valent, satis discunt.

(*Martial 10.62.1, 12; meter: choliambic.—**simplex**, gen. **simplicis**, here *youthful*.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

4. postponement. 5. frustrate, frustration. 6. calamitous. 7. imagine, imagery.—Pisces, piscatory, piscatology, piscary.—bestial, bestiality, bestialize, beast, beastly. 10. proficient, proficiency. 11. contingent, contingency, contiguous, contiguity, contact, contagion, contagious. 13. opponent, opposite, opposition. 14. succor. "Ovid": aspire, aspiration, aspiratory.—original, originate. "Sorry": exclamation, exclamatory.—impudence. "Maronilla": nuptials; cp. *nūbō*.—instant, instance, instantly.—imprecation.—donate, donation.—tussive, pertussis. "Summer": simple, simpleton, simplex, simplicity, simplistic.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī discipulaeque! Or perhaps now that you have learned the meaning of *studēre* you should be termed *studentēs*, since it is clearly your zeal for learning that has brought you this far in your study of Latin! So, *studentēs*, here is your *praemium*, more delectables for your *cēna Latīna*, once more *ex novā grammaticā* (*grammar*) *atque vocābulārīō*: if you remember that verbs signifying "favor . . . etc." govern the dative, you can understand this first, fortuitously alliterative motto, *fortūna favet fortibus; favēte linguis*, lit. *be favorable with your tongues*, was an expression used in Roman religious rituals meaning "to avoid any ill-omened words, keep silent"; *imperō* obviously gives us "imperative," but also the expression *dīvide* (from *dīvidere*, *to separate, divide*) *et imperā*; a *placet* is an affirmative vote, a *placitum* a judicial decision, and a "placebo" is an unmedicated preparation meant to humor a patient (what, literally, does the "medicine" promise to do?); secret meetings are held *iānuīs clausīs* (from *claudō*, *claudere*, *clausī*, *clausum*, *to close*, as in "recluse," "closet," etc.), but *iānuae mentis* are the ones studying Latin will help you to open (*aperiō*, *aperire*, *aperui*, *apertum* is *to open*, as in "aperture"). **Studēte Latīnae, aperite mentēs, et semper valēte, studentēs!**

Jussive Noun Clauses; Fīō

JUSSIVE NOUN CLAUSES

The “jussive noun clause” may be regarded as a kind of indirect command. As in the case of indirect statements (Ch. 25) and indirect questions (Ch. 30), the actual command (or request, or entreaty, etc.) is not quoted verbatim, via an imperative or a jussive subjunctive (Ch. 28) in a main clause, but is reported indirectly in a subordinate clause, i.e., not “he ordered them, ‘Do this!’” but “he ordered them to do this.” In Latin such clauses are usually introduced by either *ut* or *nē* and employ a subjunctive verb (usually present or imperfect tense), whereas in English, and therefore in translation, we ordinarily employ a *present infinitive* with no introductory word and no auxiliary such as *may* or *might*:

1. Hoc facite, *do this* (imperative). Direct command.
2. Hoc faciant, *let them do this* (jussive subj.). Direct command.
3. Imperat vōbīs ut hoc faciātis, *he commands you to do this*.
4. Imperāvit eīs ut hoc facerent, *he commanded them to do this*.
5. Persuādet eīs ut hoc faciant, *he persuades them to do this*.
6. Petīvit ab eīs nē hoc facerent, *he begged (from) them not to do this*.
7. Monuit eōs nē hoc facerent, *he warned them not to do this*.
8. Hortātus est eōs ut hoc facerent, *he urged them to do this*.

These clauses are often confused with purpose clauses because in appearance they are identical, but a study of the examples given above reveals their essentially jussive nature. In contrast to purpose clauses, which function adverbially (answering the question “why?”), the jussive clauses under discussion function as noun objects of the main verbs which introduce them (answering the question “what . . . was ordered, requested, advised, etc.?”). The

following list includes some of the more common verbs that can introduce jussive noun clauses and also indicates the case (dative, accusative, etc.) employed for the person being ordered or requested to act:

hortor eum ut, *I urge him to . . .*
 imperō eī ut, *I order him to . . .*
 moneō eum ut, *I advise him to . . .*
 ōrō eum ut, *I beg him to . . .*
 persuādeō eī ut, *I persuade him to . . . (or I persuade him that . . .)*
 petō ab eō ut, *I beg (from) him to . . .*
 quaerō ab eō ut, *I request (from/of) him to . . .*
 rogō eum ut, *I ask him to . . .*

Volō, nōlō, and mālō (Ch. 32) sometimes introduce such clauses (e.g., **mālō ut, I prefer that . . .**), although they also commonly are followed by infinitives; **iubeō** nearly always takes the infinitive construction.

IRREGULAR *Fīō, fierī, factus sum, to occur, happen; be done, be made*

The common irregular verb **fīō, fierī**, meaning *to occur, happen*, was used by the Romans in place of the passive of the present system of **faciō** and so, although active in form, also has the passive meanings *to be done, be made*.¹ Conversely, its own perfect system was supplied by the perfect passive system of **faciō**.

In effect, then, we have a composite verb with the principal parts **fīō, fierī, factus sum** and with the range of related meanings *occur, happen, become, be made, be done*. In translating, when you see the active present system forms of **fīō** remember the passive force options *be done, be made*, and when you see the passive perfect system forms **factus est, factus erat, factus sit**, etc., remember the options *has become, had occurred*, etc.

The only new forms to be learned are those listed below; note that: the stem vowel **-ī-** is long in all places except **fit, fierī**, and the imperfect subjunctive; otherwise, the forms of the present, future, and imperfect indicative and the present subjunctive follow the pattern of **audiō**; the imperfect subjunctive follows a predictable pattern, given the infinitive **fieri**.

¹ This is true of the basic verb **faciō** (e.g., **fit** was used instead of **facitur** for *it is done, is made*); the practice with compounds varied, e.g., **perficitur, is completed**, but **calefit** instead of **calefacitur** for *is heated*.

Indicative			Subjunctive	
Pres.	Impf.	Fut.	Pres.	Impf.
1. <i>fiō</i>	<i>fiēbam</i>	<i>fiām</i>	<i>fiām</i>	<i>fierem</i>
2. <i>fis</i>	<i>fiēbās</i>	<i>fiēs</i>	<i>fiās</i>	<i>fierēs</i>
3. <i>fit</i>	<i>fiēbat</i>	<i>fiēt</i>	<i>fiat</i>	<i>fieret</i>
1. <i>fiſmus</i>	<i>fiēbāmus</i>	<i>fiēmus</i>	<i>fiāmus</i>	<i>fierēmus</i>
2. <i>fiſtis</i>	<i>fiēbātis</i>	<i>fiētis</i>	<i>fiātis</i>	<i>fierētis</i>
3. <i>fiunt</i>	<i>fiēbant</i>	<i>fiēnt</i>	<i>fiant</i>	<i>fierent</i>
Infinitive		Imperatives		
<i>fieri</i>		Sg. <i>fi</i>	Pl. <i>fiſte</i>	

Study carefully the following examples:

Hoc facit (faciet), he is doing or making this (will do or make).

Hoc fit (fiēt), this is done or made (will be done or made).

Hoc faciat, let him do or make this.

Hoc fiat, let this be done or made.

Dicunt eum hoc facere, they say that he is doing this.

Dicunt hoc fieri, they say that this is being done.

Periculum fit gravior, the danger is becoming graver.

Mox facti sunt felices, they soon became happy.

VOCABULARY

cupido, **cupidin**, f., *desire, passion* (cupidity, Cupid; cp. **cupio**, **cupiditas**, **cupidus**, Ch. 39)

lector, **lectoris**, m., and **lectrix**, **lectricis**, f., *reader* (lector; cp. **lego**, **lectern**, **lection**, **lectionary**, **lecture**)

vinculum, -i, n., *bond, chain, fetter* (vinculum; cp. **vincio**, *to bind*)

cotidie, adv., *daily, every day* (quot + **die**; cotidian)

fortasse, adv., *perhaps* (cp. **fortuna**)

accedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, *to come (to), approach* (accede, access, accessible, accession, accessory; cp. **cedo**, **discedo**)

carpo, **carpere**, **carpsi**, **carptum**, *to harvest, pluck; seize* (carp at, excerpt, carpet, scarce; **carpe diem**: see **Latina Est Gaudium**, Ch. 22)

cogo, **cogere**, **coegi**, **coactum** (cum + **ago**), *to drive or bring together, force, compel* (cogent, coaction, coactive, coagulate; cp. **cogito**)

contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, *to despise, scorn* (contemn, contempt, contemptible, contemptuous)

contundo, -tundere, -tudi, -tusum, *to beat, crush, bruise, destroy* (contuse, contusion; obtuse, from **obtundo**, *to beat, make blunt*)

- cūrō** (1), *to care for, attend to; heal, cure; take care* (cure, curator, procure, proctor, accurate; cp. **cūra**)
- dēcernō**, **-cernere**, **-crēvī**, **-crētum**, *to decide, settle, decree* (decretal, decretory)
- éxigō**, **-igere**, **-égī**, **-áctum** (ex + agō), *to drive out, force out, exact; drive through, complete, perfect* (exactitude, exigent, exigency, exigible)
- fiō**, **fieri**, **fáctus sum**, *to occur, happen; become; be made, be done* (fiat)
- oblēctō** (1), *to please, amuse, delight; pass time pleasantly* (cp. **dēlectō**, **dēlectātiō**)
- ōrō** (1), *to speak, plead; beg, beseech, entreat, pray* (orator, oration, oracle, orison, adore, inexorable, peroration; cp. **ōrātor**, **ōrātiō**, Ch. 38)
- récreō** (1), *to restore, revive; refresh, cheer* (recreate, recreation)
- requirō**, **-quĭrere**, **-quĭsīvī**, **-quĭsītum**, *to seek, ask for, miss, need, require* (requirement, requisite, requisition, prerequisite, request)
- serēnō** (1), *to make clear, brighten; cheer up, soothe* (serene, serenity, serenade)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Poterāsne etiam centum virīs persuādēre ut viam virtūtis sine praemiīs sequerentur?
2. Haec fēmina vult ex urbe ēgredī et ad illam īnsulam proficīscī ut sine morā illī agricolae nūbat et semper rūsticētur.
3. Petēbant ā nobīs ut etiam in adversīs rēbus huic ducī pārērēmus et servīrēmus.
4. Haec ab fēminīs facta sunt nē tantam occāsiōnem āmitterent.
5. Rogāmus tē ut honōre et opibus sapientius ūtāris et hōs quīnque amīcōs semper foveās.
6. Nisi quis hoc suscipere audēbit, nōlent nobīs crēdere et fient īrātī.
7. Rogāvit nōs cūr neque dīvitibus neque pauperibus placēre cōnātī es-sēmus.
8. Arbitrābātur tālem vītam nōn ex dīvitiīs sed ex animō plēnō virtūtis nāscī.
9. Scientiam et ingenium magis quam magnās dīvitiās mīrēmur.
10. Senātus ducī imperāvit nē hostibus victīs nocēret sed eis parceret et remissiōnem poenae daret.
11. Ille ōrātor vulgum īrātissimum vōce potentī serēnāvit atque, ut omnibus subrīsīt, cōs oblectāvit.
12. Ut parva puella per iānuam currēbat, subitō occidit et genua male contudit.
13. Dummodo sīs aequus hīs virīs, fient tibi fidēlēs.
14. That summer they urged that this be done better.

15. Provided that this is done, they will beg us to spare him.
16. That teacher wants to persuade her twenty pupils to study more good literature.
17. Since his hope is becoming very small, let him confess that he commanded (use *imperō*) those two men not to do it.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Dīxitque Deus: "Fiat lūx." Et facta est lūx. (*Genesis.)
2. Fatendum est nihil dē nihilō posse fierī. (Lucretius.—*nihilō*, abl. of *nihilum*, -ī, = *nihil*.)
3. Magnae rēs nōn flunt sine periculō. (Terence.)
4. Hīs rēbus cognitis, ille suōs hortātus est nē timērent. (Caesar.)
5. Omnia fient quae fierī aequum est. (Terence.)
6. "Pater, dōrō tē ut mihi ignōscās." "Fiat." (Terence.)
7. Dum loquimur, fūgerit invida aetās: carpe diem! (*Horace.—*invidus*, -a, -um, *envious*.)
8. Carpāmus dulcia; post enim mortem cinis et fābula fīēs. (Persius.—*cinis*, -neris, m., *ashes*.)
9. Ante senectūtem cūrāvī ut bene viverem; in senectūte cūrō ut bene moriar. (Seneca.)
10. Solōn dīxit sē senem fierī cotīdiē aliquid addiscentem. (Cicero.—*Solōn*, -lōnis.—*ad-discō*, -ere.)
11. Caret pectus tuum inānī ambitīōne? Caret īrā et timōre mortis? Ignōscis amīcīs? Fīs lēnior et melior, accēdente senectūte? (Horace.—*inānis*, -e, *empty, vain*.—*ambitiō*, -ōnis.—*lēnis*, -e, *gentle, kind*.)
12. Hoc dūrum est; sed levius fit patientiā quidquid corrigere est nefās. (Horace.—*patientia*, -ae.—*corrigō*, -ere.—*est nefās*, *it is wrong, contrary to divine law*.)
13. Sapiāmus et cēdāmus! Leve fit onus quod bene fertur. (Ovid.—*onus*, -oneris, n., *burden*.)
14. Ego vōs hortor ut amīcitiam omnibus rēbus hūmānīs antepōnātis—vae illīs quī nūllōs amīcōs habent! (Cicero.)
15. Petō ā vōbīs ut patiāminī mē dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum loquī. (Cicero.—*hūmānitās*, -tātis, *culture*.)

THE QUALITY OF MARTIAL'S BOOK

Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plūra
quae legis hīc; aliter nōn fit, Avīte, liber.

(*Martial 1.16; meter, elegiac couplet.—*aliter*, adv., *otherwise*.—*Avītus*, -ī, a friend of the poet.)

I DON'T COOK FOR COOKS!

Lēctor et audītor nostrōs probat, Aule, libellōs,
 sed quīdam exāctōs esse poēta negat.
 Nōn nimium cūrō, nam cēnae fercula nostrae
 mālim convīvīs quam placuisse cocīs!

(*Martial 9.81; meter: elegiac couplet.—*quīdam*, with *poēta*.—sc. *eōs*, = *libellōs*, as subject of the infin. in the indir. statement.—*ferculum*, -ī, *course [of a meal]*.—*mālim*, potential subj., *I would prefer that*.—The prose order would be: *mālim fercula cēnae nostrae placuisse convīvīs quam cocīs*.—*quam*, i.e., *magis quam*.—*convīva*, -ae, m., *dinner-guest*.—*cocus*, -ī, *cook*.)

I LOVE HER . . . I LOVE HER NOT

Ōdī et amō! Quārē id faciam fortasse requīris.
 Nescio, sed fierī sentiō et excrucior.

(*Catullus 85; meter: elegiac couplet.—*excruciāre*, *to crucify, torment*.)

OH, I'D LOVE TO READ YOU MY POEMS . . . NOT!

Ut recitem tibi nostra rogās epigrammata. Nōlō—
 nōn audīre, Celer, sed recitāre cupīs!

(*Martial 1.63; meter: elegiac couplet.—*epigramma*, -matis, n.)

WHO IS TRULY FREE?

Quis igitur vērō līber est? Tantum vir sapiēns, quī sibi imperat, quem neque fortūna adversa neque paupertās neque mors neque vincula terrent, quī potest cupīdinibus fortiter respondēre honōrēsque contemnere, cuius virtūs cōtīdiē crēscit, quī in sē ipsō tōtus est.

(Horace, *Sermōnēs* 2.7.83ff; prose adaptation.)

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE CONSPIRATORS

Senātum coēgī. Intrōdūxī Volturcium sine Gallīs. Fidem pūblicam eī dedī. Hortātus sum ut ea quae scīret sine timōre nūntiāret. Tum ille, cum sē ex magnō timōre recreāvisset, dīxit sē ab Lentulō habēre ad Catilinam mandāta ut auxiliō servōrum ūterētur et ad urbem quam primum cum exercitū accēderet. Intrōductī autem Gallī dīxērunt sibi litterās ad suam gentem ab Lentulō datās esse et hunc imperāvisse ut equitātum in Italiam quam primum mitterent. Dēnique, omnibus rēbus expositīs, senātus dēcrēvit ut coniūrātī, quī hās īnsidiās mōlītī essent, in custōdiam trāderentur.

(Cicero; in this adaptation from his third oration against Catiline, Cicero informs the Roman citizenry of the evidence against Catiline and the actions of the senate. See the earlier readings on Catiline in Chs. 11, 14, 20, and 30.—

intrō-dūcō, -ere.—Volturcius was a conspirator in Catiline's band.—*Gallus, -ī, a Gaul*; Lentulus, the leading conspirator at Rome in Catiline's absence, had been seeking to stir into rebellion against the Roman state the Gallic Allobroges, who had a delegation at Rome.—*sciret*: a subordinate clause that would ordinarily have an indicative verb often has instead a subjunctive when the clause occurs either within an indirect statement or, as here, within another subjunctive clause; in this latter instance the verb is often termed a "subjunctive by attraction."—*mandātum, -ī, order*.—*quam primum*, see Ch. 32.—*equitātus, -ūs, cavalry.*)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

8. cinerary, incinerator, incinerate. 11. inane, inanity.—ambition; *ambitiō* literally meant *a going around* by a candidate to individual citizens in quest of political support.—lenient, leniency, lenity. 12. correct, incorrigible. 13. onerous. 15. humanity, the humanities; cp. *homō, hūmānus*. "I Love Her": excruciate; cp. *crux, crucial*, from *crux, crucis*, f., *cross*. "I'd Love to Read": epigrammatic. "Testimony":—mandate, mandatory, command, countermand, demand, remand.—equitation.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, studentēs! Here are some *fiō* items: if you've found it easier to write a speech than a poem, you'll believe the old saying *nāscimur poētae, fīmus ōrātōrēs*; a *fiat* (*not* the car) is a magisterial command, *let it be done!* From Publilius Syrus (the source of many of this book's *sententiae*) comes *repente dīvēs nēmō factus est bonus* (like Juvenal's *nēmō repente fuit turpissimus*, Ch. 30); also the legal expression regarding "consenting adults," *volentī nōn fit iniūria*, *injury is not done to a willing person*, and *fiat ut petitur*, *let it be done as requested*, the phrase used for granting a legal petition.

Et cētera ex hōc vocābulāriō: an *accessit* (lit., *helshe approached, came close*) is a recognition for second place or honorable mention in a competition; *vinculum mātīmōnī* is *the bond of matrimony*, and *ā vinculō mātīmōnī* is legal Lat. for an annulment; *dē minimīs nōn cūrat lēx*, *the law does not concern itself with trivialities*, is another familiar legal maxim; there are numerous mottoes and familiar sayings from *ōrāre*, including *ōrāre et spērāre* and *ōrā et labōrā*; besides *carpe diem*, there is *carpent tua pōma nepōtēs*, *your descendants will harvest your fruits*. *Carpāmus omnēs diēs, lēctōrēs et lēctricēs!*

Conjugation of *Eō*; Constructions of Place and Time

IRREGULAR *Eō, ire, iī, itum, to go*

The irregular fourth conjugation verb *eō, ire, iī, itum, to go*, is fully conjugated below; the verb is as common in Latin as “go” is in English, and so the conjugation should be learned thoroughly.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	Impf.	Fut.	Perf.	Plupf.	Fut. Perf.
1. <i>éō</i>	<i>ībam</i>	<i>ībō</i>	<i>īī</i>	<i>ieram</i>	<i>ierō</i>
2. <i>īs</i>	<i>ībās</i>	<i>ībis</i>	<i>īstī</i>	<i>ierās</i>	<i>ieris</i>
3. <i>it</i>	<i>ībat</i>	<i>ībit</i>	<i>īit</i>	<i>ierat</i>	<i>ierit</i>
1. <i>īmus</i>	<i>ībāmus</i>	<i>ībimus</i>	<i>īimus</i>	<i>ierāmus</i>	<i>ierimus</i>
2. <i>ītis</i>	<i>ībātis</i>	<i>ībitis</i>	<i>īstis</i>	<i>ierātis</i>	<i>ieritis</i>
3. <i>éunt</i>	<i>ībant</i>	<i>ībunt</i>	<i>ierunt</i>	<i>ierant</i>	<i>ierint</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	Impf.	Perf.	Plupf.
1. <i>eam</i>	<i>īrem</i>	<i>ierim</i>	<i>īsem</i>
2. <i>ēās</i>	<i>īrēs</i>	<i>ierīs</i>	<i>īssēs</i>
3. <i>eat</i>	<i>īret</i>	<i>ierit</i>	<i>īssēt</i>

1. eāmus	īrēmus	ierīmus	īssēmus
2. eātis	īrētis	ierītis	īssētis
3. éant	īrent	ierint	īssent

IMPERATIVES

Sg. ī Pl. īte

PARTICIPLES (in common use)

Pres. iēns (eūntis, eūntī, etc.) Fut. itūrus, -a, -um

INFINITIVES**GERUND:** eūndīPres. īre
Fut. itūrus ēsse
Perf. īsse**OBSERVATIONS ON *Eō***In the present system of *eō* there are two major difficulties:

(1) The normal stem, *ī-*, as derived from the present infinitive, becomes *e-* before *a*, *o*, and *u*; e.g., *eō*, *eunt*, *eam*. Give particular attention to the present indicative and the present subjunctive above. A similar change from *ī-* to *e-* is seen in all forms of the present participle, except the nominative singular, and in the gerund (a form whose use is explained in Ch. 39).

(2) The future of this fourth conjugation verb has the tense sign and endings of a first or second conjugation verb.

The perfect system is formed regularly except that *ii-* before *s* usually contracts to *i-*; e.g., *īstī*, *īsse*. Forms with *-v-*, such as *īvī*, are rare and do not appear in this book.

Only the active forms are here presented; the rare impersonal passive (e.g., *ītur*, *ībātur*) and the future and perfect passive participles (*eundum*, *itum*) do not appear in this book. Transitive compounds such as *adeō*, *to approach*, commonly have passive endings (e.g., *adeor*, *adibātur*, etc.), but those forms likewise are not employed in this book.

PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS

You have already learned how to use the proper prepositions and cases in the regular place constructions, but they are repeated here for review and for contrast with the special rules for the *names* of cities, towns, and small islands and for *domus*, *humus*, and *rūs*.

I. Regular constructions: prepositions + proper case.

(1) Place *where*: **in** or **sub** + ablative.

In illā urbe vīsus est, *he was seen in that city.*

Nihil sub sōle est novum, *there is nothing new under the sun.*

(2) Place *to which*: **in**, **ad**, or **sub** + accusative.

In illam urbem ībit, *he will go into that city.*

Sub hastam hostis occidit, *he fell under the enemy's spear.*

(3) Place *from which*: **ab**, **dē**, or **ex** + ablative.

Ex illā urbe iit, *he went out of that city.*

II. With the actual names of cities, towns, and small islands, as well as the three nouns **domus**, **humus**, and **rūs**, no prepositions were employed in Latin, though they usually must be supplied in English translation (cp., however, Eng. "he ran home" for "he ran *to his* home").(1) For place *where* with these particular words a special case was used in Latin, the "locative." The locative is identical to the *genitive* for the singular of first and second declension nouns; elsewhere the locative is usually identical to the *ablative*.

Vīsus est Rōmae, Ephesī, Athēnīs, et Carthāgine.

He was seen at Rome, Ephesus, Athens, and Carthage.

(2) Place *to which*: accusative without a preposition.

Ībit Rōmam, Ephesum, Athēnās, et Carthāginem.

He will go to Rome, Ephesus, Athens, and Carthage.

(3) Place *from which*: ablative without a preposition.

Iit Rōmā, Ephesō, Athēnīs, et Carthāgine.

He went from Rome, Ephesus, Athens, and Carthage.

Domus, as seen in the vocabulary below, is a slightly irregular feminine noun, having some second declension endings and some fourth. In place constructions the commonest forms are as follows:

domī (locative), *at home*

Domī vīsus est, *he was seen at home.*

domum (acc.), *home (= to home)*

domō (abl.), *from home*

Domum ībit, *he will go home.*

Domō iit, *he went from home.*

The locative of **humus**, a feminine second declension noun, follows the rule: **humī**, *on the ground*. The locative of **rūs** is either **rūrī** or **rūre**, *in the country*.

TIME CONSTRUCTIONS

- (1) You are already familiar with the ablative of time *when* or *within which* (Ch. 15); no preposition is used in Latin, but in English translation you must supply *in, within, at, on, etc.*, depending on the particular noun:

Eōdem diē iit, *he went on the same day.*

Paucīs hōrīs domum ībit, *he will go home in a few hours.*

- (2) Newly introduced here is the **accusative of duration of time**, which indicates, not the time at or within which an action occurs, but **for how long a period of time** the action occurs. No preposition is employed in Latin; in English translation, the preposition *for* is sometimes used, sometimes omitted. The construction also commonly occurs with *nātus* to indicate a person's age.

Multōs annōs vīxit, *he lived (for) many years.*

Paucās hōrās domī manēbit, *he will stay at home (for) a few hours.*

Quīnque et vīgintī annōs nātus, imperātor factus est, *At the age of 25 (lit., having been born for 25 years), he became commander.*

VOCABULARY

Athénac, -árum, f. pl., *Athens* (cp. athenaeum)

dómus, -ūs (-ī), f., *house, home*; **dómī**, *at home*; **dómum**, (to) *home*; **dómō**, *from home* (domain, domicile, domestic, domesticate, dome, major-domo; cp. **dominus**, **domina**, Ch. 40)

húmus, -ī, f., *ground, earth; soil* (humus, exhume, inhum, inhumation, posthumous; cp. humiliate, humility, from **humilis**, -e, *on the earth, down-to-earth, humble*)

íter, **ítineris**, n., *journey; route, road* (itinerant, itinerary; cp. **eō** below)

rūs, **rúris**, n., *the country, countryside* (rustic, rusticity; cp. **rústicor**, **rústicus**, *rural*)

Syrácúsae, -árum, f. pl., *Syracuse*

ábsēns, gen. **abséntis**, *absent, away* (absence, absentee, absenteeism, in absentia; from **absum**, **abesse**)

grátus, -a, -um, *pleasing, agreeable; grateful* (grace, gracious, grateful, gratitude, gratify, gratis, gratuitous, gratuity, ingrate, ingratiate, agree, congratulate; cp. **grātiās agō**)

idóneus, -a, -um, *suitable, fit, appropriate*

immótus, -a, -um, *unmoved; unchanged; unrelenting* (immotile; cp. **moveō**)

fóris, adv., *out of doors, outside* (foreclose, foreign, forest, forfeit)

eō, **íre**, **ī**, **ítum**, *to go* (ambition, circuit, concomitant, exit, initial, initiate, initiative, obituary, perish, preterit, sedition, transient, transit,

transition, transitive, transitory: many of these derive from the several compounds of *eō*, including the seven listed below)

ābeō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go away, depart, leave

ādeō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go to, approach

ēxeō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go out, exit

īneō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go in, enter

óbeō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go up against, meet; die

péreō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to pass away, be destroyed, perish

rédeō, -īre, -īī, -itum, to go back, return

interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fēctum, to kill, murder

*licet, licére, licuit, impersonal,*¹ *it is permitted, one may; commonly with an infinitive as subject and a dative for the person permitted to act, e.g., licet tibi abīre, you may leave, lit., it is permitted for you to leave (license, licentious, illicit, leisure, viz. = videlicet, sc. = scilicet)*

peregrīnor, peregrīnārī, peregrīnātus sum, to travel abroad, wander (peregrine, peregrinate, pilgrim, pilgrimage; from per + ager)

requiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī, -quiētum, to rest (requiescat, requiem)

sóleō, solére, sólītus sum, to be accustomed (insolent, obsolete)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

- Dehinc petet ā frātre meō et sorōre ut occāsiōnem carpant et in urbem quam celerrimē ineant.
- Nisi domum hāc aestāte redīssēs, in longō itinere Athēnās fortasse peregrīnātī essēmus, et nōs ibi oblectāvissēmus.
- Nē levēs quidem timōrēs ferre poterātis; rūrī, igitur, nōn in urbe semper vivēbātis.
- Haec locūtī, lēctōribus et lēctricibus persuādēbunt nē opēs cupīdinēsque praemiīs bonae vītae antepōnant.
- Multōs annōs eōs cīvitatī servīre coēgit, sed animōs numquam contudit.
- At nōs, ipsī multa mala passī, cōnātī sumus eīs irātīs persuādēre ut servōs vinculis liberārent et nē cui nocērent.
- Sī quis vult aliōs iuvāre, cūret ut ad eōs adeat plēnus sapientiae.
- Philosophī cōtīdiē requirēbant utrum illī discipulī nātūrae pārērent.
- Contemnāmus omnia perīcula, ea ex pectoribus exigāmus, et fateāmur haec difficillima Rōmae suscipienda esse.
- Omnēs solent mīrārī ea pulcherrima quae Athēnīs vident.
- Nisi māvīs morī, exī Syrācūsīs, sequere alium ducem, et accēde Athēnās.

¹ Impersonal verbs have only third person (and infinitive) forms because they have as their subject, not a person, but an infinitive phrase or a clause or an indefinite "it" or "one"; e.g., *licet abīre* lit. means *to leave is permitted*, though the idiomatic translation is *it is permissible to leave* or *one may leave*.

12. Fēmina candida ante speculum immōta stetit, sed sē spectāre recūsāvit et animōs recreāre nōn potuit.
13. Paucās hōras duodecim puerī puellaeque humī sedēbant, ut magistra, subrīdēns et eōs serēnāns, plūrimās fābulās nārrābat.
14. Sī sapiēs et tibi imperāre poteris, fiēs grātor iūstiorque, parcēs miseris ac amīcōs fovēbis.
15. They commanded that this be done in Rome for three days.
16. Unless he goes to Syracuse within five days, his father's fear will become greater.
17. He thought that his brother would perhaps not go away from home that summer.
18. Nobody may speak freely in that country, as we all know.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Mortālia facta perībunt. (*Horace.)
2. Noctēs atque diēs patet ātrī iānua Dītis. (*Virgil.—*āter, ātra, ātrum*, dark, gloomy.—*Dīs, Dītis, Dis*, another name for Pluto, god of the dead.)
3. Annī eunt mōre modōque fluentis aquae. Numquam hōra quae praeteriit potest redīre; ūtāmur aetāte. (Ovid.—*praeterīre, to go by, pass.*)
4. Heu, obiit! Quid ego ēgī! Fīlius nōn rediit ā cēnā hāc nocte. (Terence.)
5. Frāter meus ōrat nē abeās domō. (Terence.)
6. Dīcit patrem ab urbe abisse sed frātre esse domī. (Terence.)
7. Tertiā hōrā forīs ibam Sacrā Viā, ut meus mōs est. (Horace.—*Sacrā Viā*, abl. of means or way by which; the Sacred Way was the main street through the Roman Forum.)



The Roman Forum with remains of the temple of Castor and Pollux in the foreground and beyond it the Sacra Via Rome, Italy

8. Dēnique Dāmoclēs, cum sic beātus esse nōn posset, ōrāvit Dionȳsium tyrannum ut abire ā cēnā licēret. (Cicero.)
9. Eō tempore, Syrācūsīs captīs, Mārcellus multa Rōmam mīsīt; Syrācūsīs autem multa atque pulcherrima reliquit. (Cicero.)
10. Diēs multōs in eā nāve fuī; ita adversā tempestāte ūsī sumus. (Terence.)
11. Īram populī ferre nōn poterō, sī in exsilium ieris. (Cicero.)
12. Caesare interfectō, Brūtus Rōmā Athēnās fūgit. (Cicero.)
13. Ipse Rōmam redīrem, sī satis cōsiliū dē hāc rē habērem. (Cicero.)
14. Nēmō est tam senex ut nōn putet sē ūnum annum posse vīvere. (Cicero.)
15. Dum nōs fāta sinunt, oculōs satiēmus amōre; nox tibi longa venit, nec reditūra diēs. (*Propertius.—*sinō*, -ere, to allow.—*reditūra*, sc. est, fut. act. periphrastic for *redibit*; *diēs* is sometimes fem.)

THANKS . . . BUT NO THANKS!

Candidius nihil est tē, Caeciliāne. Notāvī:
 sī quandō ex nostrīs disticha pauca legō,
 prōtinus aut Mārsī recitās aut scrīpta Catullī.

- Hoc mihi dās, tamquam dēteriōra legās,
 s ut collāta magis placeant mea? Crēdimus istud:
 mālō tamen recitēs, Caeciliāne, tua!

(*Martial 2.71; meter: elegiac couplet.—*notāre*, to note, notice.—with *nostrīs*, sc. *libellis*.—*disticha* (a Gk. acc. ending), *couplets, verses*.—Domitius Marsus, like Catullus, was a popular Latin poet.—*scrīptum*, -i, *writing, written works*.—*hoc . . . dās*, i.e., as a favor.—*tamquam* here introduces an imagined comparison, something like a condition, hence the verb is subj.—*dēteriōra*, sc. *scrīpta*, *worse poetry*.—*collāta*, with *mea*, *compared, in comparison*.—*mālō* [ut] *recitēs*; the conj. is often omitted in a jussive noun clause.)

TRIMALCHIO'S EPITAPH

“Īnscrīptiō quoque vidē dīlīgenter sī haec satis idōnea tibi vidētur: ‘C. Pompeius Trimalchiō Maecēnātiānus hīc requiēscit. Huic sēvirātus absenti dēcrētus est. Cum posset in omnibus decuriīs Rōmae esse, tamen nōluit. Pius, fortis, fidēlis, ex parvō crēvit; sestertium reliquit trecentiēs, nec umquam philosophum audīvit. Valē. Et tū.’” Haec ut dīxit Trimalchiō, flēre coepit ūbertim. Flēbat et Fortūnāta; flēbat et Habinnas; tōta dēnique familia, tamquam in fūnus rogāta, lāmentātiōne triclinium implēvit.

(*Petronius, *Satyricon* 71–72; the boorish, nouveau-riche host Trimalchio asks his dinner-guests their opinion of his proposed epitaph.—*īnscrīptiō*, -ōnis; the more usual order would be *quoque vidē dīlīgenter sī haec īnscrīptiō*. . . —C. = *Gaius*.—*Maecēnātiānus*: Trimalchio, an ex-slave, takes this name to associate

himself with the famous Maecenas, a powerful and wealthy associate of Augustus.—**Huic** . . . **absentī**, i.e., in absentia from Rome.—**sēvirātus**, -ūs, the post of *sēvir Augustālis*, a member of the six-man commission that supervised the cult of the emperor.—**decūria**, -ae, club; these were groups of ten men organized for both business and social purposes.—**pius**, -a, -um, devoted, dedicated.—**ex parvō**, i.e., from humble beginnings.—**sestertium** . . . **trecentiēs**, 30 million sesterces, a VERY hefty sum!—**nec** . . . **audīvit**, i.e., he “never even went to college!”—**Et tū**, sc. **valē**; epitaphs typically represented such “conversations”: the deceased wishes the passerby “Farewell,” and the passerby, reading the inscription, replies, “And you (likewise farewell).”—**Haec ut** = **Ut haec**.—**flēre**, to weep.—**ūbertim**, adv., profusely.—**et** = **etiam**.—**Fortunata** (“Lucky”) and **Habinnas** were Trimalchio’s wife and a guest.—**fūnus**, -neris, n., funeral.—**lamentātiō**, -ōnis.—**triclinium**, -iī, dining room.—**impleō**, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, to fill.)

MĀRCUS QUĪNTŌ FRĀTRĪ S.

Licinius, servus Aesōpī nostrī, Rōmā Athēnās fūgit. Is Athēnīs apud Patrōnem prō liberō virō fuit. Deinde in Asiam abiit. Postea Platō, quīdam quī Athēnīs solet esse multum et quī tum Athēnīs fuerat cum Licinius Athēnās vēnisset, litterīs Aesōpī dē Liciniō acceptīs, hunc Ephesī comprehendit et in custōdiam trādīdit. Petō ā tē, frāter, ut Ephesō exiēns servum Rōmam tēcum redūcās. Aesōpus enim ita īrāscitur propter servī scelus ut nihil eī grātius possit esse quam recuperātiō fugitīvī. Valē.

(Cicero, *Epistulae ad Quīntum Frātre*m 1.2.14; Marcus Cicero wrote this letter to his brother Quintus, who was at the time governor of Asia.—**S.** = **salūtem dīcit**, says greetings.—**Licinius**, -ī.—**Aesōpus**, -ī, the leading tragic actor of Rome.—**Patrō**, -trōnis.—**prō**, as *u.*—**Plato**, an Epicurean from Sardis.—**multum**, adv.—**Ephesus**, -ī, a city in Asia Minor.—**re-dūcō**.—**īrāscor**, **īrāscī**, **īrātus sum**, to be angry; cp. **īra** and **īrātus**.—**recuperātiō**, -ōnis, recovery.—**fugitīvus**, -ī.)

ETYMOLOGY

Vidēlicet, namely, derives from **vidēre licet**, lit., it is permitted to see, i.e., it is plain to see. In medieval manuscripts this long word was often contracted to **vi-et**, and one abbreviation for **et** resembled a **z**; hence the abbreviation **viz.** From another compound of **licet** is the much more common abbreviation **sc.** for **scīlicet**, namely, clearly (from **scīre licet**, you may understand), which we use as an instruction to supply some word or idea that has been omitted from a text but is readily understood (see the example above in the notes on “Trimalchio”).

In the readings

7. Another famous street in Rome was **Via Lāta**. On the analogy of **Sacra Via** how is **Via Lāta** (**lātus**, -a, -um, *broad*) to be translated? “Thanks”: note, notation, notary.—script; from the fourth principal part of **scribō**.—deteriorate, deterioration.—collate, collation. “**Trimalchio**”: funereal.—lament, lamentable. “**Mārcus**”: irascible.—“**Recover**” and “**recuperate**” are cognates, both derived from **recuperāre**, *to regain*.)

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! These familiar words and phrases from **eō** are certainly *going to* interest you (notice how colloquial Eng. employs “go” as an auxiliary verb to indicate futurity, and cp. Latin’s use of **irī** in those rare future passive infinitive forms): **exit** and **exeunt omnēs** are stage directions; to “perish” is to be “thoroughly gone” (from **per** + **eō**), i.e., to make one’s final “exit” from life’s stage, an exodus often marked by **obiit** on old tombstones or by the abbreviation **O.S.P.** for **obiit sine prōle** (*he/she died without offspring*, from **prōlēs**, **prōlis**, f., the source of “proletariate”); **pereant quī ante nōs nostra dīxērunt** is a proverbial curse on folks who had all our best ideas before we had them ourselves (!); **iter** (lit. *a going*) is related to **eō** and also to the adv. **obiter**, which gives us **obiter dictum**, something *said along the way* (or “in passing”), and likewise **obiter scriptum**; Monty Python fans will recall the **Rōmānī, īte domum** routine from the “*Life of Brian*”; and finally **aut bibat aut abeat**, *let him either drink or go away*, is an old Roman toast and the motto of our local tavern!

Et cētera: **grātus** is related to **grātia**, *favor, kindness, gratitude, thanks*, as in **grātiās agere**, *to give thanks*, **Deī grātiā**, *by the grace of God*, and also Eng. “*gratis*,” something done “for thanks” (**grātīs**), i.e., without a fee. **R.I.P.**, also found on tombstones (though not *Trimalchio’s!*), stands for **requiēscat in pāce** (remember the jussive subj.?). **rūs in urbe**, a phrase from *Martial*, refers to a city park or garden or some other rustic setting or view that reminds one of the countryside. Well, enough for today: **nunc domum eāmus!**

Relative Clauses of Characteristic; Dative of Reference; Supines

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC

The type of relative clause you have encountered thus far provides some factual description of its antecedent, an actual person or thing, and thus has an indicative verb (Ch. 17); e.g., *hic est discipulus quī Latīnam amat*, *this is the student who loves Latin*. The “relative clause of characteristic,” by contrast, describes some general quality of an antecedent that is itself either general, indefinite, interrogative, or negative, and accordingly has its verb in the subjunctive; e.g., *hic est discipulus quī Latīnam amet*, *this is a student (or the sort of student) who would love Latin*.

The relative clause of characteristic is easily recognized, since its verb is subjunctive and its antecedent is often obviously general, negative, etc. (typical examples are *sunt quī*, *there are people who*; *quis est quī*, *who is there who*; *nēmō est quī*, *there is no one who*); the auxiliary *would* is sometimes used in translating the subjunctive verb, and sometimes a phrase like *the sort of* or *the kind of* is employed in the main clause to make it clear that the antecedent is indefinite:

Quis est quī huic crēdat, *who is there who trusts this man (of such a sort that he would trust this man)?*

Nēmō erat quī hoc scīret, *there was no one who knew this*.

Sunt quī hoc faciant, *there are some who do this (of such a sort as to do this)*.

Is nōn est quī hoc faciat, he is not a person who does (would do) this.

Hic est liber quem omnēs legant, this is the kind of book which all read (a book which all would read).

Hic est liber quem omnēs legunt, this is the book which all are reading
(= a fact, hence the indicative).

Some relative clauses have the force of result (e.g., S.A. 4 below), purpose (see “Give Me a Figgy Sprig!” below), causal, or adversative clauses (i.e., clauses otherwise generally introduced by **ut**, **cum**, etc.) and so also have their verbs in the subjunctive.

DATIVE OF REFERENCE OR INTEREST

The dative case is often used to indicate a person (or a thing) to whom some statement refers, or from whose perspective it is true, or to whom it is of special interest. This “dative of reference or interest” (which should be compared to the dative uses discussed in Ch. 35) can sometimes be translated with “to” or “for,” but often some more elaborate phrase is required, depending upon the context, as you will see from the following examples; occasionally the function seems to be simply possessive (as in the second example below), but the intended force is generally more emotional.

Sī quis metuēns vivet, liber **mihi** nōn erit umquam.

If anyone lives in fear, he will not ever be free—as I see it (mihi) or to my way of thinking.

Caret **tibi** pectus inānī ambitīōne?

Is your breast free from vain ambition—are you sure (tibi)?

Nūllius culpa **mihi** cōnsciū sum.

In my own heart (mihi), I am conscious of no fault.

Claudia est sapiēns **multis**, to many people Claudia is wise.

Remember to add the dative of reference or interest to your list of other dative case constructions (indirect object, dative of agent, dative with adjectives, dative with special verbs and compounds).

SUPINES

The “supine” is a defective fourth declension verbal noun, formed on the same stem as the perfect passive participle; only two forms were in common use, the accusative and ablative singular. The supines for our model

verbs are: acc. **laudátum**, abl. **laudátū**; **mónitum**, **mónitū**; **áctum**, **áctū**; **audítum**, **audítū**; **cáptum**, **cáptū**.

The ablative is used with the neuter of certain adjectives to indicate in what respect a particular quality is applicable: e.g., **mírābile dictū**, *amazing to say* (lit., *amazing in respect to saying*); **facile factū**, *easy to do*. The accusative (which must be carefully distinguished from the perfect passive participle) is used with verbs of motion to indicate purpose: e.g., **ībant Rōmam rogātum pecūniam**, *they were going to Rome to ask for money*; **persuāsum amicis vēnērunt**, *they came to persuade their friends* (note that the supine can take a direct object, a dative, or any other construction the basic verb can govern).

VOCABULARY

árbor, **árboris**, f., *tree* (arbor, Arbor Day, arboraceous, arboreal, arboretum, arboriculture)

dignitās, **dignitātis**, f., *merit, prestige, dignity* (indignity; cp. **dignus**, *deign, dignify, indignant, indignation*)

dólor, **dolóris**, m., *pain, grief* (doleful, dolorous, condole, condolences, indolent, indolence; cp. **doleō**)

ódium, -ī, n., *hatred* (odium, odious, annoy, ennui, noisome; cp. **ōdī**)

opus, **óperis**, n., *a work, task; deed, accomplishment* (opus, opera, operate, operative, inoperative, operand, operose, co-operate, uncooperative, inure, hors d'oeuvre, maneuver, manure)

orātiō, **orātiōnis**, f., *speech* (oration; cp. **orō**, **orātor**)

pēs, **pédis**, m., *lower leg, foot* (pedal, pedate, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicel, pedigree, piedmont, pawn, peon, pioneer, biped, quadruped, impede, impediment, expedite, expedition, expeditious; cp. **impediō** below)

sátor, **satóris**, m., *sower, planter; begetter, father; founder* (cp. **serō**, *to plant, sow*; serial, series, assert, desert, exert, insert)

fírmus, -a, -um, *firm, strong; reliable* (firmament, affirm, affirmation, affirmative, confirm, confirmation, farm, farmer)

ínfírmus, -a, -um, *not strong, weak, feeble* (infirm, infirmary, infirmity)

mírābilis, **mírābile**, *amazing, wondrous, remarkable* (mirabilia, admirable, marvel; cp. **míror**, *miracle, mirador, mirage, mirror*)

prístinus, -a, -um, *ancient; former, previous* (pristine)

sublímis, **sublíme**, *elevated, lofty; heroic, noble* (sublimate, sublime, sublimity; not subliminal)

étsī, conj. with ind. or subj. according to rules for **sī**, *even if (et -sī), although*

érgā, prep. + acc., *toward*

libénter, adv., *with pleasure, gladly* (cp. the impersonal verb **libet**, *it pleases, is pleasing*; cognate with love)

impédiō, -pedīre, -pedīvī, -pedītum, to impede, hinder, prevent (impediment, impedimenta, impedance, impeach; see *Lātina Est Gaudium*)
métuō, metūere, metuī, to fear, dread; be afraid for + dat. (cp. metus, meticulous)

quéror, querī, quéstus sum, to complain, lament (querulous; cp. quarrel, from querēla, -ae, complaint)

recognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum, to recognize, recollect (recognition, recognizance, reconnaissance, reconnoitre; cp. nōscō, cognōscō)

suspēndō, -pēndere, -pēndī, -pēnsūm, to hang up, suspend; interrupt (suspense, suspension; cp. pendere, to hang, pendant, pendulum, expend)

véndō, vēndere, vēndidī, vēnditum, to sell (vend, vendor)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Rēgī persuāsī ut sorōrī frātrique tuō grātiōra praemia libenter daret.
2. Deinde, ab eā Insulā nāve profecta, vīsum amīcōs Athēnās iniit.
3. Eum hortātī sumus ut ad Caesarem sine timōre accēdere cōnārētur.
4. Solitī sunt eī crēdere quī philosophiae servīret, virtūtem sequerētur, et cupīdinēs superāret.
5. Sapiēns nōs ōrat nē virīs sentiētiarū adversarū noceāmus.
6. In illīs terrīs nōn licet litterīs bonīs vērīsque studēre, ut sub tyrannō saepe fit; dēbēs, igitur, exīre et peregrīnārī.
7. Cūrēmus nē civitātem eīs trādāmus quī sē patriae antepōnant.
8. Sunt infirmī quī levia opera mīrentur et semper sibi ignōscant.
9. Iste dux, diū absēns, tam stultīs cōsiliīs civitātī ūtēbātur ut mīlia civium adversa patī cōgerentur atque multī bonī perīrent.
10. Haec locūtus, fassus est illōs, quī odium immōtum ergā civitātem multōs annōs habēbant, Rōmae interfectōs esse.
11. Initium operis nōs saepe impedit.
12. Sator sublimis hominū atque animāliū omnibus nōbīs animās dedit; cum corpora obeant, animae numquam morientur.
13. Cum rūs rediimus, tum domī invēnimus—mīrābile vīsū!—plūrimōs amīcōs.
14. Cicero, who was the greatest Roman orator, was a consul who would obey the senate.
15. I shall persuade him to become better and to return to Rome, I assure you.
16. We begged them not to trust a man whom a tyrant pleased.
17. Wherefore, let that man who hesitates to defend our country depart to another land.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Sē omnēs Caesarī ad pedēs prōiēcērunt. (Caesar.—**prō-īaciō.**)
2. Hīc in nostrō numerō sunt quī lēgēs contemnant ac dē exitiō huius urbis cōfīdiē cōgitent. (Cicero.)

3. Quis est cui haec rēs pūblica atque possessiō libertātis nōn sint cārae et dulcēs? (Id.—**possessiō**, -ōnis.)
4. Quae domus tam stabilis est, quae civitās tam firma est quae nōn odiīs, invidiā, atque insidiīs possit contundi? (Id.—**stabilis**, -e.—**quae** . . . **contundi**; here the characteristic clause has the force of result.)
5. Quārē, quid est quod tibi iam in hāc urbe placēre possit, in quā nēmō est quī tē nōn metuat? (Id.)
6. Quis enim aut eum dīligere potest quem metuat aut eum ā quō sē metuī putet? (Id.)
7. Tibi sōlī necēs multōrum civium impūnītae ac liberāe fuērunt. (Id.—**nex**, **necis**, f., *murder*.—**impūnītus**, -a, -um, *unpunished*.)
8. Habētis autem eum cōsulem quī exigere officium et pārēre vestrīs dēcrētīs nōn dubitet atque vōs dēfendere possit. (Id.—**dēcrētum**, -ī, *decree*.)
9. Ille mihi semper deus erit. (Virgil.)
10. Nūllus dolor est quem nōn longinquitās temporis minuat ac molliat. (*Cicero.—**longinquitās**, -tātis, *length*.)
11. Parāvisse dīvitias fuit multis hominibus nōn finis sed mūtātiō malōrum. (Epicurus quoted by Seneca.—**mūtātiō**, -ōnis, *change*.)
12. Nihil est opere et manū factum quod tempus nōn cōsumat. (Cicero.)
13. Viribus corporis dēficientibus, vigor tamen animī dūrāvit illī ad vītae finem. (Pliny.—**dēficiō**, -ere, *to fail*.—**vigor**, -gōris.—**dūrāre**, *to last*.)
14. Nunc est bibendum; nunc pede liberō pulsanda tellus. (*Horace; from his ode celebrating the death of the Egyptian queen Cleopatra.—sc. **nōbīs** as dat. of agent with both pass. periphrastics.—**pulsāre**, *to strike, beat*; with **pulsanda**, sc. *est, should be struck*, i.e., *danced upon*.—**tellūs**, -lūris, f., = *terra*.)

NOTE ON A BOOK BY LUCAN

Sunt quīdam quī mē dīcant nōn esse poētā;
sed quī mē vēndit bibliopōla putat.

(*Martial 14.194; meter: elegiac couplet. In this note from a gift copy of Lucan's poetry, the author is himself imagined as speaking.—**bibliopōla**, -ae, m., *book-dealer*, antecedent of **quī**.)

TWO EXAMPLES OF ROMAN WIT

Oh, Give Me a Figgy Sprig!

Cum quīdam, querēns, dīxisset uxōrem suam dē ficū suspendisse sē, amīcus illius "Amābō tē," inquit, "dā mihi ex istā arbore surculōs quōs seram!"

(Cicero, *Dē Ōrātōre* 2.278.—**ficus**, -ūs, f., *fig tree*; nouns for trees are usually feminine.—**surculus**, -ī, *shoot, sprig*.—**quōs** = *ut eōs*, rel. clause of purpose.—**serō**, -ere, *to plant, sow*.)

The Most Pitiful Speech I've Ever Heard!

Cum quīdam ōrātor sē misericordiam ōrātiōne fortasse mōvisse putāret, rogāvit Catulum vidērēturne misericordiam mōvisse. "Ac magnam quidem, mihi," inquit, "putō enim nēminem esse tam dūrum cui ōrātiō tua nōn vīsa sit digna misericordiā!"

(Cicero, *Dē Ōrātōre* 2.278.—**misericordia**, -ae, *pity*: an important objective for the ancient orator, and one for which he was trained, was to arouse the audience's emotions.—**Catulus**, -ī.—**vidērēturne**: the -ne, *whether*, signals an ind. quest.—**magnam**, sc. **misericordiam mōvistī!**—**cui** = **ut ei**, rel. clause of result.)

TWO LETTERS TO CICERO

Gn. Magnus Prōcōnsul Salūtem Dicit Cicerōnī Imperātōrī

Sī valēs, bene est. Tuās litterās libenter lēgī; recognōvī enim tuam pristinam virtūtem etiam in salūte commūnī. Cōsulēs ad eum exercitum vērunt quem in Āpūliā habuī. Magnopere tē hortor ut occāsionem carpās et tē ad nōs cōnferās, ut commūnī cōnsiliō rei publicae miserae opem atque auxilium ferāmus. Moneō ut Rōmā exeās, viā Appiā iter faciās, et quam celerimē Brundisium veniās.

Caesar Imperātor Salūtem Dicit Cicerōnī Imperātōrī

Cum Brundisium celerius adeam atque sim in itinere, exercitū iam prae-missō, dēbeō tamen ad tē scrībere et grātiās idōneās tibi agere, etsī hoc fēcī saepe et saepius factūrus videor; ita dignus es. Imprimīs, quoniam crēdō mē celeriter ad urbem ventūrum esse, ā tē petō ut tē ibi videam ut tuō cōnsiliō, dignitāte, ope ūtī possim. Festīnātiōnī meae brevitātique litterārum ignōscēs; cētera ex Furniō cognōscēs.

(Cicero, *Epistulae ad Atticum* 8.11 and 9.6; in these letters, two of hundreds that survive from Cicero's correspondence, both Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, "Pompey the Great," and Julius Caesar bid for the statesman's support in the civil war that followed Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon in 49 B.C.—**prōcōnsul**, -sulis, *proconsul, governor* (of a province).—**salūte commūnī**, here *the public welfare*.—**Apulia** was a district in south Italy.—**viā Appiā**, abl. of route, a common construction; the Via Appia, built in the 4th century B.C., was the highway leading south from Rome and, ultimately, to Brundisium, the port of departure for Greece.—**prae-mittō**, -ere.—**imprimīs**, adv., *especially*.—**festīnātiō**, -ōnis, *haste, rush*.—**brevitās**, -tātis.—**Furnius**, the name of an associate.)

ASK ME IF I CARE

Nīl nimium studeō, Caesar, tibi velle placēre,
nec scīre utrum sīs albus an āter homō!

(*Catullus 93; meter: elegiac couplet.—**nīl** = **nōn**.—**albus**, -a, -um, *white*.—**āter**, ātra, ātrum, *black*.)

ETYMOLOGY

The use of **opus** in the titles of musical works is well known; e.g., Beethoven's "Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, Opus 67." "Opera," on the other hand, comes to us through Italian from **opera**, -ae, *effort, pains, work*, which clearly has the same root as **opus**. Finally, we have the term **magnum opus**, which is most commonly used in the literary field.

A few Romance derivatives follow:

Latin	Italian	Spanish	French
dolor	dolore	dolor	douleur
odium	odio	odio	odieux (odiōsus)
pēs, pedis	piede	pie	pied

In the readings

1. project, projection. 4. stable (adj.), stability, stabilize. 7. internecine; cp. **necāre**.—impunity, punitive. 13. deficient, deficiency, defect, defective, defection. 14. pulse, pulsate, pulsar. "Note": bibliopole, bibliopolist; cp. bibliography, bibliophile (all Gk. in origin). "Hang Her": ficus.—surculose. "Pity": misericord; cp. **miser**. "Two Letters": festinate, festination.—brevity; cp. **brevis**. "Ask Me": alb, alba, Alba Longa, Alban, albedo, albescent, albinism, albino, albugenous, album, albumen, albumin.—atrabilious.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Have you noticed that we like to **ad lib.** in this section of each chapter? **Ad libitum**, *at one's pleasure*, is connected with **libenter**, which is how Latin should be both taught and learned: *gladly!* So, **libenter carpite diem et hās rēs novās**: first, note that **impediō** is from **in** + **pēs**; when you're "impeded," you've got something *on your feet* (like "fetters," from the same base as "foot"), so perhaps you should consult a podiatrist (**pod-** is the Gk. cognate of Lat. **ped-**) and ask him to "expedite" your treatment (**expedire** is essentially "to de-fetter," the opposite of **impedire**; cp. "implicate" and "explicate" from **implicāre/explicāre**); otherwise, just give up your pedestrian ways and start pedaling. **Odium** means *rivalry* as well as *hatred*; guess who the rivals are in **odium medicum**, **odium scholasticum**, and **odium theologicum**? And speaking of odious types, the emperor Tiberius (A.D. 14–37) is said to have remarked of his subjects, **ōderint dum metuant**, *let them hate (me), so long as they fear me!* The abbreviation **op. cit.** is from **opere citātō**, *in the work cited*; and **opera omnia** are an author's *complete works*. An old legal prescript provides that **vendēns eandem rem duōbus est falsārius** (*fraudulent*); such a swindle would be **īnfra dignitātem**, *beneath one's dignity*, so remember the familiar admonition **caveat ēmptor**, *let the buyer beware!* **Iterum tempus fugit: valeātis, amīci et amīcae!**

Gerund and Gerundive

THE GERUNDIVE

You are already familiar with the gerundive, or future passive participle, a verbal adjective formed with the endings **-ndus, -nda, -ndum** (Ch. 23). Besides functioning occasionally as a simple adjective (**liber legendus**, *a book to be read*), the gerundive is commonly employed in the passive periphrastic conjugation (Ch. 24: **hic liber legendus est**, *this book should be read*); some further uses are examined in this chapter.

THE GERUND

The “gerund” is a verbal *noun* formed like the gerundive, except that it has only four forms, the neuter singular of the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative. These forms are identical to the corresponding cases of the gerundive, but are *active* in meaning and correspond to the English gerund in “-ing” (**legendī**, *of reading*, as in **magnum amōrem legendī habet**, *he has a great love of reading*).

DECLENSION OF THE GERUND

Following are the complete gerund declensions for some representative Latin verbs:

Gen.	laudándī	dūcéndī	sequéndī	audiéndī
	(of praising, leading, following, hearing)			

<i>Dat.</i>	laudándō (<i>to/for praising, etc.</i>)	dūcéndō	sequéndō	audiéndō
<i>Acc.</i>	laudándum (<i>praising, etc.</i>)	dūcéndum	sequéndum	audiéndum
<i>Abl.</i>	laudándō (<i>by praising, etc.</i>)	dūcéndō	sequéndō	audiéndō

Since the gerund is a verbal noun, it can be modified as a verb and used as a noun in the various cases. Having no nominative case, however, the gerund was not used as a subject, a function performed instead by the infinitive, another of Latin's verbal nouns (i.e., Latin could say *errāre est humanum*, *to err is human*, but not *erring is human*); likewise the accusative was ordinarily employed as an object of *ad* and certain other prepositions, not as a direct object (a function again performed by the infinitive, e.g., *iussit eos venire*, *he ordered them to come*: see Appendix, p. 445). The following sentences illustrate typical uses of the gerund in its four cases:

studium *vīvendī* cum amicīs, *fondness of (for) living with friends.*
 Operam dat *vīvendō* bene, *he gives attention to living well.*
 Athēnās it ad *vīvendum* bene, *he went to Athens to live well.*
 Fēliciōrēs fīmus *vīvendō* bene, *we become happier by living well.*

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

Remember these distinctions between gerund and gerundive: 1) the gerundive is a verbal adjective (*liber legendus*, *a book to be read*), the gerund a verbal noun (*amor legendī*, *love of reading*); 2) as an adjective, the gerundive has a full set of masculine, feminine, and neuter endings, both singular and plural, for all cases, whereas the gerund has only neuter singular forms and only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative, i.e., a total of only four forms altogether; 3) the gerundive is passive in meaning, the gerund active.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE PHRASES

As a verbal noun, the gerund may take the case construction required by its verb:

studium legendī librōs, *fondness of reading books.*
 Discimus legendō librōs, *we learn by reading books.*

In actual practice, however, when the gerund would be followed by a noun in the accusative as a direct object, the Romans preferred to put this noun in the case in which the gerund would otherwise appear and to use the gerundive in agreement with the noun. The translation is the same no matter which construction is used, since English idiom requires the gerund construction rather than the unidiomatic gerundive. In the examples which fol-

low, those marked A are what we should expect on the basis of English idiom; those marked B are the regular gerundive phrases which the Romans actually preferred:

- A. studium legendī librōs (acceptable)
- B. studium librōrum legendōrum (preferred)
fondness of reading books (not *fondness of books to be read*, which is unidiomatic)
- A. Operam dat legendō librōs.
- B. Operam dat librīs legendīs.
He gives attention to reading books.
- A. Discimus legendō librōs.
- B. Discimus librīs legendīs.
We learn by reading books.
- A. Hoc locūtus est dē legendō librōs.
- B. Hoc locūtus est dē librīs legendīs.
He said this about reading books.

Quite common was the use of **ad** + an accusative gerundive (or gerund) phrase and postpositive **causā** + a genitive phrase to indicate *purpose*:

- A. Vēnit ad legendum librōs.
- B. Vēnit ad librōs legendōs.
He came to read books.
- A. Ōtium petit legendī librōs causā.
- B. Ōtium petit librōrum legendōrum causā.
He seeks leisure for the sake of reading books.

Remember that purpose can be expressed in Latin, not only with gerundive/gerund phrases, but also with **ut/nē** + the subjunctive and, after a main verb of motion, the accusative supine: **venit ut hōs librōs legat** and **venit hōs librōs lēctum** both mean *he is coming to read these books*.

VOCABULARY

- aedificium**, -ī, n., *building, structure* (edification, edifice, edify, aedile)
- iniūria**, -ae, f., *injustice, injury, wrong* (injurious; cp. **iūdex**, **iūdicium**, **iūs**, **iūstus**, Ch. 40)
- mūlier**, **mulieris**, f., *woman* (muliebrity)
- trānsitus**, -ūs, m., *passing over, transit; transition* (cp. **trānsēō** below)
- vēntus**, -ī, m., *wind* (vent, ventilate, ventilation, ventilator)
- cūpidus**, -a, -um, *desirous, eager, fond*; + gen., *desirous of, eager for* (cp. **cupiō**, **cupiditās**, **cupīdō**)

liberális, liberále, *of, relating to a free person; worthy of a free man, decent, liberal; generous* (liberal arts, liberality; cp. **liber, liberō**)
necesse, indecl. adj. used as nom. or acc., *necessary, inevitable* (necessitate, necessitous, unnecessary; cp. **cēdō**)
vētus, gen. **véteris**, *old* (veteran, inveterate, veterinary, veterinarian)
quási, adv. or conj., *as if, as it were* (quasi; = **quam + sī**)
āmbulō (1), *to walk* (amble, ambulance, ambulate, ambulatory, perambulate, preamble, somnambulist)
expēior, -perīrī, -pértus sum, *to try, test; experience* (experiment, expert, inexperienced, inexperience; cp. **perīculum**)
libō (1), *to pour a libation of, on; pour ritually; sip; touch gently* (libation)
opórtet, oportére, opórtuit, *impers., it is proper, right, necessary*
oppúgnō (1), *to fight against, attack, assault, assail* (oppugn; cp. **pugnō**)
órnō (1), *to equip, furnish, adorn* (adornment, ornate, ornament, ornamental, ornamentation, suborn, subornation)
pernoctō (1), *to spend or occupy the night* (nocturnal, nocturne; cp. **nox**)
trānsēō, -īre, -īrī, -itum, *to go across, cross; pass over, ignore* (transit, transposition, transitive, intransitive, transitory, trance)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Caesar eōs cōtīdiē ōrābat nē fāta adversa metuerent.
2. Etsī hoc fiat, illī mīlitēs urbem oppugnātum fortasse accēdant et multī cīvēs obeant.
3. Sī licēbit, septem diēbus domum ībimus ad nostrōs amīcōs videndōs.
4. Amīcus liberālistissimus noster, quōcum pernoctābāmus, dīs vīnum ante cēnam libāvit, et deinde mēnsam ōrnāvit.
5. Cōsul, vir maximae dignitātis, ōtium cōsūmpsit in operibus sublīmibus scrībendīs.
6. Sunt autem quī dolōrum vītandōrum causā, ut āiunt, semper levia opera faciant, labōrem contemnant, et dē officiīs querantur.
7. In rē públicā gerendā istī nōn dubitant praemia grāta sibi requirere, officia suspendere, atque honōrem suum vēdere.
8. Lēctrīx doctissima mox surget ad tria carmina recitanda, quae omnēs audītōrēs oblectābunt atque animōs serēnābunt.
9. Nēmō est cui iniūria placeat, ut nōs omnēs recognōscimus.
10. Nisi vincula patī ac sub pedibus tyrannōrum humī contundī volumus, libertātī semper studeāmus et eam numquam impediāmus.
11. Pauca opera mihi sedendō fiunt, multa agendō et experiendō.
12. Illa mulier mīrābilis fructūs amōris libenter carpsit et virō grātissimō nūpsit.

13. They are going to Rome to talk about conquering the Greeks.
14. By remaining at Rome he persuaded them to become braver.
15. Who is there who has hope of doing great works without pain?
16. We urged the consul to serve the state and preserve our dignity by attacking these injustices.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Coniūrātiōnem nāscentem nōn crēdendō corrōborāvērunt. (*Cicero.—**coniūrātiō**, -ōnis, *conspiracy*.—**corrōborāre**, *to strengthen*.)
2. Malī dēsinant insidiās rei pūblicae cōsulīque parāre et ignēs ad inflammandam urbem. (Cicero.—**dēsinō**, -ere, *to cease*.—**inflam-māre**, *to set on fire*.)
3. Multī autem propter glōriae cupiditātem sunt cupidī bellōrum gerendōrum. (Cicero.)
4. Veterem iniūriam ferendō invītāmus novam. (Publilius Syrus.)
5. Cūrēmus nē poena maior sit quam culpa; prohibenda autem maximē est ira in pūniendō. (Cicero.—**pūnīre**, *to punish*.)
6. Syrācūsīs captīs, Mārcellus aedificiīs omnibus sic pepercit—mīrā-bile dictū—quasi ad ea dēfendenda, nōn oppugnanda vēnisset. (Cicero.)
7. Rēgulus laudandus est in cōservandō iūre iūrāndō. (*Cicero.—Regulus, prisoner of the Carthaginians, swore to them that he would return to Carthage after a mission to Rome.—**iūs iūrandum**, **iūris iūrandī**, n., *oath*.)
8. In ōrātiōne meā dīcam dē mōribus firmīs Sēstīi et dē studiō cōservandae salūtis commūnis. (Cicero.—**Sēstius**, -ī.)
9. Trānsitus ad senectūtem nōs āvocat ā rēbus gerendīs et corpus facit infirmius. (Cicero.)
10. Cum recreandae vōcis infirmāe causā necesse esset mihi ambulāre, hās litterās dictāvī forīs ambulāns. (Cicero.—**dictāre**, *to dictate*.)
11. Semper metuendō sapiēns vītāt malum. (Publilius Syrus.)
12. Haec virtūs ex prōvidendō est appellāta prūdētia. (Cicero.—**prōvi-dēre**.—**prūdētia** = **prō-vidētia**.)
13. Fāma vīrēs acquirit eundō. (Virgil.—**acquīrō**, from **ad-quaerō**, *to acquire*.)
14. Hae vicissitudinēs fortūnae, etsī nōbīs iūcundae in experiendō nōn fuērunt, in legendō tamen erunt iūcundae. Recordātiō enim praeteritī doloris dēlectātiōnem nōbīs habet. (Cicero.—**vicissitūdō**, -dinis.—**recordātiō**, -ōnis, *recollection*.—**praeteritus**, -a, -um, *past*.)

PROMISES, PROMISES!

Nūllī sē dīcit mulier mea nūbere mälle
 quam mihi, nōn sī sē Iuppiter ipse petat.
 Dīcit: sed mulier cupidō quod dīcit amantī,
 in ventō et rapidā scribere oportet aquā.

(*Catullus 70; meter: elegiac couplet.—Nūllī and mihi are both dat. with nūbere, and quam = magis quam; the prose order would be mulier mea dīcit sē nūllī quam mihi nūbere mälle.—amantī, lover.—Note the separation of adj. from noun in cupidō . . . amantī and rapidā . . . aquā, a common feature of Latin verse used here to emphasize the nouns that are delayed; the prose order: sed quod mulier amantī cupidō dīcit.—rapidus, -a, -um.)

PAETE, NŌN DOLET

Casta suō gladium cum trāderet Arria Paetō,
 quem dē vīsceribus strīnserat ipsa suīs,
 “Sī qua fidēs, vulnus quod fecī nōn dolet,” inquit,
 “sed quod tū faciēs, hoc mihi, Paete, dolet.”

(*Martial 1.13; meter: elegiac couplet.—Caecina Paetus was compelled to commit suicide in 42 A.D., because of the role he had played in a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius; his courageous and devoted wife Arria, choosing to die with him, stabbed herself before passing the sword to her husband and assuring him that the pain of the wound itself would be slight. See below, L.I. 39.—The prose order of the first verse would be: Cum Arria casta Paetō suō gladium trāderet.—castus, -a, -um, loyal, chaste.—gladius, -ī, sword.—vīscera, -cerum, n. pl., vital organs, abdomen.—stringō, -ere, strīnxī, strictum, to draw tight, tie; pull, draw out.—sī qua [= quae, indef.] fidēs, i.e., if you have any faith in me, if you will trust me.)

HANNIBAL AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

Hannibal, fīlius Hamilcaris, Carthāgine nātus est. In adulēscientiā prīstinum odium patris ergā Rōmānōs sic firmē cōservāvit ut numquam id dēpōneret. Cum patre exiit Carthāgine et in Hispāniam longō itinere prōfectus est; et post multōs annōs, Hamilcare interfectō, exercitus eī imperium trādidit. Sic Hannibal, quīnque et vīgintī annōs nātus, imperātor factus est. Tribus annīs nōn requiēvit, sed omnēs gentēs Hispāniae superāvit et trēs exercitūs maximōs parāvit. Ex hīs ūnum in Āfricam mīsīt, alterum cum frātre in Hispāniā reliquit, tertium in Italiā sēcum dūxit.

Ad Alpēs adiit, quās nēmō umquam ante eum cum exercitū trānsierat. Populōs cōnantēs prohibēre eum trānsitū necāvit; loca patefecit; et cum multīs elephantīs mīlitibusque in Italiā iniit. In hōc itinere tam gravī morbo oculōrum adfectus est ut postea numquam dextrō oculō bene ūtī

posset. Multōs ducēs, tamen, exercitūque Rōmānōs vīcit, et propter illum imperātōrem mīlia mīlitum Rōmānōrum perierunt.

(Nepos, *Hannibal*, excerpts; see L.A. 8.—Hannibal, general who led the Carthaginians against the Romans in the Second Punic War, 218–02 B.C.—**Hamilcar**, -caris.—**dē + pōnō**.—**Hispania**, -ae, *Spain*.—**Āfrica**, -ae.—**Alpēs**, Alpium, f. pl., *the Alps*.—**adficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, *to affect, afflict, weaken*.)



*The Oath of Hannibal, Johann Heinrich Schoenfeld, 17th century
Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg, German*

ETYMOLOGY

The terms “gerund” and “gerundive” derive ultimately from the stem **gerund-** (= **gerend-**) of **gerō**. The gerund indicates “doing” (action); the gerundive indicates what is “to be done.”

In late Latin the ablative of the gerund was used with increasing frequency as the equivalent of a present participle. From this usage derive the Italian and the Spanish present participles, which end in **-ndo** and are invariable.

Latin Gerund	It. Participle	Sp. Participle
dandō	dando	dando
faciendō	facendo	haciendo
dīcendō	dicendo	diciendo
pōnendō	ponendo	poniendo
scribendō	scrivendo	escribiendo

In the readings

1. conjuration; cp. **coniūrāfī**.—corroborate, corroborate; cp. **rōbur**, **rōboris**, n., *hard wood, oak*. 2. inflammation, inflammatory. 5. punitive, impunity; cp. **poena**. 10. dictator. 14. In **re-cord-ātiō** you see the stem of **cor**, **cordis**, *heart*. This shows that formerly the heart was regarded not only as the seat of the emotions but also as the mind and the seat of the memory, a belief reflected in our own phrase “learn by heart.” Cp. record, accord, concord, discord, cordial, cordate, courage. Eng. “heart” is cognate with Lat. **cord-**. “Promises”: rapid, rapids, rapidity; cp. **rapiō**. “Paete”: chaste, chasten, chastity, chastise.—gladiator, gladiatorial, gladiola, gladiolus.—viscera, visceral, eviscerate.—stringency, stringendo, stringent, astringent, strict, constrict, restrict. “Hannibal”: deponent, depose, deposit, deposition.—affect, affection.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte, discipulī discipulaeque; haec sunt discenda: Cato’s definition of an orator, as quoted by the 1st cen. A.D. educator Quintilian (*Institūtiōnēs Ōrātōriae* 12.1.1), is quite well known, and you can easily translate it now that you’ve studied gerunds (and with the explanation that **perītus**, -a, -um + gen. = *experienced in*): **ōrātor est vir bonus dicendī perītus**. Here are some more familiar items with gerunds and gerundives: New Mexico’s state motto, **crēscit eundō** (review Ch. 37, if you have trouble with that one!); **docendō discimus**; **spectēmur agendō**, *let us be judged by what we do* (lit., *by our doing*); **modus vivendī** and **modus operandī** (“m.o.” to you detective show buffs!); **onus probandī**, *the burden of proof* (lit., *of proving*); then, of course, there are these many “things to be done”: **agenda**, **addenda**, **corrigenda**, **referendum**.

Et duo cētera ex vocābulāriō novō: iniūria nōn excūsāt iniūriam, (*one*) *injury does not excuse (another) injury*, is an old legal tenet, and **expertō crēdite** is still good advice. **Habēte fēlicem modum vivendī**, *studentēs*, **et valēte!**

-Ne, Num, and Nōnne in Direct Questions; Fear Clauses; Genitive and Ablative of Description

-Ne, Num, AND Nōnne IN DIRECT QUESTIONS

As we have already seen, a Roman could ask a direct question in a variety of ways, by beginning a sentence with an interrogative pronoun (**quis, quid**) or such other interrogatives as **ubi** or **cūr**, or by suffixing **-ne** to the first word of the sentence (often the verb, or some other word on which the question hinged). But “leading questions” can also be asked in Latin: if the speaker expected “yes” as an answer, the question was introduced with **nōnne** (a construction already encountered, though not formally discussed); if a negative reply was anticipated, **num** was the introductory word.

Quis venit? Who is coming?

Cūr venit? Why is he coming?

Venitne? Is he coming?

Nōnne venit? He is coming, isn't he? or Isn't he coming?

Num venit? He isn't coming, is he?

Scrīpsistīne illās litterās? Did you write that letter?

Nōnne illās litterās scrīpsistī? *You wrote that letter, didn't you? or Didn't you write that letter?*

Num illās litterās scrīpsistī? *You didn't write that letter, did you?*

FEAR CLAUSES

Verbs denoting fear or apprehension often take subjunctive noun clauses introduced by **nē** (*that*) or **ut** (*that . . . not*; occasionally **nē nōn** was employed instead of **ut**); the conjunctions are just the opposite of what might be expected, because in origin the clauses they introduced were essentially independent jussive clauses (i.e., **timeō nē abeās**, *I fear that you may go away*, = **Timeō. Nē abeās!**, *I'm afraid—Don't go away!*). Auxiliaries commonly employed in translating include *will* or *may* (in primary sequence) and *would* or *might* (in secondary sequence), as indicated in the following examples:

Timeō nē id crēdant, *I fear that they will (may) believe this.*

Vereor ut id crēdant, *I am afraid that they will (may) not believe this.*

Timuērunt nē amīcōs amitterent, *they feared that they might (would) lose their friends.*

Metuistī ut mulierēs ex casā exissent, *you were afraid that the women had not left the house.*

GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

A noun in either the ablative or genitive case plus a modifying adjective may be employed to modify another noun; both the ablative of description and the genitive of description (already encountered in the readings) might describe a noun by indicating its character, quality, or size, although the ablative usage was especially common in describing physical traits. Like adjectives, these descriptive phrases usually follow the nouns they modify.

fēmina magnae sapientiae, *a woman of great intellect*

pāx in hominibus bonae voluntātis, *peace among men of good will*

cōsiliū eius modī, *a plan of this kind*

Diligō hominem antiquā virtūte, *I esteem a man of old-fashioned morality.*

mīles firmā manū, *the soldier with the strong hand*

Es mōribus bonīs, *you are a person of good character.*

VOCABULARY

- aes, aëris, n.,** *bronze* (era; cp. **aerārium, -ī, treasury**; **aereus, -a, -um, made of bronze**)
- dóminus, -ī, m.,** *master (of a household), lord*, and **dómina, -ae, f.,** *mistress, lady* (dominate, dominant, domineer, dominion, domain, domino, domine, don, dungeon, belladonna, madonna, dame, damsel, danger; cp. **domus**)
- lácrima, -ae, f.,** *tear* (lacrimal, lacrimation)
- méta, -ae, f.,** *turning point, goal; limit, boundary*
- monuméntum, -ī, n.,** *monument* (monumental, monumentalize; cp. **moneō**)
- násus, -ī, m.,** *nose* (nasal, nasalize, nasogastric; cp. nostril, nozzle)
- sáxum, -ī, n.,** *rock, stone* (saxatile, saxifrage, saxicolous; cp. **secō, to cut**, saw, saxon)
- vúltus, -ūs, m.,** *countenance, face*
- iústus, -a, -um, just, right** (justice, injustice, unjust, justify, justification, adjust, adjustment, readjust; cp. **iūs, iūdex, iniūria**)
- tot, indecl. adj.,** *so many* (cp. **quot; totidem, indecl. adj., the same number; totiēns, adv., that number of times, so often**)
- praeter, prep. + acc.,** *besides, except; beyond, past* (preterit, preterition, pretermit, preternatural; cp. **prae**)
- nónne, interrog. adv.** which introduces questions expecting the answer "yes."
- num, interrog. adv.:** (1) introduces direct questions which expect the answer "no"; (2) introduces indirect questions and means *whether*.
- omnínō, adv.,** *wholly, entirely, altogether* (cp. **omnis**)
- postrémum, adv.,** *after all, finally; for the last time* (cp. **post**)
- quīn, adv.,** *indeed, in fact*
- éxplicō (1),** *unfold; explain; spread out, deploy* (explicate, inexplicable; implicate, implication, from **implicō, to enfold, interweave**)
- fatígō (1),** *to weary, tire out* (fatigue, indefatigable)
- for, fārī, fátus sum, to speak** (prophetically), *talk, foretell* (affable, ineffable, infant, infantry, preface; cp. **fābula, fāma, fātum**)
- opīnor, opīnārī, opīnátus sum, to suppose** (opine, opinion)
- repériō, reperīre, répperī, repértum, to find, discover, learn; get** (repertoire, repertory; cp. **parēns** and **pariō, to give birth to**)
- véreor, vererī, véritus sum, to show reverence for, respect; be afraid of, fear** (revere, reverend, reverent, reverential, irreverent)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Nōne Rōmulus, sator huius urbis, fuit vir mīrābilis virtūtis et fidei pristinae?

2. At postrēmum vereor, heu, ut ā virīs parvae sapientiae hoc studium vetus intellegī possit.
3. Nōn oportet nōs trānsire haec liberālīa hūmānaque studia, nam praemia eōrum certē sunt maxima.
4. Dignitās illius orātiōnis fuit omnīnō idōnea occāsionī.
5. Equī eius, cum fatīgātī essent et ventus esset eīs adversus, ad mētā tamen quam celerrimē currēbant.
6. Vir corpore infirmō id nōn facere poterat.
7. Etsī trēs filiī sunt cupidī magnōrum operum faciendōrum, eīs nōn licet domō abire.
8. Domina firma acerbē querēbātur plūrimōs servōs fuisse absentēs—vae illīs miserīs!
9. Mīrābile rogātū, num istam mulierem amās, mī amīce?
10. Nōnne timent nē et Rōmae et rūrī magnī tumultūs sint?
11. Num opīnāris tot hominēs iūstōs omnīnō errāre?
12. Recognōvistīne, ut illa aedificia vīsum ambulābās, mulierem sub arbore humī requiēscentem?
13. I am afraid, in my heart, that few things can be accomplished now even by trying.
14. You do not hesitate to say this, do you?
15. They supposed that, after all, he was a man of very little faith.
16. You do recognize how great the danger is, do you not?

SENTENTIAE ANTÍQUAE

1. Quattuor causās reperiō cūr senectūs misera videātur. Videāmus quam iūsta quaeque eārum sit. (Cicero.)
2. Verērī videntur ut habeam satis praesidī. (*Cicero.—**praesidium**, -īī, *guard*).
3. Necesse est enim sit alterum dē duōbus: aut mors sēnsūs omnīnō aufert aut animus in alium locum morte abit. Sī mors somnō similis est sēnsūsque exstinguuntur, dī bonī, quid lucrī est morī! (Cicero.—**necesse est** may be followed by the subjunctive.—**aufert** = **ab-fert**.—**exstinguō**, -ere.—**lucrum**, -ī, *gain, profit*.)
4. Aetās semper trānsitum et aliquid novī adfert. (Terence.)
5. Nōnne ūnum exemplum luxuriae aut cupiditātis multum malī facit? (Seneca.—**luxuria**, -ae.)
6. Mīror tot mīlia virōrum tam puerīliter identidem cupere currentēs equōs vidēre. (Pliny.—**puerīliter**, adv., based on **puer**, *childishly*.—**identidem**, adv., *again and again*.—**currentēs**, i.e., in the races.)
7. Nōnne vidēs etiam guttās, in saxa cadendō, pertundere illa saxa? (Lucretius.—**gutta**, -ae, *drop [of water]*.—**pertundō**, -ere, *to bore a hole through, erode*.)

8. Metuō nē id cōsilī cēperīmus quod nōn facile explicāre possīmus. (*Cicero.—cōsilī, gen. of the whole with id.)
9. Antōnius, ūnus ex inimīcīs et vir minimae clēmēntiae, iussit Cicerōnem interficī et caput eius inter duās manūs in Rōstrīs pōnī. (Livy.—inimīcus, -ī, from in + amīcus, personal enemy.—Rōstra, -ōrum, the Rostra, the speaker's stand in the Roman Forum.)
10. Omnēs quī habent aliquid nōn solum sapientiae sed etiam sānitātis volunt hanc rem pūblicam salvam esse. (*Cicero.—sānitās, -tātis.)
11. Salvē, nec minimō puella nāsō nec bellō pede nec nigrīs ocellīs nec longīs digitīs nec ōre siccō! (*Catullus.—niger, nigra, nigrum, black, dark.—ocellus, diminutive of oculus.—siccus, -a, -um, dry.)
12. Homō sum; nihil hūmānī aliēnum ā mē putō. (Terence.—aliēnus, -a, -um + ab = foreign to.)
13. Amīcus animum amīcī ita cum suō miscet quasi facit ūnum ex duōbus. (Cicero.)
14. Sex diēbus fēcīt Dominus caelum et terram et mare et omnia quae in eīs sunt, et requiēvit diē septimō. (Exodus.)
15. Mīsīt legātum Valerium Procillum, summā virtūte et hūmānitāte ad-
ulēscēntem. (Caesar.—legātus, -ī, ambassador.—Valerius Procil-
lus.—hūmānitās, -tātis.)
16. Num negāre audēs? Quid tacēs? Convincam, sī negās; videō enim
esse hīc in senātū quōsdam quī tēcum ūnā fuērunt. Ō dī immortālēs!
(*Cicero.—quid, here = why?—con + vincō, to prove wrong, convict;
sc. tē.—ūnā, adv., together, in concert.)
17. Nunc timeō nē nihil tibi praeter lacrimās queam reddere. (*Cicero—
queam = possim.—reddō, -dere, to give back, return.)

JUPITER PROPHECIES TO VENUS THE FUTURE GLORY OF ROME

- Ollī subrīdēns hominum sator atque deōrum
 255 vultū, quō caelum tempestātēsque serēnat,
 ōscula lībāvit nātae, dehinc tālia fātur:
 "Parce metu, Cytherēa; manent immōta tuōrum
 fāta tibi. Cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavīnī
 moenia sublimemque ferēs ad sīdera caelī
 260 magnanimum Aenēan; neque mē sententia vertit.
 . . .
 263 Bellum ingēns geret Ītaliā populōsque ferōcīs
 contundet mōrēsque virīs et moenia pōnet.
 . . .
 Rōmulus excipiet gentem et Māvortia condet
 moenia Rōmānōsque suō dē nōmine dīcet.
 Hīs ego nec mētās rērum nec tempora pōnō:
 imperium sine fine dedī. Quīn aspera Iūnō,
 280 quae mare nunc terrāsque metu caelumque fatīgat,

cōnsilia in melius referet, mēcumque fovēbit
Rōmānōs, rērum dominōs gentemque togātam.”

(*Virgil, *Aeneid* 1.254ff; meter: dactylic hexameter.—**Olli** = **illi**, here Venus, who has come to her father Jupiter to ask whether his intentions have changed toward her son, the Trojan prince Aeneas, or if he is still destined to found a new Trojan nation in Italy.—**vultū**, abl. of means with **subridēns**.—**ōscula libāvit**, i.e., he kissed her in ritual fashion.—**nātae**, ind. obj.—**dēhinc**, scanned here as a monosyllable.—**metū**, an alternate form of the dat. **metui**.—**Cytherēa**, -ae, the *Cytherean*, i.e., Venus, so-called for the Aegean island of Cythera, which was sacred to her.—**immōta**, pred. adj., after **manent**.—**tuōrum**, i.e., Aeneas and his Trojan followers.—**Lavinium**, -ii, *Lavinium*, the town Aeneas was destined to found in Latium, near the future city of Rome.—**sublimem**, in the predicate with **Aenēan** (a Gk. acc. form), *you will carry Aeneas on high*.—**neque . . . vertit**, i.e., *I have not changed my mind*; but what is the literal translation?—**geret . . . pōnet**: Aeneas is subject of all three verbs.—**Italiā**, sc. **in**; prepositions usual in prose were commonly omitted in verse.—**ferōcīs** = **ferōcēs**, acc. pl.—Through a device known as **zeugma**, **pōnet** has different senses with its two objects, *institute* with **mōrēs** and *build* with **moenia**.—**Māvortius**, -a, -um, of *Mars*, so-called because of the legend that Mars was father of Romulus, Rome’s first king.—**rērum**, of *their affairs*, i.e., *for their empire*.—**tempora**, *time limits*.—**cōnsilia . . . referet**, i.e., *will change her attitude for the better*; Juno had sided with the Greeks in the Trojan war and had continued to resist Aeneas’ mission.—**togātus**, -a, -um, *togaed*, *toga-clad*.)



Virgil between two Muses
Mosaic, early 3rd century A.D.
Musée National du Bardo
Tunis, Tunisia

THE VALUE OF LITERATURE

Sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī remissiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum; at haec studia adulēscentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, rēs secundās ōnant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbiscum, peregrīnantur, rūsticantur.

(*Cicero, *Prō Archiā* 7.16.—hanc, sc. esse.—iūdicāre, to judge, consider.—cēterae, sc. remissiōnēs.—take omnium with all three descriptive genitives, temporum, aetātum, and locōrum.)

A MONUMENT MORE LASTING THAN BRONZE

Exēgī monumentum aere perennius.

...

Nōn omnis moriar, multaque pars meī
vītābit Libitīnam.

(*Horace, *Odes* 3.30.1, 6–7; meter: first Asclepiadean. See L.I. 28.—perennis, -e, lasting [throughout the years].—multa, here = magna.—Libitīna, -ae, goddess of funerals; death.)

ETYMOLOGY

In the readings

2. presidium, preside, president, presidency. 3. extinguish, extinct.—lucere, lucrative. 6. puerile, puerility. 7. “gtt.,” medical abbreviation for “drops.” 9. inimical, enemy. 11. denigrate, desiccate. 12. *Aliēnus* literally means *belonging to another (alius)*: alien, alienate, alienation, inalienable. 15. legate, legation, delegate.—humanity, humanities, humanitarian; cp. *hūmānus*, *homō*. 16. convince, convict, conviction. “Jupiter”: Connected with *for*, *fārī*, *fātus sum* is the noun *fātum*; what Jupiter has prophesied is one’s “fate.” “Value of Literature”: adjudicate. “A Monument”: “perennials” are outdoor plants that survive *through the years*, i.e., from one year to the next; and Latin, dear friends, is a perennial language!

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte postrēmum, discipulī et discipulae! Here are some *rēs novae ex hōc capite ultimō*: *dominus illūminātiō mea*, the *Lord is my light*, is the motto of Oxford University; *lacrima Christi* is a well known Lat. phrase for *the tear of Christ* (and also the name of a sweet Italian wine). An oft quoted line from Virgil’s *Aeneid* comes as the hero Aeneas, shipwrecked in North Africa, gazes upon a Carthaginian mural that depicts the suffering of both his own people and the Greeks in the Trojan war: *hīc etiam . . . sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortālīa tangunt*. The Latin works better than a literal En-

glish translation (which you can now easily provide for yourself), but a free rendering would be: *even here there are tears for the ways of the world, and man's mortality touches the heart.*

Not to be so lacrimose (or "lachrymose," an alternate spelling), let's move to some more upbeat items: remember how to make masculine agent nouns from verbs?—e.g., from *reperiō* is *reperor*, *discover*. Well, the feminine agentive suffix is *-trīx*, *-trīcis* (cp. Eng. "aviator" and "aviatrix," and *lēctor/lēctrīx*, which we've seen before), hence this proverb: *paupertās omnium artium repertrīx*, something like our "necessity is the mother of invention" (but what is the literal meaning?). *Vultus est index animī*, *the face is an indication of the soul*, it has often been said. And speaking of faces, to "stick your nose up in the air" and to "look down your nose" on someone are not wholly modern idioms for viewing others critically or with disdain; the Neronian satirist Persius says of his predecessor Horace, in a brilliant and not wholly complimentary metaphor, that he *hung the people from his well-blown nose* (*excussō populum suspendere nāsō*). *Nāsō*, by the way, was the "nickname" or *cognōmen* of the Augustan poet Ovid: the Romans often gave their children names that focussed on physical or mental traits and they were frequently passed on from generation to generation (our friend Marcus Tullius, *mīrābile dictū*, was stuck with the name *Cicerō*, *garbanzo bean*, because of a peculiar growth on an ancestor's nose!).

May your love of Latin be *aere perennius*: *rīdēte*, *gaudēte*, *carpite omnēs dīes vestrōs*, *atque postrēmum*, *lēctōrēs et lēctrīcēs dulcēs*, *valēte*!

Locī Antīquī

Although these passages chosen from ancient authors have been adapted to meet the linguistic experience of first-year students, they have been edited as little as possible; the language and the thoughts are those of the ancient writers. In the case of poetry, one or more verses have been omitted from each excerpt but the verses actually presented here have not been altered. In the case of a prose passage, some words or sentences may have been omitted or the wording has been somewhat simplified at one point or another.

Students should find the perusal of these varied **Locī Antīquī** interesting per se and should also find satisfaction and a sense of accomplishment in being able to translate passages of such maturity at their stage of Latin study. Words appearing here that have not been introduced in the 40 chapter vocabularies are glossed at their first one or two occurrences, and especially important words are listed in the "Vocabulary" following the glosses to each passage; most are also included in the Latin-English Vocabulary at the end of the book for easy reference.

1. DISILLUSIONMENT

Miser Catulle, dēsinās¹ ineptīre,²
et quod vidēs perīsse perditum³ dūcās.
Fulsēre⁴ quondam candidī tībī sōlēs,
cum ventitābās⁵ quō⁶ puella dūcēbat,
5 amāta nōbīs quantum amābitur nūlla.

I

METER: choliambic.

¹ dēsinō, -ere, -sīl, -situm, cease (dēsinās = *juss. subj.*
for dēsine)

² ineptiō (4), play the fool

³ peritō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, destroy, lose

⁴ fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī, shine (fulsēre = *fulsērunt*)

⁵ ventitō (1), frequentative form of veniō, come often

⁶ quō, *adv.* whither, where

Fulsere vēre candidi tibi sōles.

Nunc iam illa nōn vult; tū quoque, impotēns,⁷ nōlī;
nec quae fugit sectāre⁸ nec miser vīve,
sed obstinātā⁹ mente perfer,¹⁰ obdūrā.¹¹

- 10 Valē, puella, iam Catullus obdūrat,
nec tē requīret nec rogābit invītam¹²;
at tū dolēbis, cum rogāberis nūlla.
Scelestā, vae tē! Quae tibi manet vīta!¹³
Quis nunc tē adībit? Cui vidēberis bella?
15 Quem nunc amābis? Cuius esse dīcēris?
At tū, Catulle, dēstinātus obdūrā. (Catullus 8)

2. HOW DEMOSTHENES OVERCAME HIS HANDICAPS

- Ōrātor imitētur¹ illum cui summa vīs dīcendī concēditur,² Dē-
mosthenem, in quō tantum studium fuisse dīcitur ut impedīmenta³ nātūrae
dīligentiā⁴ industriāque⁵ superāret. Nam cum ita balbus⁶ esset ut illius ipsius
artis⁷ cui studēret prīmam litteram nōn posset dīcere, perfēcīt⁸ meditandō⁹
5 ut nēmō plānīus¹⁰ loquerētur. Deinde, cum spīritus eius esset angustior,¹¹
spīritū continendō multum perfēcīt in dīcendō; et coniectīs¹² in ōs calculīs,¹³
summā vōce versūs multōs unō spīritū prōnūntiāre cōnsuēscēbat¹⁴; neque id
faciēbat stāns unō in locō sed ambulāns. (Cicero, *Dē Ōrātōre* 1.61.260–61)

3. THE TYRANT CAN TRUST NO ONE

- Multōs annōs tyrannus Syrācūsānōrum¹ fuit Dionysius. Pulcherrimam
urbem servitūte oppressam tenuit. At ā bonīs auctōribus cognōvimus eum
fuisse hominem summae temperantiae² in victū³ et in rēbus gerendīs ācrem
et industriū,⁴ eundem tamen malum et iniūstum.⁵ Quārē, omnibus virīs
5 bene vēritātem quaerentibus hunc vidērī miserrimum necesse est, nam

⁷ im-potēns, gen. -entis, powerless, weak, hopelessly
in love

⁸ sectāre, imper. of sector (1), follow eagerly, pursue;
word order: sectāre (eam) quae fugit

⁹ obstinātus, -a, -um, firm

¹⁰ per-ferō, endure

¹¹ obdūrō (1), vb. of adj. dūrus

¹² invītus, -a, -um, unwilling

¹³ see notes on excerpt in Ch. 19.

VOCABULARY: perferō, quō, invītus.

2

¹ imitor, -ārī, -ātus sum

² con-cēdō

³ impedīmentum, -ī

⁴ dīligentia, -ae

⁵ industrius, -ae

⁶ balbus, -a, -um, stuttering

⁷ illius . . . artis, i.e., rhetoric

⁸ per-ficiō, do thoroughly, bring about, accomplish

⁹ meditor (1), practice

¹⁰ plānīus, comp. of adv. plānē

¹¹ angustus, -a, -um, narrow, short

¹² con-iciō (iaciō)

¹³ calculus, -ī, pebble

¹⁴ cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētum, become accustomed

VOCABULARY: concēdō, perficiō, angustus, coniciō,
cōnsuēscō.

3

¹ Syrācūsānī, -ōrum, Syracusans

² temperantia, -ae

³ victus, -ūs, mode of life

⁴ industrius, -a, -um

⁵ in-iūstus, -a, -um

nēminī crēdere audēbat. Itaque propter iniūstam cupiditatem dominātūs⁶ quasi in carcerem⁷ ipse sē inclūserat.⁸ Quīn etiam,⁹ nē tōnsōrī¹⁰ collum¹¹ committeret, filiās suās artem tōnsōriam docuit.¹² Ita hae virginēs tondēbant¹³ barbā¹⁴ et capillum¹⁵ patris. Et tamen ab hīs ipsīs, cum iam essent
 10 adultae,¹⁶ ferrum remōvit, eisque imperāvit ut carbōnibus¹⁷ barbā et capillum sibi adūrerent.¹⁸ (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 5.20.57–58)

4. THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES

Hic tyrannus ipse dēmōstrāvit quam beātus esset. Nam cum quīdam ex eius assentātōribus,¹ Dāmoclēs,² commemorāret³ cōpiās eius, maiestātem⁴ dominātūs, rērum abundantiam,⁵ negāretque quemquam⁶ umquam beātiorē fuisse, Dionysius “Visne igitur,” inquit, “Ō Dāmocle, ipse hanc vītā dēgustāre⁷ et fortunā meam experīrī?” Cum ille sē cupere dīxisset, hominem in aureō⁸ lectō⁹ collocārī¹⁰ iussit mēnsāsque ōrnāvit argentō¹¹ aurōque.¹² Tum puerōs bellōs iussit cēnam exquisītissimā¹³ inferre. Fortunātus sibi Dāmoclēs vidēbātur. Eōdem autem tempore Dionysius gladium suprā¹⁴ caput eius saetā equinā¹⁵ dēmittī¹⁶ iussit. Dāmoclēs, cum gladium vīdisset, timēns ōrāvit tyrannum ut eī abire liceret, quod iam “beātus” nōllet esse.
 10 Satisne Dionysius videtur dēmōstrāvisse nihil esse eī beātum cui semper aliquī¹⁷ metus impendeat?¹⁸ (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 5.20.61–62)

5. DERIVATION OF “PHILOSOPHUS” AND SUBJECTS OF PHILOSOPHY

Eī quī studia in contemplātiōne¹ rērum pōnēbant “sapientēs” appellābantur, et id nōmen ūsque ad Pŷthagorae² aetātem mānāvit.³ Hunc aiunt doctē et cōpiōsē⁴ quaedam cum Leonte⁵ disputāvisse⁶; et Leōn, cum illius

⁶ dominātus, -ūs, absolute rule or power

⁷ carcer, -eris, *m.*, prison

⁸ inclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, shut in

⁹ quīn etiam, moreover

¹⁰ tōnsor, -ōris, *m.*, barber

¹¹ collum, -ī, neck

¹² doceō may take two objects.

¹³ tondēō, -ēre, totondī, tōnsum, shear, clip

¹⁴ barba, -ae, beard

¹⁵ capillus, -ī, hair

¹⁶ adultus, -a, -um

¹⁷ carbō, -ōnis, *m.*, glowing coal

¹⁸ adūrō, -ere, -ussī, -ustum, singe

VOCABULARY: temperantia, iniūstus, inclūdō.

4

¹ assentātor, -ōris, *m.*, flatterer, “yes-man”

² Dāmoclēs, -is, *m.*

³ commemorō (1), mention, recount

⁴ maiestās, -tātis, *f.*, greatness

⁵ abundantia, -ae

⁶ quisquam, quidquam, anyone, anything

⁷ dēgustō (1), taste, try

⁸ aureus, -a, -um, golden

⁹ lectus, -ī, couch

¹⁰ col-locō, place

¹¹ argentum, -ī, silver

¹² aurum, -ī, gold

¹³ exquisītus, -a, -um; ex-quaesītus

¹⁴ suprā, *adv. and prep.* + *acc.*, above

¹⁵ saetā equinā, by a horsehair

¹⁶ dēmittō, let down

¹⁷ aliquī, -qua, -quod, *adj. of aliquis*

¹⁸ impendeō, -ēre, hang over, threaten

VOCABULARY: quisquam, collocō, aurum, suprā.

5

¹ contemplātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

² Pŷthagorās, -ae, *m.*

³ mānō (1), flow, extend

⁴ cōpiōsē, *adv.*, fully

⁵ Leōn, -ontis, *m.*, ruler of Phlius

⁶ disputō (1), discuss

ingenium et ēloquentiam⁷ admīrātus esset,⁸ quaesīvit ex eō quā arte maximē
 5 ūterētur. At ille dīxit sē artem nūllam scīre sed esse philosophum. Tum Leōn,
 admīrātus novum nōmen, quaesīvit quī essent philosophī. Pŷthagorās re-
 spondit multōs hominēs glōriae aut pecūniae servīre sed paucōs quōsdam
 esse quī cētera prō nihilō⁹ habērent sed nātūram rērum cognōscere cuperent;
 hōs sē appellāre “studiōsōs¹⁰ sapientiae,” id est enim “philosophōs.”¹¹ Sīc
 10 Pŷthagorās huius nōminis inventor¹² fuit.

Ab antīquā philosophiā ūsque ad Sōcratem¹³ philosophī numerōs et
 sīdera tractābant¹⁴ et unde omnia orīrentur¹⁵ et quō¹⁶ discēderent. Sōcratēs
 autem prīmus philosophiam dēvocāvit ē caelō et in urbibus hominibusque
 collocāvit et coēgit eam dē vītā et mōribus rēbusque bonīs et malīs quaerere.
 (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 5.3.8–9; 5.4.10)

6. CICERO ON THE VALUE AND THE NATURE OF FRIENDSHIP

Ego vōs hortor ut amīcitiam omnibus rēbus hūmānīs antepōnātis. Sen-
 tiō equidem,¹ exceptā² sapientiā, nihil melius hominī ā deīs immortālibus
 datum esse. Dīvitias aliī antepōnunt; aliī, salūtem; aliī, potestātem³; aliī,
 honōrēs; multī, etiam voluptātēs. Illa autem incerta sunt, posita nōn tam
 5 in cōsiliīs nostrīs quam in fortūnae vicissitūdīnibus.⁴ Quī autem in virtūte
 summum bonum pōnunt, bene illī quidem faciunt; sed ex ipsā virtūte amī-
 citia nāscitur nec sine virtūte amīcitia esse potest.

Dēnique cēterae rēs, quae petuntur, opportūnae⁵ sunt rēbus singulis⁶:
 dīvitiae, ut eīs ūtāris; honōrēs, ut laudēris; salūs, ut dolōre careās et rēbus
 10 corporis ūtāris. Amīcitia rēs plūrimās continet; nūllō locō exclūdītur⁷; num-
 quam intempestīva,⁸ numquam molesta⁹ est. Itaque nōn aquā, nōn igne in
 locīs plūribus ūtimur quam amīcitīā; nam amīcitia secundās rēs clārīorēs
 facit et adversās rēs leviōrēs.

Quis est quī velit in omnium rērum abundantīā ita¹⁰ vīvere ut neque dīligat
 15 quemquam¹¹ neque ipse ab ūllō dīligātur? Haec enim est tyrannōrum vītā,
 in quā nūlla fidēs, nūlla cārītās,¹² nūlla benevolentia¹³ potest esse; omnia
 semper metuuntur, nūllus locus est amīcitiae. Quis enim aut eum dīligat¹⁴
 quem metuat aut eum ā quō sē metuī putet? Multī autem sī cecidērunt, ut

⁷ ēloquentia, -ae

⁸ admīror (1), wonder at, admire

⁹ nihilum, -ī, = nihil

¹⁰ studiōsus, -a, -um, fond of

¹¹ philosophus: Greek philos, fond of, + sophia, wisdom

¹² inventor, -ōris, m., cp. invenīō

¹³ Sōcratēs, -is

¹⁴ tractō (1), handle, investigate, treat

¹⁵ orior, -īrī, ortus sum, arise, proceed, originate

¹⁶ quō, adv., where

VOCABULARY: admīror, orior, quō.

6

¹ equidem, adv., indeed

² excipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, except

³ potestās, -tātis, f., power

⁴ vicissitūdō, -inis, f.

⁵ opportūnus, -a, -um, suitable

⁶ singulus, -a, -um, single, separate

⁷ exclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum

⁸ intempestīvus, -a, -um, unseasonable

⁹ molestus, -a, -um, troublesome

¹⁰ abundantia, -ae

¹¹ quemquam, L. A. 4, n. 6

¹² cārītās, -tātis, f., affection

¹³ bene-volentia, -ae, goodwill

¹⁴ dīligat, deliberative subj., would esteem

saepe fit, tum intellegunt quam inopēs¹⁵ amīcōrum fuerint. Quid vērō stultius quam cētera parāre quae parantur pecūniā sed amīcōs nōn parāre, optimam et pulcherrimam quasi supellectilem¹⁶ vītae?

Quisque ipse sē dīligit nōn ut aliam mercēdem¹⁷ ā sē ipse petat sed quod per sē quisque sibi cārus est. Nisi idem in amīcitiā trānsferētur,¹⁸ vērus amīcus numquam reperiētur. Amīcus enim est is quī est tamquam alter idem.

Ipse sē dīligit et alterum quaerit cuius animum ita cum suō misceat ut faciat ūnum ex duōbus. Quid enim dulcius quam habēre quīcum¹⁹ audeās sic loquī ut tēcum? (Cicero, *Dē Amīcitiā*, excerpts from Chs. 5, 6, 15, 21)

7. CICERO ON WAR

Quaedam officia sunt servanda etiam adversus¹ eōs ā quibus iniūriam accēpimus. Atque in rē públicā maximē cōservanda sunt iūra bellī. Nam sunt duo genera dēcertandī²: ūnum per disputātiōnem,³ alterum per vim. Illud est proprium⁴ hominis, hoc bēluarum⁵; sed bellum vī gerendum est sī disputātiōne ūtī nōn licet. Quārē suscipienda quidem bella sunt ut sine iniūriā in pāce vīvāmus; post autem victōriam eī cōservandī sunt quī nōn crūdēlēs,⁶ nōn dūrī in bellō fuērunt, ut maiōrēs nostrī Sabīnōs⁷ in civitatem etiam accēpērunt. At Carthāginem omnīnō sustulērunt; etiam Corinthum sustulērunt—quod nōn approbō⁸; sed crēdō eōs hoc fēcisse nē locus ipse ad bellum faciendum hortārī posset. Meā quidem sententiā,⁹ pāx quae nihil insidiarum habeat semper quaerenda est. Ac aequitas¹⁰ bellī fētiālī¹¹ iūre populī Rōmānī perscripta est.¹² Quārē potest intellegī nūllum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut rēbus repetītīs¹³ geratur aut ante dēnūtiātum sit.¹⁴

Nūllum bellum dēbet suscipī ā civitate optimā nisi aut prō fidē aut prō salūte. Illa bella sunt iniūsta quae sine causā sunt suscepta. Nam extrā¹⁵ ulciscendī¹⁶ aut prōpulsandōrum¹⁷ hostium causam nūllum bellum cum aequitate gerī potest. Noster autem populus sociīs¹⁸ dēfendendis terrarum¹⁹

¹⁵ inops, -opis, bereft of

¹⁶ supellex, -lectilis, *f.*, furniture

¹⁷ mercēs, -ēdis, *f.*, pay, reward

¹⁸ trāns-ferō, transfer, direct

¹⁹ habēre quīcum = habēre eum cum quō

VOCABULARY: equidem, potestās, trānsferō.

7

¹ adversus, *prep.* + *acc.*, toward

² dēcertō (1), fight (to a decision)

³ disputātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, discussion

⁴ proprius, -a, -um, characteristic of

⁵ bēlua, -ae, wild beast

⁶ crūdēlis, -e, cruel

⁷ Sabīnī, -ōrum

⁸ approbō (1), approve

⁹ sententiā: *abl.* here expressing accordance

¹⁰ aequitās, -tātis, *f.*, fairness, justice

¹¹ fētiālīs, -e, fetial, referring to a college of priests who were concerned with treaties and the ritual of declaring war

¹² per-scribō, write out, place on record

¹³ re-petō, seek again

¹⁴ dēnūtiō (1), declare officially

¹⁵ extrā, *prep.* + *acc.*, beyond

¹⁶ ulciscor, -i, ultus sum, avenge, punish

¹⁷ prōpulsō (1), repel

¹⁸ socius, -i, ally

¹⁹ terrarum: depends on potius est

omnium potītus est.²⁰ (Cicero, *Dē Officiis* 1.11.34–36 and *Dē Rē Publicā* 3.23.34–35)

8. HANNIBAL; THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

Hannibal,¹ fīlius Hamilcaris,² Carthāgine nātus est. Odium patris ergā Rōmānōs sīc cōnservāvit ut numquam id dēpōneret.³ Nam post bellum Pūnicum,⁴ cum ex patriā in exsiliū expulsus esset, nōn reliquit studium bellī Rōmānīs īferendī.⁵ Quārē, cum in Syriam⁶ vēnisset, Antiochō⁷ rēgī haec
5 locūtus est ut hunc quoque ad bellum cum Rōmānīs inducere⁸ posset:

“Mē novem annōs nātō, pater meus Hamilcar, in Hispāniam⁹ imperātor proficiscēns Carthāgine, sacrificium¹⁰ dīs fēcit. Eōdem tempore quaesivī ā mē vellemne sēcum proficiscī. Cum id libenter audivissem et ab eō petere coepissem nē dubitāret mē dūcere, tum ille ‘Faciam,’ inquit, ‘sī mihi fidem
10 quam quaerō dederis.’ Tum mē ad āram¹¹ dūxit et mē iūrāre¹² iussit mē numquam in amicitia cum Rōmānīs futurum esse. Id iūs iūrandum¹³ patrī datum ūsque ad hanc aetātem ita cōnservāvī ut nēmō sit quī plūs odiī ergā Rōmānōs habeat.”

Hāc igitur aetāte Hannibal cum patre in Hispāniam profectus est. Post
15 multōs annōs, Hamilcare et Hasdrubale¹⁴ interfectīs, exercitus eī imperium trādīdit. Sīc Hannibal, quīnque et vīgintī annōs nātus, imperātor factus est. Tribus annīs omnēs gentēs Hispāniae superāvit et trēs exercitūs maximōs parāvit. Ex hīs ūnum in Āfricā¹⁵ mīsīt, alterum cum frātre in Hispāniā reliquit, tertium in Italiā sēcum dūxit.

20 Ad Alpēs¹⁶ vēnit, quās nēmō umquam ante eum cum exercitū trānsierat. Alpicōs¹⁷ cōnantēs prohibēre eum trānsitū occīdit¹⁸; loca patefēcit; itinera mūnīvit¹⁹; effēcīt²⁰ ut²¹ elephantus īre posset quā²² antea²³ ūnus homō vix²⁴ poterat rēpere.²⁵ Sīc in Italiā pervēnit et, Scīpiōne²⁶ superātō, Etrūriam²⁷

²⁰ potior, -ior, potītus sum, + *gen. (or abl.)*, get possession of

VOCABULARY: dēcertō, proprius, crūdēlis, potior.

8

¹ Hannibal, -alis, *m.*, illustrious general who led the Carthaginian forces against the Romans in the Second Punic (= Carthaginian) War, 218–202 B.C.

² Hamilcar, -aris, *m.*

³ dē-pōnō

⁴ Pūnicus, -a, -um

⁵ bellum īn-ferō, make war on

⁶ Syria, -ae

⁷ Antiochus, -i

⁸ īn-dūcō

⁹ Hispānia, -ae, Spain

¹⁰ sacrificium, -ī

¹¹ āra, -ae, altar

¹² iūrō (1), swear

¹³ iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, *n.*, oath

¹⁴ Hasdrubal, -alis, *m.*, next in command after Hamilcar

¹⁵ Āfrica, -ae

¹⁶ Alpēs, -ium, *f. pl.*, the Alps

¹⁷ Alpicī, -ōrum, men of the Alps

¹⁸ occīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum, cut down

¹⁹ mūnīō (4), fortify, build

²⁰ effēcīō, bring it about, cause

²¹ ut . . . posset: *noun cl. of result, obj. of effēcīt*

²² quā, *adv.*, where

²³ antea, *adv.*, before, formerly

²⁴ vix, *adv.*, scarcely

²⁵ rēpō, -ere, rēpsī, rēptum, crawl

²⁶ Scīpiō, -ōnis, *m.*, father of the Scipio mentioned below

²⁷ Etrūria, -ae, district north of Rome, Tuscany

petiuit. Hōc in itinere tam gravī morbō²⁸ oculōrum adfectus est²⁹ ut postea
25 numquam dextrō oculō bene ūteretur.

Multōs ducēs exercitūque Rōmānōs superāvit; longum est omnia proe-
lia³⁰ ēnumerāre.³¹ Post Cannēsem³² autem pugnam nēmō eī in aciē³³ in
Italiā restitit.³⁴ Cum autem P. Scīpiō tandem³⁵ in Āfricā invāsisset,³⁶ Han-
nibal, ad patriam dēfendendam revocātus, Zamae³⁷ victus est. Sic post tot
30 annōs Rōmānī sē periculō Pūnicō liberāverunt. (*Nepos, Hannibal*, excerpts)

9. AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES BY HORACE

Nūlla fors¹ mihi tē, Maecēnās,² obtulit: optimus Vergilius et post hunc
Varius³ dīxērunt quid essem. Ut ad tē vēnī, singultim⁴ pauca locūtus (nam
pudor⁵ prohibēbat plūra profārē), ego nōn dīxī mē clārō patre nātum esse
sed narrāvī quod eram. Respondēs,⁷ ut tuus mōs est, pauca. Abeō et post
5 nōnum mēsem⁸ mē revocās iubēsque esse in amīcōrum numerō. Hoc mag-
num esse dūcō, quod⁹ placuī tibi, quī bonōs ā turpibus sēcernis¹⁰ nōn patre
clārō sed vītā et pectore pūrō.¹¹

Atquī¹² sī mea nātūra est mendōsa¹³ vitiis mediocribus ac paucis sed
aliōquī¹⁴ rēcta,¹⁵ sī neque avāritiam neque sordēs¹⁶ quisquam¹⁷ mihi obiciet,¹⁸
10 sī pūrus sum et insōns¹⁹ (ut mē laudem!) et vīvō cārus amīcis, causa fuit
pater meus. Hic enim, cum pauper in parvō agrō esset, tamen nōluit mē
puerum in lūdum Flāvī²⁰ mittere sed ausus est mē Rōmam ferre ad artēs
discendās quās senātōrēs²¹ suōs filiōs docent. Ipse mihi paedagōgus²² incor-
ruptissimus²³ erat. Mē liberum servāvit nōn solum ab omnī factō sed etiam
15 ab turpī opprobriō.²⁴ Quārē laus illī ā mē dēbētur et grātia²⁵ magna.

²⁸ morbus, -ī, disease

²⁹ afficiō, afflict

³⁰ proelium, -iī, battle

³¹ ēnumerō (1)

³² Cannēnsis pugna, battle at Cannae, where in 216 B.C.
Hannibal cut the Roman army to shreds

³³ aciēs, -ēī, battle line

³⁴ resistō, -ere, -stifī, + dat., resist

³⁵ tandem, adv., at last, finally

³⁶ invādō, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, go into, invade

³⁷ Zama, -ae, city south of Carthage in North Africa
VOCABULARY: occidō, efficiō, quā, antea, vix, proe-
lium, tandem.

9

¹ fors, fortis, f., chance, accident

² Maecēnās, -ātis, m., Augustus' unofficial prime minis-
ter and Horace's patron

³ Varius, -iī, an epic poet

⁴ singultim, adv., stammeringly

⁵ pudor, -ōris, m., bashfulness, modesty

⁶ profor (1), speak out

⁷ respondēs, abeo, revocās, iubēs: in vivid narration the
pres. tense was often used by the Romans with the
force of the perf. This is called the "historical pres."

⁸ mēsis, -is, m., month

⁹ quod, the fact that

¹⁰ sēcernō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, separate

¹¹ pūrus, -a, -um

¹² atquī, conj., and yet

¹³ mendōsus, -a, -um, faulty

¹⁴ aliōquī, adv., otherwise

¹⁵ rēctus, -a, -um, straight, right

¹⁶ sordēs, -um, f. pl., filth

¹⁷ quisquam, anyone

¹⁸ ob-iciō, cast in one's teeth

¹⁹ insōns, gen. -ontis, guiltless

²⁰ Flāvius, -iī, teacher in Horace's small home town of
Venusia

²¹ senātor, -ōris, m.

²² paedagōgus, -ī, slave who attended a boy at school

²³ in-corruptus, -a, -um, uncorrupted

²⁴ opprobrium, -iī, reproach

²⁵ grātia, -ae, gratitude

Sic Rōmae nūtritus sum²⁶ atque doctus sum quantum²⁷ irātus Achillēs Graecīs nocuisset. Deinde bonae Athēnae mihi plūs artis adiēcērunt,²⁸ scilicet²⁹ ut vellem rēctum ā curvō³⁰ distinguere³¹ atque inter silvās³² Acadēmī³³ quaerere vērītātem. Sed dūra tempora mē illō locō grātō emōvērunt et aestus³⁴ cīvīlis³⁵ bellī mē tulit in arma Brūtī.³⁶ Tum post bellum Philippēse³⁷ dīmissus sum³⁸ et audāx³⁹ paupertās mē humilem et pauperem coēgit versūs facere. (Horace, *Saturae* 1.6 and *Epistulae* 2.2; excerpts in prose form)

10. HORACE LONGS FOR THE SIMPLE, PEACEFUL COUNTRY LIFE ON HIS SABINE FARM

Ō rūs, quandō tē aspiciam? Quandō mihi licēbit nunc librīs veterum auctōrum, nunc somnō et ōtiō ūtī sine cūrīs sollicitae² vītae? Ō noctēs cēnaeque deōrum! Sermō³ oritur⁴ nōn dē villīs⁵ et domibus aliēnīs⁶; sed id quaerimus quod magis ad nōs pertinet⁷ et nescīre malum est: utrum dīvitiīs an virtūte hominēs fiant beātī; quid nōs ad amīcitiā trahat, ūsus⁸ an rēctum⁹; et quae sit nātūra bonī¹⁰ et quid sit summum bonum.

Inter haec Cervius¹¹ fābulam narrat. Mūs¹² rūsticus,¹³ impulsus¹⁴ ab urbānō mūre, domō rūsticā ad urbem abiit ut, dūrā vītā relictā, in rēbus iūcundīs cum illō vīveret beātus. Mox, autem, multa perīcula urbāna expertus, rūsticus “Haec vīta,” inquit, “nōn est mihi necessāria.¹⁵ Valē; mihi silva cavusque¹⁶ tūtus¹⁷ ab īnsidiīs placēbit.” (Horace, *Saturae* 2.6, excerpts in prose form)

²⁶ nūtrīō (4), nourish, bring up

²⁷ quantum, acc. as adv.

²⁸ ad-iciō, add

²⁹ scilicet (scīre-licet), adv., naturally, of course, clearly, namely

³⁰ curvus, -a, -um, curved, wrong

³¹ distinguō, -ere, -stīnxi, -stīnctum, distinguish

³² silva, -ae, wood, forest

³³ Acadēmūs, -ī; Plato used to teach in the grove of Acadēmūs.

³⁴ aestus, -ūs, tide

³⁵ cīvīlis, -e; after the assassination of Julius Caesar on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., civil war ensued between the Caesarians, led by Antony and Octavian, and the “Republicans,” led by Brutus and Cassius.

³⁶ Brūtūs, -ī

³⁷ Philippēsis, -e, at Philippi, where in 42 B.C. Brutus was defeated

³⁸ dī-mittō, discharge

³⁹ audāx, -ācis, daring, bold

VOCABULARY: scērnō, quisquam, grātia, silva, audāx.

10

¹ aspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum, look at, see

² sollicitus, -a, -um, troubled, anxious

³ sermō, -ōnis, m., conversation

⁴ orior, L.A. 5 n. 15

⁵ villa, -ae

⁶ aliēnus, -a, -um, belonging to another

⁷ per-tineō, pertain

⁸ ūsus, -ūs, advantage

⁹ rēctum, -ī, the right

¹⁰ bonum, -ī, the good

¹¹ Cervius, -ī, a rustic friend

¹² mūs, mūris, mlf., mouse

¹³ rūsticus, -a, -um, rustic, country

¹⁴ im-pellō, urge, persuade

¹⁵ necessārius, -a, -um

¹⁶ cavus, -ī, hole

¹⁷ tūtus, -a, -um, safe

VOCABULARY: aspiciō, orior, tūtus.

11. WHY NO LETTERS?

C.¹ Plinius Fabiō² Suō S.³

- Mihi nūllās epistulās⁴ mittis. “Nihil est,” inquis, “quod scrībam.” At hoc ipsum scribe: nihil esse quod scrībās; vel⁵ illa verba sōla ā quibus maiōrēs nostrī incipere solēbant: “Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō.” Hoc mihi sufficit⁶; est enim maximum. Mē lūdere⁷ putās? Sēriō⁸ petō. Fac ut sciam quid agās.
- 5 Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 1.11)

12. WHAT PLINY THINKS OF THE RACES

C. Plinius Calvisiō¹ Suō S.

- Hoc omne tempus inter tabellās² ac libellōs iūcundissimā quiēte³ cōnsumpsī. “Quemadmodum,” inquis, “in urbe potuisti?” Circēnsēs⁴ erant quō genere spectāculū⁶ nē levissimē quidem teneor. Nihil novum, nihil varium,⁷ nihil quod semel spectāvisse nōn sufficiat. Quārē mīror tot mīlia virōrum
- 5 tam puerīliter⁸ identidem⁹ cupere currentēs equōs vidēre. Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 9.6)

13. PLINY ENDOWS A SCHOOL

- Nūper cum Cōmī¹ fuī, vēnit ad mē salūtandum² fīlius amīcī cuiusdam. Huic ego “Studēs?” inquam. Respondit: “Etiam.” “Ubi?” “Mediolānī.” “Cūr nōn hīc?” Et pater eius, quī ipse puerum ad mē addūxerat, respondit: “Quod nūllōs magistrōs hīc habēmus.” Huic aliīsque patribus quī audiēbant
- 5 ego: “Quārē nūllōs?” inquam. “Nam ubi iūcundius liberī⁴ vestrī discere possunt quam hīc in urbe vestrā et sub oculīs patrum? Atque ego, quī nōndum⁵ liberōs habēō, prō rē publicā nostrā quasi prō parente tertiam partem eius pecūniae dabō quam cōferre vōbīs placēbit. Nihil enim melius praestāre liberīs vestrīs, nihil grātius patriae potestis.” (Pliny, *Epistulae* 4.13)

11

¹ C. = Gāius² Fabius, -ī³ S. = salūtem (dīcit)⁴ epistula, -ae, letter⁵ vel, or, an optional alternative; aut means or without any option⁶ sufficiō, suffice, be sufficient⁷ lūdō, -ere, lūstī, lūsum, play, jest⁸ sēriō, adv., seriously

VOCABULARY: vel, sufficiō.

12

¹ Calvisius, -ī² tabella, -ae, writing pad³ quiēs, -ētis, f., quiet⁴ quem-ad-modum, adv., how⁵ Circēnsēs (lūdī), games, races in the Circus Maximus⁶ spectāculum, -ī⁷ varius, -a, -um, different⁸ puerīliter, adv., based on puer⁹ identidem, adv., repeatedly

VOCABULARY: quiēs, quemadmodum, varius.

13

¹ Cōmum, -ī, Como, Pliny's birthplace in N. Italy² salūtō (ī), greet³ Mediolānum, -ī, Milan⁴ liberī, -ōrum, children⁵ nōndum, adv., not yet

VOCABULARY: liberī, nōndum.

14. LARGE GIFTS—YES, BUT ONLY BAIT

"Mūnera¹ magna tamen mīsit." Sed mīsit in hāmō²;
et piscātōrem³ piscis⁴ amāre potest? (Martial 6.63.5–6)

15. THE LORD'S PRAYER

Et cum ōrātis nōn eritis sicut¹ hypocritae,² quī amant in synagōgīs³ et in angulīs⁴ plateārum⁵ stantēs ōrāre ut videantur ab hominibus: amēn⁶ dīcō vōbīs, recēpērunt mercēdem⁷ suam. Tū autem cum ōrābis, intrā⁸ in cubiculum⁹ tuum et, clausō¹⁰ ōstiō¹¹ tuō, ōrā Patrem tuum in absconditō¹²; et Pater tuus quī videt in absconditō reddet¹³ tibi. . . . Sic ergō¹⁴ vōs ōrābitis: Pater noster quī es in caelīs, sāctificētur¹⁵ nōmen tuum; adveniat rēgnum¹⁶ tuum; fiat voluntās¹⁷ tua sicut in caelō et¹⁸ in terrā. Pānem¹⁹ nostrum supersubstantiālem²⁰ dā nōbīs hodiē, et dīmītte²¹ nōbīs dēbita²² nostra, sicut et nōs dīmītimus dēbitōribus²³ nostrīs; et nē indūcās nōs in temptatiōnem²⁴: sed liberā nōs ā malō. (*Vulgate, Matthew 6.5–6, 9–13*)

16. CAEDMON'S ANGLO-SAXON VERSES
AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION

Cum Caedmon¹ corpus somnō dedisset, angelus² Dominī eī dormienti
"Caedmon," inquit, "cantā³ mihi prīncipium creatūrārum."⁴ Et statim⁵ coepit cantāre in laudem Deī creatōris⁶ versūs quōs numquam audīverat, quōrum hic est sēnsus: "Nunc laudāre dēbēmus auctōrem rēgni⁷ caelestis," po-

14

METER: elegiac couplet.

¹ mūnus, mūneris, *n.*, gift

² hāmus, -ī, hook

³ piscātor, -ōris, *m.*, fisherman

⁴ piscis, -is, *m.*, fish

VOCABULARY: mūnus.

15

¹ sicut, *adv. and conj.*, just as

² hypocrita, -ae, *m.*, hypocrite

³ synagōga, -ae, synagogue

⁴ angulus, -ī, corner

⁵ platea, -ae, street

⁶ amēn, *adv.*, truly, verily

⁷ mercēs, -ēdis, *f.*, wages, reward

⁸ intrō (1), enter

⁹ cubiculum, -ī, bedroom, room

¹⁰ claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum, close

¹¹ ōstium, -ī, door

¹² in absconditō, in (a) secret (place)

¹³ red-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, give back, answer, requite

¹⁴ ergō, *adv.*, therefore

¹⁵ sāctificō (1), treat as holy

¹⁶ rēgnum, -ī, kingdom

¹⁷ voluntās, -tātis, *f.*, will, wish

¹⁸ et, also

¹⁹ pānis, -is, *m.*, bread

²⁰ supersubstantiālis, -e, necessary to the support of life

²¹ dī-mittō, send away, dismiss

²² dēbitum, -ī, that which is owing, debt (*figuratively*) = sin

²³ dēbitor, -ōris, *m.*, one who owes something, one who has not yet fulfilled his duty

²⁴ temptatiō, -ōnis, *f.*

VOCABULARY: sicut, claudō, reddō, ergō, rēgnum, voluntās.

16

¹ Caedmon, Anglo-Saxon poet of the 7th cen.

² angelus, -ī, angel

³ cantō (1), sing

⁴ creatūra, -ae, creature

⁵ statim, *adv.*, immediately

⁶ creatōr, -ōris, *m.*

⁷ rēgnum, -ī, kingdom

⁸ caelestis, -e, *adj.* of caelum

- 5 testātem⁹ creatōris et cōnsilium illius, facta Patris glōriae, quī, omnipotēns¹⁰ custōs¹¹ hūmānī generis, filiis hominum caelum et terram creāvit.” Hic est sēnsus, nōn autem ōrdō¹² ipse verbōrum quae dormiēns ille cantāvit; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis¹³ optimē composita,¹⁴ ex aliā in aliam linguam ad verbum¹⁵ sine dētrīmentō¹⁶ suī decōris¹⁷ ac dignitātis trānsferri.¹⁸ (Bede, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglōrum* 4.24; 8th cen.)

17. WHO WILL PUT THE BELL ON THE CAT'S NECK?

- Mūrēs¹ iniērunt cōnsilium quō modō sē ā cattō² dēfendere possent et quaedam sapientior quam cēterae āit: “Ligētur³ campāna⁴ in collō⁵ cattī. Sic poterimus eum eiusque īnsidiās vītare.” Placuit omnibus hoc cōnsilium, sed alia mūs “Quis igitur,” inquit, “est inter nōs tam audāx⁶ ut campānam in collō cattī ligāre audeat?” Respondit ūna mūs: “Certē nōn ego.” Respondit alia: “Certē nōn ego audeō prō tōtō mundō cattō ipsī appropinquāre.” Et idem cēterae dīxērunt.

- Sic saepe hominēs, cum quendam āmovendum esse arbitrantur et contrā eum insurgere⁸ volunt, inter sē dīcunt: “Quis appōnet sē contrā eum? Quis accūsābit⁹ eum?” Tum omnēs, sibi timentēs, dīcunt: “Nōn ego certē! Nec ego!” Sic illum vīvere patiuntur. (Odo de Cerinton, *Narratiōnēs*, 12th cen.)

18. THE DEVIL AND A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY SCHOOLBOY

- In illā ecclēsiā¹ erat scholāris² parvus. Cum hic diē quādam³ versūs compōnere ex eā māteriā⁴ ā magistrō datā nōn posset et trīstis sedēret, diabolus⁵ in fōrmā hominis vēnit. Cum dīxisset: “Quid est, puer? Cūr sic trīstis sedēs?” respondit puer: “Magistrum meum timeō quod versūs compōnere nōn possum dē themate⁶ quod ab eō recēpi.” Et ille: “Vīsne mihi servīre sī ego versūs tibi compōnam?” Puer, nōn intellegēns quod⁷ ille esset diabolus, respondit: “Etiam, domine, parātus sum facere quidquid iusseris—dummodo versūs

⁹ potestās, -tātis, *f.*, power

¹⁰ omni-potēns

¹¹ custōs, -tōdis, *m.*, guardian

¹² ōrdō, -inis, *m.*, order

¹³ quamvis, *adv. and conj.*, although

¹⁴ com-pōnō, put together, compose

¹⁵ ad verbum, to a word, literally

¹⁶ dētrīmentum, -ī, loss

¹⁷ decor, -ōris, *m.*, beauty

¹⁸ trāns-ferō

VOCABULARY: statim, rēgnum, potestās, custōs, ōrdō, compōnō.

17

¹ mūs, mūrīs, *m./f.*, mouse

² cattus, -ī (late Lat. for fēles, -is), cat

³ ligō (1), bind

⁴ campāna, -ae (late Lat. for tintinnābulum), bell

⁵ collum, -ī, neck

⁶ audāx, -ācis, daring, bold

⁷ appropinquō (1), + *dat.*, approach

⁸ insurgō, -ere, -surrexi, -surrectum, rise up

⁹ accūsō (1)

VOCABULARY: audāx, appropinquō.

18

¹ ecclēsia, -ae, church

² scholāris, -is, *m.*, scholar

³ diē quādam: diēs is sometimes *f.*, especially when referring to a specific day.

⁴ māteria, -ae, material

⁵ diabolus, -ī, devil

⁶ thema, -atis, *n.*, theme, subject

⁷ quod, that, introducing an *ind. state.*, common in Medieval Lat.

habeam et verbera⁸ vitem.” Tum, versibus statim⁹ dictātis,¹⁰ diabolus abiit. Cum puer autem hōs versūs magistrō suō dedisset, hic, excellentiam¹¹ versuum mīrātus, timuit, dūcēns scientiam in illīs dīvinam,¹² nōn hūmānam. Et ait: “Dīc mihi, quis tibi hōs versūs dictāvit?” Prīmum puer respondit: “Ego, magister!” Magistrō autem nōn crēdente et verbum interrogātiōnis¹³ saepius repetente, puer omnia tandem¹⁴ cōfessus est.¹⁵ Tum magister “Fīlī,” inquit, “ille versificātor¹⁶ fuit diabolus. Cārissime, semper illum sēductōrem¹⁷ et eius opera cavē.¹⁸” Et puer diabolum eiusque opera reliquit. (Caesar of Heisterbach, *Mīrācula* 2.14; 13th cen.)

⁸ verbera, -um, *n.*, blows, a beating

⁹ statim, *adv.*, immediately

¹⁰ dictō (1), dictate

¹¹ excellentia, -ae

¹² dīvinus, -a, -um; dīvinam *is pred. acc.*

¹³ interrogātiō, -ōnis, *f.*

¹⁴ tandem, *adv.*, at last

¹⁵ cōfiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum

¹⁶ versificātor, -ōris, *m.*, versifier

¹⁷ sēductor, -ōris, *m.*, seducer

¹⁸ caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautum, beware, avoid

VOCABULARY: statim, tandem, cōfiteor, caveō.

Locī Immūtātī

The *Locī Immūtātī* are offered for those who may finish all the *Locī Antīquī* and wish to try their wits on some unaltered classical Latin.

These passages are straight Latin, unchanged except for omissions, which have been regularly indicated by three dots. Naturally this genuinely literary material had to be rather heavily annotated, but more in the matter of vocabulary than in other respects. As in the case of the *Locī Antīquī*, words appearing here that have not been introduced in the regular chapter vocabularies are glossed at their first one or two occurrences, and most are also included in the Latin-English Vocabulary at the end of the book for easy reference. New grammatical principles have been treated as they occur, either by a brief statement in the notes or by reference to the Appendix.

1. A DEDICATION

Cui dōnō¹ lepidum² novum libellum

āridō³ modo⁴ pūmice⁵ expolītum⁶?

Cornēli,⁷ tibi, namque⁸ tū solēbās

meās esse aliquid putāre nūgās,⁹

5 iam tum cum ausus es ūnus Italōrum¹⁰

1

METER: Phalaecean, or hendecasyllabic.

¹ dōnō (1), (=dō), present, dedicate

² lepidus, -a, -um, pleasant, neat

³ āridus, -a, -um, dry, arid

⁴ modo, adv., just now

⁵ pūmex, -icis, m., pumice stone. *The ends of a volume were smoothed with pumice.*

⁶ expoliō (4), smooth, polish

⁷ Cornelius Nepos, biographer and historian; see Introd.

⁸ strong form of nam = for (indeed, surely)

⁹ nūgae, -ārum, trifles, nonsense

¹⁰ Itali, -ōrum, the Italians; initial i- long here for meter. *This work, now lost, was apparently less annalistic than most histories by Romans.*

omne aevum¹¹ tribus explicāre¹² chartīs,¹³
 doctīs—Iuppiter!—et labōriōsīs.¹⁴
 Quārē habē tibi quidquid hoc libellī¹⁵
 quālecumque,¹⁶ quod, Ō patrōna¹⁶ virgō,
 10 plūs ūnō maneat¹⁷ perenne¹⁸ saeculō.¹⁹
 (Catullus 1)

2. HOW MANY KISSES?

Quaeris quot mihi bāsiātiōnēs²
 tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.³
 Quam magnus numerus Libyssae⁴ harēnae⁵
 laserpīciferis⁶ iacet Cyrēnīs,⁷

5 aut quam sīdera multa, cum tacet nox,
 fūrtīvōs⁸ hominum vident amōrēs,
 tam tē⁹ bāsia multa bāsiāre¹⁰
 vēsānō¹¹ satis et super Catullō est.
 (Catullus 7.1–4, 7–10)

3. DEATH OF A PET SPARROW

Lūgēte,¹ Ō Venerēs² Cupīdinēsque³
 et quantum est hominum⁴ venustiōrum⁵!
 Passer⁶ mortuus est meae puellae,
 passer, dēliciae⁷ meae puellae.

¹¹ aevum, -ī, time

¹² explicō (1), unfold, explain

¹³ charta, -ae, leaf of (papyrus) paper; here = volume

¹⁴ labōriōsus, -a, -um, laborious

¹⁵ libellī, gen. of whole; lit. whatever kind of book this is of whatsoever sort; i.e., this book such as it is. quālecumque, quālecumque, of whatever sort or kind

¹⁶ patrōna, -ae, protectress; protectress maiden (virgō) = Muse

¹⁷ let or may it remain

¹⁸ perennis, -e, lasting, perennial

¹⁹ saeculum, syncopated form of saeculum, -ī, age, century

2

METER: Phalaecean.

¹ This poem is obviously a companion piece to Catullus 5 (see ch. 31).

² bāsiātiō, -ōnis, f., kiss

³ and to spare, and more

⁴ Libyssa, -a, -um, Libyan

⁵ harēna, -ae, sand (cp. arena)

⁶ laserpīcifer, -a, -um, bearing laserpicium, a medicinal plant

⁷ Cyrēnae, -ārum, Cyrene, city of North Africa; short y here for meter.

⁸ fūrtīvus, -a, -um, stealthy, furtive (fūr, thief)

⁹ subject of bāsiāre

¹⁰ bāsiō (1), to kiss kisses = to give kisses; bāsiāre is subject of est satis.

¹¹ vēsānus, -a, -um, mad, insane

3

METER: Phalaecean.

¹ lūgēō, -ēre, lūxī, lūctum, mourn, grieve

² Venus, -eris, f., Venus; here pl. as Cupīdinēs is.

³ Cupīdō, -inis, m., Cupid, often in the pl. as is Greek Eros and as we see in art.

⁴ gen. of whole with quantum: how much of people there is = all the people there are

⁵ venustus, -a, -um, charming, graceful; venustiōrum = more charming (than ordinary men)

⁶ passer, -eris, m., sparrow (a bird which, incidentally, was sacred to Venus)

⁷ dēliciae, -ārum, delight, darling, pet

- 5 quem plūs illa oculīs suis amābat.
 Nam mellītus⁸ erat, suamque nōrat⁹
 ipsam¹⁰ tam bene quam puella mātrem;
 nec sēsē¹¹ ā gremiō¹² illius movēbat,
 sed circumsiliēns¹³ modo hūc¹⁴ modo illūc¹⁵
 10 ad sōlam dominam ūsque pīpiābat.¹⁶
 Quī¹⁷ nunc it per iter tenebricōsum¹⁸
 illūc unde negant redīre quemquam.¹⁹
 At vōbīs male sit, malae tenebrae²⁰
 Orcī,²¹ quae omnia bella dēvorātis;²²
 15 tam bellum mihi²³ passerem abstulistis.²⁴
 Ō factum male! Iō²⁵ miselle²⁶ passer!
 Tuā nunc operā²⁷ meae puellae
 flendō²⁸ turgidulū²⁹ rubent³⁰ ocellī.³¹

(Catullus 3)

4. FRĀTER AVĒ, ATQUE VALĒ¹

Multās per gentēs et multa per aequora² vectus³
 adveniō hās miserās, frāter, ad inferiās,⁴
 ut tē postrēmō⁵ dōnārem⁶ mūnere⁷ mortis
 et mūtā⁸ nēquiquam⁹ adloquerer¹⁰ cinerem,¹¹

⁸ mellītus, -a, -um, sweet as honey⁹ contracted form = nōverat (from nōscō)¹⁰ suam . . . ipsam, its very own (mistress)¹¹ sēsē = sē (acc.)¹² gremium, -ī, lap¹³ circumsiliō (4), jump around¹⁴ hūc, adv., hither, to this place¹⁵ illūc, adv., thither, to that place¹⁶ pīpiō (1), chirp¹⁷ quī = et hic, conjunctive use of the rel. at the beginning of a sent.¹⁸ tenebricōsus, -a, -um, dark, gloomy¹⁹ L. A. 4 n. 6.²⁰ tenebrae, -ārum, darkness²¹ Orcus, -ī, Orcus, the underworld²² dēvorō (1), devour, consume²³ dative of separation²⁴ auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātum, take away²⁵ iō, exclamation of pain, oh!, or of joy, hurrah!²⁶ misellus, -a, -um, diminutive of miser, wretched, poor, unhappy; a colloquial word²⁷ tuā operā, thanks to you: opera, -ae, work, pains, effort²⁸ fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētum, weep²⁹ turgidulus, -a, -um, (somewhat) swollen³⁰ rubēō, -ēre, be red³¹ ocellus, -ī, diminutive of oculus

4

METER: elegiac couplet.

¹ Catullus journeyed to Bithynia on the staff of Memmius, the governor, apparently for two prime reasons. He undoubtedly wanted to get away from Rome in order to regain his equilibrium and fortitude after his final break with the notorious Lesbia. The present poem shows that he also deeply desired to carry out the final funeral rites for his dearly beloved brother, who had died in a foreign land far from his loved ones.

² aequor, -oris, n., flat surface, the sea³ vehō, -ere, vexī, vectum, carry⁴ inferiae, -ārum, offerings in honor of the dead⁵ postrēmus, -a, -um, last⁶ dōnō (1), present you with; cp. the idiom in L.I. 1 line 1.⁷ mūnus, -eris, n., service, gift⁸ mūtus, -a, -um, mute, silent⁹ nequiquam, adv., in vain¹⁰ adloquor, address¹¹ cinis, -eris, m. but occasionally f. as here, ashes (cp. incinerator)

- 5 quandoquidem¹² fortūna mihī¹³ tētē¹⁴ abstulit¹⁵ ipsum,
 heu miser indignē¹⁶ frāter adempte¹⁷ mihī.
 Nunc tamen intereā¹⁸ haec,¹⁹ prīscō²⁰ quae mōre parentum
 trādita sunt trīstī mūnere ad inferiās,
 accipe frāternō²¹ multum²² mānantia²³ flētū,²⁴
 10 atque in perpetuum,²⁵ frāter, avē²⁶ atque valē.
 (Catullus 101)

5. VITRIOLIC DENUNCIATION¹ OF THE LEADER OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ROMAN STATE

- Quō ūsque² tandem abūtēre,³ Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam
 furor⁴ iste tuus nōs ēlūdet⁵? Quem ad finem sēsē⁶ effrēnāta⁷ iactābit⁸ au-
 dācia⁹? Nihilne¹⁰ tē nocturnum¹¹ praesidium¹² Palātī,¹³ nihil urbis vigiliae,¹⁴
 nihil timor populī, nihil concursus¹⁵ bonōrum omnium, nihil hic mūnītissi-
 5 mus¹⁶ habendī senātūs locus, nihil hōrum ōra¹⁷ vultūque mōvērunt? Patēre
 tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? Cōnstrictam¹⁸ iam omnium hōrum scientiā tenērī
 coniūratiōnem¹⁹ tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā,²⁰ quid superiōre²¹ nocte ēge-
 rīs, ubi fuerīs, quōs convocāverīs,²² quid cōnsilī cēperīs, quem nostrum²³ ig-
 nōrāre²⁴ arbitrāris?

¹² **quandoquidem**, conj., since

¹³ *dat. of separation. Final -ī is long here because of meter.*

¹⁴ = tē

¹⁵ *L.I. 3 n. 24*

¹⁶ **indignē**, adv., undeservedly

¹⁷ **adimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -ēptum, take away; **adēpte**, voc. agreeing with **frāter**

¹⁸ **intereā**, adv., meanwhile

¹⁹ *n. acc. pl., obj. of accipe*

²⁰ **prīscus**, -a, -um, ancient

²¹ **frāternus**, -a, -um, fraternal, of a brother, a brother's

²² **multum**, adv. with **mānantia**

²³ **mānō** (1), flow, drip with; **mānantia** modifies **haec** in line 7.

²⁴ **flētus**, -ūs, weeping, tears

²⁵ **in perpetuum**, forever

²⁶ **avē** = salvē

5

¹ For the general situation of this speech see the introductory note to the reading passage in Ch. 30. Since Cicero as yet lacked evidence that would stand in court, this speech is a magnificent example of bluff; but it worked to the extent of forcing Catiline (though not the other leaders of the conspiracy) to leave Rome for his army encamped at Fie-

sole near Florence.

² **ūusque**, adv., how far

³ = **abūtēris**; **ab-ūtōr** + abl., abuse

⁴ **furor**, -ōris, m., madness

⁵ **ēlūdō**, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsum, mock, elude

⁶ **quem ad finem** = **ad quem finem**; **sēsē** = **sē**

⁷ **effrēnātus**, -a, -um, unbridled; *cp. frēnum*, bridle, and the frenum of the upper lip

⁸ **iactō** (1), frequentative form of **iaciō**, toss about, vaunt

⁹ **audācia**, -ae, boldness, audacity

¹⁰ **nihil** = strong **nōn**; not at all

¹¹ **nocturnus**, -a, -um, adj. of **nox**

¹² **praesidium**, -ī, guard

¹³ **Palātium**, -ī, the Palatine hill. From the sumptuous dwellings on the Palatine comes our word "palace."

¹⁴ **vigilia**, -ae, watch; *pl.*, watchmen, sentinels

¹⁵ **concurus**, -ūs, gathering

¹⁶ **mūnītus**, -a, -um, fortified

¹⁷ *here* = expression

¹⁸ **cōnstringō**, -ere, -strīnxī, -strictum, bind, curb

¹⁹ **coniūratiō**, -ōnis, f., conspiracy (a swearing together)

²⁰ **proximus**, -a, -um, nearest, last (*sc. nocte*)

²¹ **superiōre** (*sc. nocte*) = the night before

²² **con-vocō**

²³ *gen. of nōs* (Ch. 11)

²⁴ **ignōrō** (1), be ignorant, not know

- 10 *Ō tempora*²⁵! *Ō mōrēs*! Senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt; hic tamen
vīvit. Vīvit? Immō²⁶ vērō²⁷ etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblicī cōsilī parti-
ceps,²⁸ notat²⁹ et dēsignat³⁰ oculīs ad caedem³¹ ūnum quemque nostrum.
Nōs, autem, fortēs virī, satis facere reī pūblīcae vidēmur sī istūs furōrem ac
tēla³² vitāmus. Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iussū³³ cōsulis iam prīdem³⁴
15 oportēbat, in tē cōferri pestem³⁵ quam tū in nōs māchināris³⁶ . . .
Habēmus senātūs cōsultum³⁷ in tē, Catilīna, vehemēns³⁸ et grave. Nōn
deest³⁹ reī pūblīcae cōsiliū, neque auctōritās⁴⁰ huius ordinis⁴¹; nōs, nōs,
dicō apertē.⁴² cōsulēs dēsumus . . . At nōs vīcēsimum⁴³ iam diem patimur
hebēscere⁴⁴ aciēs⁴⁵ hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim eius modī⁴⁶ senātūs
20 cōsultum, . . . quō ex⁴⁷ senātūs cōsultō cōnfestim⁴⁸ tē interfectum esse,
Catilīna, convēnit.⁴⁹ Vīvis, et vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam,⁵⁰ sed ad cōnfirman-
dam⁵¹ audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs cōnscriptī,⁵² mē esse clēmētem⁵³; cupiō in
tantīs reī pūblīcae periculīs mē nōn dissolūtum⁵⁴ vidērī, sed iam mē ipse
inertiae⁵⁵ nēquitiaeque⁵⁶ condemnō.⁵⁷
25 Castra⁵⁸ sunt in Italiā contrā populum Rōmānum in Etrūriae⁵⁹ fauci-
bus⁶⁰ collocāta⁶¹; crēscit in diēs singulōs⁶² hostium numerus; eōrum autem
castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium intrā⁶³ moenia atque adeō⁶⁴ in
senātū vidēmus, intestīnam⁶⁵ aliquam cotīdiē perniciem⁶⁶ reī pūblīcae mōli-
entem⁶⁷ . . .
30 Quae⁶⁸ cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge⁶⁹ quō⁷⁰ coepistī. Ēgredere⁷¹ ali-

²⁵ The acc. was used in exclamatory expressions.

²⁶ immō, adv., on the contrary; nay more

²⁷ vērō, adv., in fact

²⁸ particeps, -cipis, m., participant

²⁹ notō (1), mark out, note

³⁰ dēsignō (1), mark out, designate, choose

³¹ caedēs, -is, f., slaughter

³² tēlum, -ī, weapon

³³ iussū, chiefly in abl., by or at the command of

³⁴ iam prīdem, adv., long ago

³⁵ pestis, -is, f., plague, destruction

³⁶ māchinor (1), contrive (cp. "machine"); in nōs, in + acc. sometimes means against (contrā)

³⁷ cōsultum, -ī, decree

³⁸ vehemēns, gen. -entis, emphatic, vehement

³⁹ dē + sum, be wanting, fail + dat.

⁴⁰ auctōritās, -tātis, f., authority

⁴¹ ordō, -dinis, m., class, order

⁴² adv., openly

⁴³ vīcēsimus, -a, -um, twentieth

⁴⁴ hebēscō, -ere, grow dull

⁴⁵ aciēs, -ēī, sharp edge

⁴⁶ eius modī, of this sort; modifies cōsultum

⁴⁷ here = in accordance with; with quō . . . cōsultō

⁴⁸ cōnfestim, adv., at once

⁴⁹ convenit, -ire, -vénit, impers., it is fitting

⁵⁰ dē + pōnō, put aside

⁵¹ cōnfirmō (1), strengthen

⁵² patrēs cōnscriptī, senators

⁵³ clēmēns, gen. -entis, merciful, gentle

⁵⁴ dissolūtus, -a, -um, lax

⁵⁵ inertia, -ae, inactivity; example of gen. of thing charged: "I condemn myself on a charge of inactivity, find myself guilty of inactivity."

⁵⁶ nēquitia, -ae, worthlessness; gen. of charge

⁵⁷ condemnō (1), find guilty, condemn

⁵⁸ castra, -ōrum, a camp (n. pl. form but sg. meaning)

⁵⁹ Etrūria, -ae, Etruria

⁶⁰ faucēs, -ium, f. pl., jaws, narrow pass

⁶¹ collocō (1), to position

⁶² in diēs singulōs, from day to day

⁶³ intrā, prep. + acc., within

⁶⁴ adeō, adv., so even

⁶⁵ intestīnus, -a, -um, internal

⁶⁶ perniciēs, -ēī, slaughter, destruction

⁶⁷ mōlientem modifies ducem and has perniciem as its obj.

⁶⁸ = et haec, conjunctive use of the rel. pron.

⁶⁹ pergō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, proceed, continue

⁷⁰ quō, adv., where. A few lines before these words Cicero said: cōnfirasti (you asserted) tē ipsum iam esse exitūrum (from ex-eō).

⁷¹ ēgredior, -ī, -gressus sum, go out, depart. What is the form of ēgredere?

quandō⁷² ex urbe; patent portae; proficiscere. Nimum diū tē imperatōrem tua illa Mānliāna⁷³ castra dēsiderant. Ēdūc tēcum etiam omnēs tuōs; sī minus,⁷⁴ quam plūrimōs; pūrgā⁷⁵ urbem. Magnō mē metū liberāveris dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus⁷⁶ intersit.⁷⁷ Nōbiscum versārī⁷⁸ iam diūtius
35 nōn potes; nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam⁷⁹ . . .

Quamquam⁸⁰ nōn nūllī⁸¹ sunt in hōc ōrdine quī aut ea quae imminēt⁸² nōn videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulant⁸³; quī⁸⁴ spem Catilīnae molli- bus⁸⁵ sentiētiis aluērunt coniūratiōnemque nāscētem nōn crēdendō corrō- borāverunt⁸⁶; quōrum⁸⁷ auctōritātem secūtī,⁸⁸ multī nōn solum improbi,⁸⁹
40 vērūm⁹⁰ etiam imperitī,⁹¹ sī in hunc animadvertissem,⁹² crūdēliter⁹³ et rēgiē⁹⁴ factum esse⁹⁵ dicerent. Nunc intellegō, sī iste, quō intendit,⁹⁶ in Mānliāna castra pervēnerit,⁹⁷ nēminem tam stultum fore⁹⁸ quī nōn videat coniūratiō- nem esse factam, nēminem tam improbum quī nōn fateātur.

Hōc autem ūnō interfectō, intellegō hanc reī pūblicae pestem paulisper⁹⁹
45 reprimī,¹⁰⁰ nōn in perpetuum¹⁰¹ comprimī¹⁰² posse. Quod sī¹⁰³ sē ēiēcērit,¹⁰⁴ sēcūmque suōs¹⁰⁵ ēdūxerit, et eōdem¹⁰⁶ cēterōs undique¹⁰⁷ collēctōs¹⁰⁸ nau- fragōs¹⁰⁹ adgregārit,¹¹⁰ exstinguētur¹¹¹ atque dēlēbitur nōn modo haec tam adulta¹¹² reī pūblicae pestis, vērūm etiam stirps¹¹³ ac sēmen¹¹⁴ malōrum om- nium . . . Quod sī¹⁰³ ex tantō latrōciniō¹¹⁵ iste ūnus tollētur, vidēbimur for-
50 tasse ad¹¹⁶ breve quoddam tempus cūrā et metū esse relevātī;¹¹⁷ periculum autem residēbit¹¹⁸ . . .

⁷² *quandō*, *adv.*, at some time, at last

⁷³ *Manlius* was in charge of Catiline's army at Fiesole.

⁷⁴ *minus* = *nōn omnēs*

⁷⁵ *pūrgō* (1), cleanse

⁷⁶ *mūrus*, -ī, wall

⁷⁷ *inter-sum*

⁷⁸ *versor* (1), dwell, remain

⁷⁹ *sinō*, -ere, sīvi, situm, allow

⁸⁰ *quamquam*, *conj.*, and yet

⁸¹ *nōn nūllī*, not none = some, several

⁸² *imminēō*, -ēre, overhang, threaten

⁸³ *dissimulō* (1), conceal

⁸⁴ *quī* = *et hī*

⁸⁵ *mollis*, -e, soft, weak

⁸⁶ *corrōborō* (1), strengthen; *cp. corroborate*

⁸⁷ *quōrum* = *et eōrum*

⁸⁸ *secūtī*, participle going with *multī*

⁸⁹ *improbus*, -a, -um, wicked, depraved

⁹⁰ *vērūm etiam* = *sed etiam*

⁹¹ *imperitus*, -a, -um, inexperienced

⁹² *animadvertō*, -ere, -vertī, -versum, notice; with *in* + *acc.* = inflict punishment on. This is a mixed condition of what general category?

⁹³ *crūdēliter*, *adv.* of *crūdēlis*

⁹⁴ *rēgiē*, *adv.*, in the fashion of a king, tyrannically

⁹⁵ *Sc. id* as subject.

⁹⁶ *intendō*, -ere, -tendī, -tēsum, intend; parenthetical *cl.*

⁹⁷ *per-veniō ad* or *in* + *acc.*, arrive at, reach; *pervēne-rit* = *perf. subj. for a fut. perf. indic. in a more vivid condition. For the subj. in a subordinate cl. in ind. state., see App.*

⁹⁸ *fore* = *futūrus*, -a, -um, *esse*

⁹⁹ *paulisper*, *adv.*, for a little while

¹⁰⁰ *re-primō*, press back, check

¹⁰¹ = *semper*

¹⁰² *comprimō*, -ere, -pressī, -pressum, suppress

¹⁰³ *quod sī*, but if

¹⁰⁴ *fut. perf. ind. What kind of condition?*

¹⁰⁵ *suōs* (*virōs*)

¹⁰⁶ *eōdem*, *adv.*, to the same place

¹⁰⁷ *undique*, *adv.*, from all sides

¹⁰⁸ *colligō*, -ligere, -lēgi, -lēctum, gather together

¹⁰⁹ *naufragus*, -ī, (shipwrecked) ruined man

¹¹⁰ *adgregō* (1), gather; *adgregārit* = *adgregāverit*

¹¹¹ *exstinguō*, -ere, -stīngī, -stīctum, extinguish

¹¹² *adultus*, -a, -um, mature

¹¹³ *stirps*, *stirpis*, *f.*, stem, stock

¹¹⁴ *sēmen*, -inis, *n.*, seed

¹¹⁵ *latrōcinium*, -iī, brigandage; band of brigands

¹¹⁶ *here* = *for*

¹¹⁷ *relevō* (1), relieve

¹¹⁸ *re-sidēō* (= *sedeō*), -ēre, -sedī, -sessum, (sit down), remain

Quārē sēcēdant¹¹⁹ improbī; sēcernant¹²⁰ sē ā bonīs; ūnum in locum congregentur¹²¹; mūrō dēnique (id quod saepe iam dīxī) sēcernantur ā nōbīs; dēsinant¹²² īnsidiārī¹²³ domī suae¹²⁴ cōsulī, circumstāre¹²⁵ tribūnal¹²⁶ praetōris urbānī,¹²⁷ obsidēre¹²⁸ cum gladiīs cūriam,¹²⁹ malleolōs¹³⁰ et facēs¹³¹ ad īnflammandam¹³² urbem comparāre¹³³; sit dēnique īnscrīptum¹³⁴ in fronte¹³⁵ ūnūs cuiusque quid dē rē pūblicā sentiat. Polliceor¹³⁶ hoc vōbīs, patrēs cōnscrīptī,¹³⁷ tantam in nōbīs cōsulibus fore⁹⁸ dīligentiam,¹³⁷ tantam in vōbīs auctōritātem,⁴⁰ tantam in equitibus¹³⁸ Rōmānīs virtūtem, tantam in omnibus bonīs cōnsēnsiōnem,¹³⁹ ut Catilīnae profectiōne¹⁴⁰ omnia patefacta, illūstrāta,¹⁴¹ oppressa, vindicāta¹⁴² esse videātis.

Hīsce¹⁴³ ōminibus,¹⁴⁴ Catilīna, cum summā reī pūblicae salūte,¹⁴⁵ cum tuā peste ac perniciē,¹⁴⁶ cumque eōrum exitiō quī sē tēcum omnī scelere parricidiōque¹⁴⁷ iūnxērunt, proficiscere ad impium¹⁴⁸ bellum ac nefārium.¹⁴⁹ Tū, Iuppiter, quī eīsdem¹⁵⁰ quibus haec urbs auspiciīs ā Rōmulō¹⁵¹ es cōnstitūtus,¹⁵² quem Statōrem¹⁵³ huius urbis atque imperiī vērē nōmināmus,¹⁵⁴ hunc et huius sociōs ā tuīs cēterisque templis,¹⁵⁵ ā tēctīs¹⁵⁶ urbis ac moenibus, ā vitā fortūnisque cīvium arcēbis¹⁵⁷, et hominēs bonōrum inimicōs,¹⁵⁸ hostēs patriae, latrōnēs¹⁵⁹ Italiae, scelerum foedere¹⁶⁰ inter sē ac ne-

¹¹⁹ sē-cēdō (sē = apart, away). *Why subj.?*

¹²⁰ sēcernō, -ere, -crēvi, -cretum, separate

¹²¹ congregō (1), gather together

¹²² dēsino, -ere, -sivi, -situm, cease

¹²³ īnsidior (1), plot against + *dat.*

¹²⁴ domī suae, *loc.* Catiline had tried to have Cicero assassinated.

¹²⁵ circum-stō, -āre, -steti, stand around, surround

¹²⁶ tribūnal, -ālis, *n.*

¹²⁷ praetor urbānus, *judicial magistrate who had charge of civil cases between Roman citizens*

¹²⁸ obsideō, -ere, -sēdi, -sessum, besiege, beset

¹²⁹ cūria, -ae, senate house

¹³⁰ malleolus, -ī, firebrand

¹³¹ fax, facis, *f.*, torch

¹³² īnflamō (1), set on fire

¹³³ = parāre

¹³⁴ īn-scribō

¹³⁵ frōns, frontis, *f.*, forehead

¹³⁶ polliceor, -ēri, -licitus sum, promise

¹³⁷ dīligentia, -ae

¹³⁸ eques, equitis, *m.*, horseman, knight. *Here the equites are the wealthy business class in Rome.*

¹³⁹ cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.*, agreement, harmony

¹⁴⁰ profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*, departure; *cp.* proficiscor

¹⁴¹ illūstrō (1), bring to light

¹⁴² vindicō (1), avenge, punish

¹⁴³ hīs-ce = hīs + *intensive enclitic -ce*; *abl. case with ōminibus*

¹⁴⁴ ōmen, ōminis, *n.*, omen: with these omens or with these words which I have uttered as omens, *abl. of attendant circumstance without cum.*

¹⁴⁵ cum . . . salūte (peste, exitiō) *abl. of attendant circumstance with cum, here indicating the result: to the safety of state, to your own destruction. . .*

¹⁴⁶ perniciēs, -ēī, disaster, calamity

¹⁴⁷ parricidium, -īī, murder

¹⁴⁸ impius, -a, -um, wicked, disloyal

¹⁴⁹ nefārius, -a, -um, infamous, nefarious

¹⁵⁰ eīsdem auspiciīs quibus haec urbs (cōnstitūta est); auspicia, -ōrum, auspices

¹⁵¹ Rōmulus, -ī, the founder of Rome

¹⁵² cōstituō, -ere, -stitui, -stitūtum, establish

¹⁵³ Stator, -ōris, *m.*, the Stayer (of flight), the Supporter, Jupiter Stator

¹⁵⁴ nōminō (1), name, call (*cp.* nōmen)

¹⁵⁵ templum, -ī, temple

¹⁵⁶ tēctum, -ī, roof, house

¹⁵⁷ arceō, -ēre, -ui, ward off

¹⁵⁸ inimicus, -ī, personal enemy; inimicōs, hostēs, etc. are in apposition with hominēs.

¹⁵⁹ latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, robber, bandit

¹⁶⁰ foedus, -eris, *n.*, treaty, bond

70 fāriā societātē¹⁶¹ coniūctōs,¹⁶² aeternīs¹⁶³ suppliciīs¹⁶⁴ vīvōs mortuōsque mactābis.¹⁶⁵

(Cicero, *In Catilinam Ōrātiō I*, excerpts)

6. THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS¹

Rem pūblicam, Quirītēs,² vītāque³ omnium vestrum, bona,⁴ fortunās, coniugēs⁵ liberōsque⁶ vestrōs, atque hoc domicilium⁷ clāriissimī imperī, fortunātissimā pulcherrimāque urbem, hodiernō⁸ diē deōrum immortalium summō ergā vōs amōre, labōribus, cōsiliīs, periculīs meis, ē flammā⁹ atque
 5 ferrō ac paene¹⁰ ex faucibus¹¹ fātī ēreptam et vōbīs cōservātam ac restitūtā¹² vidētis¹³. . . Quae¹⁴ quoniam in senātū illūstrāta, patefacta, comperta¹⁵ sunt per mē, vōbīs iam expōnam breviter, Quirītēs, ut¹⁶ et¹⁷ quanta¹⁸ et quā ratiōne investigāta¹⁹ et comprehēsa sint, vōs, quī ignōrātis et exspectātis, scīre possītis.
 10 Prīncipiō, ut²⁰ Catilīna paucīs ante diēbus²¹ ērūpit²² ex urbe, cum sceleris suī sociōs, huiusce²³ nefāriī bellī ācerrimōs ducēs, Rōmae reliquisset, semper vigilāvī²⁴ et prōvidī,²⁵ Quirītēs, quem ad modum²⁶ in tantīs et tam absconditis²⁷ insidiīs salvī esse possēmus. Nam tum cum ex urbe Catilīnam ēciēbam (nōn enim iam vereor huius verbī invidiam, cum illa²⁸ magis²⁹ sit

¹⁶¹ societās, -tātis, *f.* fellowship, alliance (*cp.* socius)

¹⁶² con (together) + iungō: coniūctōs modifies latrōnēs, etc.

¹⁶³ aeternus, -a, -um, eternal

¹⁶⁴ supplicium, -iī, punishment

¹⁶⁵ mactō (1), punish, pursue. The basic structure of the sent. is this: Tū (quī . . . es cōstitūtus, quem . . . nōmināmus) hunc et sociōs ā templis . . . fortunīsque civium arcebis; et hominēs (inimicōs . . . coniūctōs) suppliciīs vīvōs mortuōsque mactābis.

6

¹ Cicero here tells how, shortly after his first speech against Catiline, he secured the written evidence necessary for the trial and conviction of the conspirators.

² fellow-citizens, an old word of uncertain origin

³ The Romans regularly used the sg. even when referring to a number of people; we use the pl. "lives."

⁴ n. pl., good things = goods

⁵ coniūnx, -iugis, *f.* wife (*cp.* coniūgō)

⁶ liberī, -ōrum, children

⁷ domicilium, -iī, home (*cp.* domus)

⁸ hodiernus diēs, this day, today (*cp.* hodiē)

⁹ flamma, -ae, flame

¹⁰ paene, *adv.* almost

¹¹ faucēs, -ium, *f. pl.* jaws; a narrow passage

¹² restitūō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, restore

¹³ The outline of the sent. is this: Rem pūblicam (. . . urbem) amōre deōrum(. . . periculīs meis) ē flammā (. . . faucibus fātī) ēreptam (. . . restitūtā) vidētis.

¹⁴ conjunctive use of the rel.; n. nom. pl.

¹⁵ comperiō, -īre, -perī, -pertum, find out

¹⁶ introduces possītis

¹⁷ et . . . et

¹⁸ nom. n. pl., subject of comprehēsa sint

¹⁹ investigō (1), track out, investigate

²⁰ ut + ind., here = ever since

²¹ before by a few days (*abl. of degree of difference, see S.S.*) = a few days ago; actually some three weeks before

²² ērumpō, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, burst forth

²³ huius + ce, an intensifying suffix

²⁴ vigilō (1), watch, be vigilant

²⁵ prō-videō, foresee, make provision

²⁶ quem ad modum, how

²⁷ absconditus, -a, -um, hidden

²⁸ illa (invidia)

²⁹ compar. of magnopere

- 15 timenda, quod³⁰ vīvus exierit)—sed tum cum³¹ illum exterminārī³² volēbam, aut³³ reliquam³⁴ coniūrātōrum manum simul³⁵ exitūram³⁶ aut eōs quī restitissent³⁷ infirmōs sine illō ac debiles³⁸ fore³⁹ putābam. Atque ego, ut vidī, quōs maximō furōre et scelere esse inflammātōs sciēbam, eōs nobiscum esse et Rōmae remānsisse, in eō⁴⁰ omnēs diēs noctēsque cōsumpsī ut quid agerent, quid mōlīrentur, sentīrem ac vidērem . . . Itaque, ut comperī lēgātōs⁴¹ Allobrogum⁴² bellī Trānsalpīnī⁴³ et tumultūs⁴⁴ Gallicī⁴⁵ excitandī⁴⁶ causā, ā P. Lentulō⁴⁷ esse sollicitātōs,⁴⁸ eōsque in Galliam⁴⁹ ad suōs cīvēs eodemque itinere cum litterīs mandātisque⁵⁰ ad Catilinam esse missōs, comitemque⁵¹ eīs adiūctum esse⁵² T. Volturcium,⁵³ atque huic esse ad Catilinam datās litterās, facultātem⁵⁴ mihi oblātā putāvī ut—quod⁵⁵ erat difficillimum quodque ego semper optābam⁵⁶ ab dīs immortalibus—tōta rēs nōn solum ā mē sed etiam ā senātū et ā vōbis manifestō⁵⁷ dēprehenderētur.⁵⁸

- Itaque hesternō⁵⁹ diē L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetōrēs,⁶⁰ fortissimōs atque amantissimōs⁶¹ reī publicae⁶² virōs, ad mē vocāvī, rem exposuī, quid fierī⁶³ placēret ostendī. Illī autem, quī omnia dē rē publicā praeclāra⁶⁴ atque ēgregia⁶⁵ sentīrent,⁶⁶ sine recūsatiōne⁶⁷ ac sine ūllā morā negōtium⁶⁸ suscepērunt et, cum advesperāsceret,⁶⁹ occultē⁷⁰ ad pontem⁷¹ Mulvium per-

³⁰ This cl. is a noun cl. in apposition with *illa* (*invidia*). The perf. subj. (*exierit*) is used in informal ind. state, indicating what people may say: he went out alive (*vīvus*).

³¹ *tum cum*, mere repetition of *tum cum* above as Cicero starts the sent. over again.

³² *exterminō* (I), banish (*ex* + *terminus*, boundary)

³³ *aut . . . exitūram* (*esse*) *aut . . . fore putābam*

³⁴ *reliquus*, -a, -um, remaining, the rest of

³⁵ *simul*, adv., at the same time

³⁶ *ex-eō*; *exitūram* (*esse*)

³⁷ *restō*, -āre, -stī, stay behind, remain

³⁸ *debilis*, -e, helpless, weak

³⁹ = *futūrōs esse*

⁴⁰ *in eō ut sentīrem et vidērem quid . . . mōlīrentur*: in this that I might see . . . ; the *ut*-cl. of purpose is in apposition with *eō*.

⁴¹ *lēgātus*, -ī, ambassador

⁴² *Allobrogēs*, -um, *m. pl.*, the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe whose ambassadors had come to Rome to make complaints about certain Roman magistrates.

⁴³ *Trānsalpīnus*, -a, -um, Transalpine

⁴⁴ *tumultus*, -ūs, *m.*, uprising

⁴⁵ *Gallicus*, -a, -um, Gallic

⁴⁶ *excitō* (I), excite, arouse

⁴⁷ *Publius Lentulus* after having been consul in 71 B.C. was removed from the Senate on grounds of moral turpitude. He was now one of the leading conspirators and at the same time he was holding the office of praetor.

⁴⁸ *sollicitō* (I), stir up

⁴⁹ *Gallia*, -ae, Gaul

⁵⁰ *mandātum*, -ī, order, instruction

⁵¹ *comes*, -itis, *m.*, companion

⁵² *ad-iungō*

⁵³ *Titus Volturcius*, an errand-boy for Lentulus

⁵⁴ *facultās*, -tātis, *f.*, opportunity

⁵⁵ *quod*, a thing which. The antecedent of *quod* is the general idea in the *ut*-cl.

⁵⁶ *optō* (I), desire

⁵⁷ *manifestō*, adv., clearly

⁵⁸ *dēprehendō* (cp. *comprehendō*), detect, comprehend

⁵⁹ *hesternō diē*, yesterday

⁶⁰ Though praetors were judicial magistrates, they did possess the *imperium* by which they could command troops.

⁶¹ most loving of the state = very patriotic

⁶² *obj. gen.*; see App.

⁶³ *fieri*, subject of *placēret* (it was pleasing) used impersonally

⁶⁴ *praeclārus*, -a, -um, noble

⁶⁵ *ēgregius*, -a, -um, excellent, distinguished

⁶⁶ *subj. in a characteristic cl.*

⁶⁷ *recūsatiō*, -ōnis, *f.*, refusal

⁶⁸ *negōtium*, -ī, business, matter

⁶⁹ *advesperāscit*, -ere, -perāvit, *impers. inceptive*, it is approaching evening (cp. *vespers*)

⁷⁰ *occultē*, adv., secretly

⁷¹ *pōns*, *pontis*, *m.*, bridge; the *Mulvian bridge* across the Tiber near Rome

vēnerunt atque ibi in proximīs villīs⁷² ita bipertitō⁷³ fuērunt ut Tiberis⁷⁴ inter
 eōs et pōns interesset.⁷⁵ Eōdem⁷⁶ autem et ipsī sine cuiusquam suspiciōne⁷⁷
 35 multōs fortēs virōs ēdūxerant, et ego ex praefectūrā⁷⁸ Reātinā⁷⁹ complūrēs⁸⁰
 dēlēctōs⁸¹ adulēscētēs, quōrum operā⁸² ūtor assiduē⁸³ in rē publicā, prae-
 sidiō⁸⁴ cum gladiīs mīseram. Interim,⁸⁵ tertiā ferē⁸⁶ vigiliā⁸⁷ exāctā, cum iam
 pontem Mulvium magnō comitātū⁸⁸ lēgātī Allobrogum ingredi⁸⁹ inciperent
 ūnāque⁹⁰ Volturcius, fit in eōs impetus⁹¹; ēdūcuntur⁹² et ab illīs gladii et ā
 40 nostrīs.⁹³ Rēs praetōribus erat nōta sōlīs, ignōrābātur ā cēterīs. Tum in-
 teruentū⁹⁴ Pompīnī atque Flacci pugna⁹⁵ sēdatur.⁹⁶ Litterae, quaecumque⁹⁷
 erant in eō comitātū, integrīs⁹⁸ signīs praetōribus trāduntur; ipsī, com-
 prehēnsī, ad mē, cum iam dilūcēsceret,⁹⁹ dēdūcuntur. Atque hōrum om-
 nium scelerum improbiissimum¹⁰⁰ māchinātōrem,¹⁰¹ Cimbrum Gabīnium,¹⁰²
 45 statim¹⁰³ ad mē nihildum¹⁰⁴ suspicantem,¹⁰⁵ vocāvī. Deinde item¹⁰⁶ arcessitus
 est¹⁰⁷ L. Statilius, et post eum C. Cethēgus. Tardissimē¹⁰⁸ autem Lentulus
 vēnit . . .

Senātum frequentem¹⁰⁹ celeriter, ut vīdistis, coēgī. Atque intereā¹¹⁰
 statim admonitū¹¹¹ Allobrogum C. Sulpicium praetōrem, fortem virum, mīsī
 50 quī ex aedibus¹¹² Cethēgī, sī quid tēlōrum¹¹³ esset, efferret¹¹⁴; ex quibus¹¹⁵ ille
 maximum sīcārum¹¹⁶ numerum et gladiōrum extulit.¹¹⁷

Intrōdūxī¹¹⁸ Volturcium sine Gallīs; fidem publicā¹¹⁹ iussū¹²⁰ senātūs

⁷² villa, -ae, country house

⁷³ bipertitō, adv. in two divisions

⁷⁴ Tiberis, -is, m., the Tiber

⁷⁵ inter-sum, be between

⁷⁶ eōdem, adv. to the same place

⁷⁷ suspiciō, -ōnis, f., suspicion

⁷⁸ praefectūra, -ae, prefecture, a city of the Roman al-
 lies governed by a Roman prefect

⁷⁹ Reātinus, -a, -um, of Reate, a Sabine town about forty
 miles from Rome.

⁸⁰ complūrēs, -a, pl. adj., very many

⁸¹ dēlēgō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, choose, select

⁸² opera, -ae, help; why abl.?

⁸³ assiduē, adv. constantly

⁸⁴ praesidiō, as a guard, dat. of purpose (S.S.)

⁸⁵ interim, adv., meanwhile

⁸⁶ ferē, adv., about, almost; usually follows the word it
 modifies

⁸⁷ vigilia, -ae, watch. The night was divided into four
 watches.

⁸⁸ comitātus, -ūs, company, retinue. The abl. of accom-
 paniment may be used without cum in military ex-
 pressions.

⁸⁹ ingredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, enter on

⁹⁰ and together with (them)

⁹¹ impetus, -ūs, attack

⁹² ēdūcuntur . . . gladii, swords were drawn

⁹³ nostrīs (virīs)

⁹⁴ interventus, -ūs, intervention

⁹⁵ pugna, -ae, fight

⁹⁶ sēdō (1), settle, stop (not to be confused with sedeō,
 sit)

⁹⁷ quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever,
 whatever

⁹⁸ integer, -gra, -grum, untouched, whole

⁹⁹ dilūcēscit, -ere, -lūxit, it grows light, dawn comes

¹⁰⁰ improbus, -a, -um, wicked

¹⁰¹ māchinātor, -ōris, m., contriver, plotter

¹⁰² Cimber Gabīnius

¹⁰³ statim, adv., immediately

¹⁰⁴ nihil-dum, nothing yet

¹⁰⁵ suspicor (1), suspect

¹⁰⁶ item, adv., likewise

¹⁰⁷ arcessō, -ere, -fvi, -flum, summon

¹⁰⁸ tardē, adv., slowly

¹⁰⁹ frequēs, gen. -entis, crowded, full

¹¹⁰ intereā, adv., meanwhile

¹¹¹ admonitus, -ūs, warning, suggestion

¹¹² aedēs, -ium, f. pl., house

¹¹³ tēlum, -ī, weapon; tēlōrum is gen. of whole with quid:
 anything of weapons = any weapons

¹¹⁴ rel. cl. of purp.: quī = ut is

¹¹⁵ Antecedent is aedibus.

¹¹⁶ sīca, -ae, dagger

¹¹⁷ efferō: ex-ferō

¹¹⁸ intrō-dūcō = Eng. introduce

¹¹⁹ promise of protection in the name of the state

¹²⁰ iussus, -ūs, command

dedi; hortatus sum ut ea quae sciret sine timore indicaret.¹²¹ Tum ille dixit, cum vix¹²² se ex magno timore recreasset,¹²³ a P. Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras ut servorum praesidio uteretur,¹²⁴ ut ad urbem quam primum¹²⁵ cum exercitu accederet; id¹²⁶ autem eo consilio ut,¹²⁷ cum urbem ex¹²⁸ omnibus partibus, quem ad modum¹²⁹ descriptum distributumque erat,¹³⁰ incendissent¹³¹ caedemque¹³² infinitam¹³³ civium fecissent, praesto¹³⁴ esset ille¹³⁵ qui et fugientes exciperet¹³⁶ et se cum his urbanis ducibus coniungeret.¹³⁷

Intrducti autem Galli ius iurandum¹³⁸ sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem datas esse dixerunt atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum¹³⁹ ut equitatum¹⁴⁰ in Italiam quam primum mitterent¹⁴¹ . . .

Ac ne longum sit,¹⁴² Quirites, tabellas¹⁴³ proferri¹⁴⁴ iussimus quae a quoque dicebantur datae.¹⁴⁵ Primum ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit. Nos linum¹⁴⁶ incidimus¹⁴⁷, legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius¹⁴⁸ manu Allobrogum senatus et populo sese¹⁴⁹ quae eorum legatis confirmasset¹⁵⁰ facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus (qui paulo¹⁵¹ ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant

¹²¹ indicō (1), indicate, make known

¹²² vix, adv., hardly

¹²³ The perf. endings in -āvi-, -ēvi-, -ōvi- often contract to -ā-, -ē-, -ō-, respectively. So here recreāvisset has contracted to recreasset. Perfs. in -ivi- may lose the v but the two resultant vowels rarely contract to i except before ss and st; audiverat, audierat; audivisse, audisse; quaesisset

¹²⁴ jussive noun cl. with mandata et litteras

¹²⁵ quam primum, as soon as possible

¹²⁶ (that he should do) this (id) with this plan (in mind) that . . .

¹²⁷ The rest of the sentence can be outlined thus: ut (cum . . . partibus [quem ad modum . . . distributum erat] incendissent et . . . fecissent) praesto esset ille (qui et . . . exciperet et . . . coniungeret)

¹²⁸ here in

¹²⁹ quem ad modum, as

¹³⁰ imperx. pass. vbs.: as had been marked out and assigned

¹³¹ incendō, -ere, -cendi, -censum, set fire to

¹³² caedēs, -is, f., slaughter

¹³³ infinitus, -a, -um, unlimited

¹³⁴ praesto, adv., on hand, ready

¹³⁵ ille = Catiline

¹³⁶ ex-cipio, pick up, capture

¹³⁷ con + iungō. Why are exciperet and coniungeret in the subj.?

¹³⁸ ius, iurandum, iuris iurandi, n., oath

¹³⁹ praescribō, order, direct; esse praescriptum, imperx. pass. (it had been commanded to themselves, sibi) but translate as personal: they had been directed.

¹⁴⁰ equitatus, -us, cavalry

¹⁴¹ jussive noun cl. depending on esse praescriptum

¹⁴² to be brief

¹⁴³ tabella, -ae, tablet: very shallow trays, not unlike the modern slate, filled with wax on which writing was done with a sharp-pointed stylus. Two of these closed face to face, tied together with a string, and sealed with wax and the impression of a signet ring, were the equivalent of a modern letter in an envelope.

¹⁴⁴ pro-ferō

¹⁴⁵ datae (esse); datae is nom. f. pl. to agree with quae (tabellae), the subject of dicebantur.

¹⁴⁶ linum, -i, string

¹⁴⁷ incidō, -ere, -cidi, -cisum, cut

¹⁴⁸ (Cethegi) ipsius: emphatic because letters were often written by an amanuensis, a slave to whom the letter was dictated.

¹⁴⁹ sese = se (i.e., Cethegus), subject of facturum esse and also of orare

¹⁵⁰ confirmō (1), assert, declare; subj. in ind. state. (see S.S.)

¹⁵¹ a little before (before by a little), abl. of degree of difference (see S.S.)

dēprehēnsa,¹⁵² respondisset dīxissetque¹⁵³ sē semper bonōrum ferrāmentōrum¹⁵⁴ studiōsum¹⁵⁵ fuisse) recitātīs litterīs dēbilitātus¹⁵⁶ atque abiectus¹⁵⁷ cōnscientiā,¹⁵⁸ repente conticuit.¹⁵⁹

Intrōductus est Statilius; cognōvit et signum et manum suam. Recitātae
75 sunt tabellae in eandem ferē sententiam; cōfessus est.

Tum ostendī tabellās Lentulō, et quaesivī cognōsceretne signum. Ad-
nuit¹⁶⁰ . . . Leguntur eādē ratiōne ad senātum Allobrogum populumque
litterae. Sī quid dē hīs rēbus dicere vellet,¹⁶¹ fēcī potestātem.¹⁶² Atque ille
prīmō quidem negāvit. Post¹⁶³ autem aliquantō,¹⁶⁴ tōtō iam indicio¹⁶⁵
80 expositō atque editō,¹⁶⁶ surrēxit; quaesivit ā Gallīs quid sibi esset cum eīs,
quam ob rem¹⁶⁷ domum suam vēnissent, itemque ā Volturciō. Quī cum illī
breviter cōstanterque¹⁶⁸ respondissent per quem ad eum quotiēnsque¹⁶⁹
vēnissent, quaesissentque¹⁷⁰ ab eō nihilne sēcūm¹⁷¹ esset dē fātīs Sibyllinīs¹⁷²
locūtus, tum ille subitō, scelere dēmēns,¹⁷³ quanta cōnscientiae vīs esset os-
85 tendit. Nam cum id posset infitiārī,¹⁷⁴ repente praeter opīniōnem¹⁷⁵ omnium
cōfessus est . . .

Gabīnius deinde intrōductus, cum prīmō impudenter¹⁷⁶ respondēre coe-
pisset, ad extrēmum¹⁷⁷ nihil ex eīs¹⁷⁸ quae Gallī insimulābant¹⁷⁹ negāvit.

Ac mihi¹⁸⁰ quidem, Quirītēs, cum¹⁸¹ illa¹⁸² certissima vīsa sunt argūmenta
90 atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, signa, manūs, dēnique ūnūs cuiusque cōn-
fessio,¹⁸³ tum multō¹⁸⁴ certiōra illa, color,¹⁸⁵ oculī, vultūs, taciturnitās.¹⁸⁶ Sic

¹⁵² dēprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsū, seize

¹⁵³ respondisset dīxissetque, subj. in rel. cl. of characteristic, which have the force of a concessive cl. (= although)

¹⁵⁴ ferrāmentum, -ī, weapon

¹⁵⁵ studiōsus, -a, -um, fond of (i.e., he was a collector.)

¹⁵⁶ dēbilitō (1), weaken

¹⁵⁷ abiectus, -a, -um, downcast

¹⁵⁸ cōnscientia, -ae, knowledge, conscience

¹⁵⁹ conticēscō, -ere, -ticui, become silent

¹⁶⁰ adnūō, -ere, -nui, nod assent

¹⁶¹ vellet, subj. because it is a subordinate cl. in an implied ind. state. for Cicero's original words: sī quid . . . dicere vīs

¹⁶² potestās, -tātis, f., power, opportunity

¹⁶³ = postea

¹⁶⁴ aliquantō, abl. of degree of difference (by somewhat) equivalent to an adv.: somewhat, a little

¹⁶⁵ indicium, -ī, evidence, information

¹⁶⁶ ē-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, give forth, publish

¹⁶⁷ quam ob rem = quārē

¹⁶⁸ constanter, adv., consistently, steadily

¹⁶⁹ quotiēns, adv., how often

¹⁷⁰ contracted form, n. 122 above

¹⁷¹ sēcūm: an ind. reflexive referring to the subject of

quaesissent; translate to them.

¹⁷² fāta Sibyllina, a collection of ancient prophecies for which the Romans had very high respect. By these Lentulus had sought to prove to the Allobroges that he was destined to hold the regnum and imperium at Rome.

¹⁷³ dē-mēns, gen. -mentis, out of one's mind

¹⁷⁴ infitiārī (1), deny

¹⁷⁵ opīniō, -ōnis, f., expectation

¹⁷⁶ impudenter, adv., impudently

¹⁷⁷ ad extrēmum, at the last, finally

¹⁷⁸ eīs = n. pl., those things

¹⁷⁹ insimulō (1), charge

¹⁸⁰ depends on vīsa sunt

¹⁸¹ cum . . . tum, not only . . . but also (cp. nōn solum . . . sed etiam)

¹⁸² illa argūmenta atque indicia (i.e., tabellae . . . confessio) certissima vīsa sunt

¹⁸³ cōfessio, -ōnis, f. = Eng.

¹⁸⁴ lit. more certain by much. What kind of abl. is multō? (see S.S.)

¹⁸⁵ color . . . taciturnitās, in apposition with illa, which is nom. n. pl. color, -ōris, m., = Eng.

¹⁸⁶ taciturnitās, -tātis, f., silence (cp. taciturn)

enim obstupuerant,¹⁸⁷ sic terram intuēbantur,¹⁸⁸ sic fūrtim nōn numquam inter sēsē aspiciēbant ut nōn iam ab aliīs indicārī¹⁸⁹ sed indicāre sē ipsī vidērentur.

95 Indiciīs expositīs atque ēditīs, Quirītēs, senātum cōsuluī¹⁹⁰ dē summā rē publicā¹⁹¹ quid fierī placēret. Dictae sunt ā prīncipibus ācerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quās senātus sine ūllā varietāte¹⁹² est secūtus . . .

Quibus prō tantīs rēbus, Quirītēs, nūllum ego ā vōbīs praeium virtūtis, nūllum insigne¹⁹³ honoris, nūllum monumentum laudis postulō¹⁹⁴ praeter-
100 quam¹⁹⁵ huius diēi memoriam sempiternam¹⁹⁶ . . .

Vōs, Quirītēs, quoniam iam est nox, venerātī¹⁹⁷ Iovem illum custōdem huius urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tēcta¹⁹⁸ discēdite; et ea, quamquam¹⁹⁹ iam est periculum dēpulsum,²⁰⁰ tamen aequē ac²⁰¹ priōre nocte custōdiīs vigiliisque dēfendite. Id nē vōbīs diūtius faciendum sit atque ut in perpetuā
105 pāce esse possitis prōvidēbō. (Cicero, *In Catilinam Ōrātiō III*, excerpts)

DĒ VITĀ ET MORTE (7-9)

7. SOCRATES' "EITHER-OR" BELIEF¹

Quae est igitur eius ōrātiō quā² facit eum Platō ūsum apud iūdicēs iam morte multātum³?

"Magna mē," inquit "spēs tenet iūdicēs, bene mihi ēvenīre⁴ quod mittar⁵ ad mortem. Necesse⁶ est enim sit⁷ alterum dē duōbus, ut aut⁸ sēnsūs omnīnō
5 omnēs mors auferat aut in alium quendam locum ex hīs locīs morte migrētur.⁹ Quam ob rem,¹⁰ sive¹¹ sēnsus exstinguitur morsque eī somnō similis est quī nōn numquam etiam sine vīsīs¹² somniōrum¹³ plācātissimam¹⁴ quī-

¹⁸⁷ *obstupescō*, -ere, -stupui, become stupefied, be thunderstruck

¹⁸⁸ *intueor*, -ēri, -tuitus sum, look at

¹⁸⁹ *indicō* (1), accuse (cp. *indiciū*, n. 165 above)

¹⁹⁰ *cōsulō*, -ere, -suli, -sultum, consult, ask advice of

¹⁹¹ highest interest of the state

¹⁹² *varietās*, -tātis, f., variation

¹⁹³ *insigne*, -is, n., sign, symbol

¹⁹⁴ *postulō* (1), request, demand

¹⁹⁵ except

¹⁹⁶ *sempiternus*, -a, -um, eternal

¹⁹⁷ *veneror* (1), worship

¹⁹⁸ *tēctum*, -ī, roof; house

¹⁹⁹ *quamquam*, conj., although

²⁰⁰ *dēpellō*, drive off, avert

²⁰¹ equally as = just as

¹ As part of his demonstration that death is not an evil, Cicero cites Socrates' views as given in Plato's

"Apology," Socrates' defense of his life before the jury that finally condemned him to death.

² *quā* . . . *ūsum*, which Plato represents him as using; *quā*, abl. with the participle *ūsum*

³ *multō*, (1), punish, sentence

⁴ *ē-veniō*, turn out; *impers. inf. in ind. state*.

⁵ *subordinate cl. in ind. state*.

⁶ *necesse*, indecl. adj., (it is) necessary

⁷ Supply *ut* before *sit*: that there be one of two possibilities, with the *ut* . . . *migrētur* cl. in apposition with *duōbus*

⁸ *aut* . . . *aut*

⁹ *migrō* (1), depart, migrate; *migrātur* as *impers. pass.*, one departs

¹⁰ = *quārē*

¹¹ = *sī*

¹² *vīsum*, -ī, vision

¹³ *somnium*, -ī, dream

¹⁴ *plācātus*, -a, -um, peaceful

tem adfert, dī bonī, quid lucrī est ēmorī¹⁵! Aut quam multī diēs reperīrī pos-
sunt quī tālī noctī antepōnantur? Cui sī similis futūra est¹⁶ perpetuitās¹⁷
10 omnis cōsequentis¹⁸ temporis, quis¹⁹ mē beātiōr?

“Sin²⁰ vēra²¹ sunt quae dīcuntur, migrātiōnem²² esse mortem in cās ōrās²³
quās quī²⁴ ē vītā excessērunt²⁵ incolunt,²⁶ id multō²⁷ iam beātiōr est . . . Haec
peregrinātiō²⁸ mediocris vōbīs vidērī potest? Ut vērō colloquī²⁹ cum Orpheō,
Mūsaeō,³⁰ Homērō, Hēsiodō³¹ liceat, quantī³² tandem aestimātis³³? . . . Nec
15 enim cuiquam³⁴ bonō malī³⁵ quicquam ēvenīre potest nec vīvō nec mortuō³⁶ . . .

“Sed tempus est iam hinc³⁷ abīre mē, ut moriar, vōs, ut vītā agātis.
Utrum autem sit melius, dī immortālēs sciunt; hominem quidem scīre ar-
bitror nēminem.”³⁸ (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 1.40.97–1.41.99, ex-
cerpts)

8. A MORE POSITIVE VIEW ABOUT IMMORTALITY¹

Artior² quam solēbat³ somnus (mē) complexus est⁴ . . . (et) Āfricānus sē
ostendit eā fōrmā⁵ quae mihi ex imāgine⁶ eius quam ex ipsō erat nōtiōr.⁷
Quem ubi agnōvī,⁸ equidem cohorrui⁹, . . . quae sī vī tamen vīveretne ipse et
Paulus¹⁰ pater et aliī quōs nōs exstinctōs¹¹ arbitrāremur.

5 “Immō vērō,” inquit, “hī vīvunt quī ē corporum vinclis tamquam ē car-

¹⁵ ē-morior, die (off)

¹⁶ futūra est, is going to be

¹⁷ perpetuitās, -tātis, f., perpetuity

¹⁸ cōn-sequor

¹⁹ quis (est)

²⁰ sīn, conj., but if

²¹ (ea) sunt vēra

²² migrātiō, -ōnis, f., the noun of migrō, n. 9 above

²³ ōra, -ae, shore, region

²⁴ (et) quī

²⁵ ex-cēdō = discēdō

²⁶ incolō, -ere, -ul, inhabit

²⁷ abl. of degree of difference (S.S.)

²⁸ peregrinātiō, -ōnis, f., travel abroad

²⁹ col-loquor, talk with, converse (cp. colloquial)

³⁰ Orpheus and Musaeus were famous poets and musi-
cians before the time of Homer

³¹ Hesiod, a Greek epic poet chronologically next after
Homer.

³² quantī (pretī), of how much (value), gen. of indef.
value. quantī . . . aestimātis, how valuable, pray,
do you estimate this is?

³³ aestimō (l), estimate, value

³⁴ quisquam, quidquam (quicquam), anyone, anything;
cuiquam modified by bonō: to any good man

³⁵ malī (gen.) depends on quicquam: anything of evil =

any evil

³⁶ vīvō and mortuō modify cuiquam bonō.

³⁷ hinc, adv., from this place

³⁸ hominem . . . nēminem, no man

8

¹ In these excerpts Scipio Africanus Minor (the
Younger, hero of the Third Punic War in 146 B.C.)
tells how the deceased Scipio Africanus Maior (the
Elder, hero of the Second Punic War who defeated
Hannibal in 202 B.C.) appeared to him in a dream
and discoursed on the nature of life here and here-
after.

² artus, -a, -um, deep (sleep); narrow

³ solēbat (esse)

⁴ complector, -ī, -plexus sum, embrace

⁵ abl. of description

⁶ imāgō, -inis, f., image; here = portrait mask of an
ancestor. The imāginēs of a Roman patrician's an-
cestors were displayed in the atrium of the house.

⁷ nōtus, -a, -um, known, familiar

⁸ agnōscō (cp. cognōscō), recognize

⁹ cohorrēscō, -ere, -horruī, shudder

¹⁰ L. Aemilius Paulus, father of Africanus Minor

¹¹ exstinctōs (esse): exstinguō

cere¹² evolāverunt¹³; vestra vēro quae dīcitur vīta mors est. Quīn¹⁴ tū aspicias ad tē venientem Paulum patrem?"

Quem ut vidī, equidem vim¹⁵ lacrimarum prōfūdī. Ille autem mē complexus¹⁶ atque osculāns¹⁷ flēre¹⁸ prohibēbat. Atque ego ut primum¹⁹ repressō²⁰ loquī posse coepī, "Quaesō,²¹" inquam, "pater sanctissime²² atque optime, quoniam haec est vīta, ut Āfricānum audiō dīcere, quid moror²³ in terrīs? Quīn²⁴ hūc²⁵ ad vōs venīre properō²⁶?"

"Nōn est ita,²⁷" inquit ille. "Nisi enim deus is,²⁸ cuius hoc templum²⁹ est omne quod cōspicis,³⁰ istīs tē corporis custōdiīs liberāverit, hūc tibi aditus³¹ patēre nōn potest. Hominēs enim sunt hāc lēge³² generātī,³³ quī tuērentur³⁴ illum globum³⁵ quem in hōc templō medium vidēs, quae terra dīcitur, iisque³⁶ animus datus est ex illīs sempiternīs ignibus quae sīdera et stēllās vocātis . . . Quārē et tibi, Pūblī,³⁷ et piīs omnibus retinendus³⁸ est animus in custōdiā corporis, nec iniussū³⁹ eius ā quō ille⁴⁰ est vōbīs datus ex hominum vītā migrandum est, nē mūnus⁴¹ hūmānum adsignātum⁴² ā deō dēfūgisse⁴³ videāminī . . . Iūstitiam⁴⁴ colē⁴⁵ et pietātem,⁴⁶ quae cum sit magna⁴⁷ in parentibus et propinquis,⁴⁸ tum⁴⁹ in patriā maxima est. Ea vīta via est in caelum et in hunc coetum⁵⁰ eōrum quī iam vīxērunt et corpore laxātī⁵¹ illum incolunt locum . . . quem vōs, ut ā Graīs accēpistis, orbem lacteum,⁵² nuncupātis.⁵³"

...

¹² carcer, -eris, *n.*, prison

¹³ ē-volō (1), fly away; *not to be confused with volō, velle*

¹⁴ quīn aspicias: why, don't you see?

¹⁵ vim = cōpiam

¹⁶ osculor (1), kiss

¹⁷ flēō, -ēre, flēvī, flētum, weep

¹⁸ ut primum, as soon as

¹⁹ flētus, -ūs, *noun of flēō, n. 17 above*

²⁰ re-primō (primō)

²¹ quaesō, -ere, *commonly exclamatory: I beg you!*, pray tell!, please

²² sanctus, -a, -um, holy

²³ moror (1), delay, wait

²⁴ why not?

²⁵ hūc, *adv.*, to this place, here

²⁶ properō (1), hasten

²⁷ = that is not the way

²⁸ order = is deus

²⁹ templum, -ī, sacred area, temple

³⁰ cuius . . . cōspicis: whose this temple is or to whom belongs this temple—everything which you behold. Apparently, as he says *hoc templum*, he makes a sweeping gesture with his arm to indicate the universe and then adds *omne quod cōspicis* to make this even clearer. cōspiciō = aspiciō

³¹ aditus, -ūs, approach, entrance

³² *abl. of accordance*: in accordance with this law, on this condition

³³ generō (1), create

³⁴ tueor, -ēri, tūtus sum, watch, protect. *Why subj.?*

³⁵ globus, -ī, sphere, globe

³⁶ i.e., hominibus

³⁷ Pūblius, praenomen (*first name*) of Africanus Minor

³⁸ re-tineō, retain, preserve

³⁹ iniussū, *abl. as adv.*, without the command (of); *cp. iussū*

⁴⁰ ille (animus)

⁴¹ mūnus, -eris, *n.*, duty, service

⁴² adsignō (1), assign

⁴³ dē-fugiō, flee from, avoid

⁴⁴ iūstitia, -ae, justice (*cp. iustus*)

⁴⁵ colō, -ere, -uī, cultum, cultivate, cherish

⁴⁶ pietās, -tātis, *f.*, loyalty, devotion

⁴⁷ important

⁴⁸ propinquus, -ī, relative

⁴⁹ here = surely

⁵⁰ coetus, -ūs, gathering, company

⁵¹ laxō (1), set free

⁵² orbis (-is) lacteus (-ī), *m.*, the Milky Way (orb), which Cicero here says is a term received from the Greeks (ut ā Graīs, i.e. Graecis, accēpistis), who called it galaxias kyklos (= lacteus orbis); *cp. our word galaxy.*

⁵³ nuncupō (1) = appellō

- 25 Et ille, "Tū vērō . . . sīc habētō⁵⁴ nōn esse tē mortālem, sed corpus hoc⁵⁵; nec enim tuīs⁵⁶ es quem fōrma ista dēclārat,⁵⁷ sed mēns cuiusque is est quisque, nōn ea figūra⁵⁸ quae digitō dēmōnstrārī potest. Deum tē igitur scītō⁵⁹ esse; sīquidem⁶⁰ deus est quī viget,⁶¹ quī sentit, quī meminit,⁶² quī prōvidet, quī tam regit et moderātur⁶³ et movet id corpus cui praepositus
30 est⁶⁴ quam⁶⁵ hunc mundum ille prīnceps deus."⁶⁶ (Cicero, excerpts from *Somnium Scīpiōnis* 2ff. = *Dē Rē Pūblicā* 6.10 ff.)

9. ON CONTEMPT OF DEATH¹

Sed quid² ducēs et prīncipēs nōminem³ cum legiōnēs⁴ scrībat Catō⁵ saepe alacrēs⁶ in eum locum profectās⁷ unde reditūrās sē nōn arbitrārentur? Parī animō Lacedaemoniī⁸ in Thermopylis⁹ occidērunt, in quōs¹⁰ Simōnidēs:

- Dīc, hospes,¹¹ Spartae¹² nōs tē¹³ hīc vīdisse iacentīs,¹⁴
5 dum sāctīs patriae lēgibus obsequimur.¹⁵
Virōs commemorō.¹⁶ Quālis¹⁷ tandem Lacaena? Quae, cum fīlium in proelium mīsisset et interfectum¹⁸ audīssset, "Idcircō,¹⁹" inquit, "genueram²⁰ ut esset quī²¹ prō patriā mortem nōn dubitāret occumbere."²²

- . . . Admoneor²³ ut aliquid etiam dē humātiōne²⁴ et sepultūrā²⁵ dīcendum²⁶ exīstimem²⁷ . . . Sōcratēs, rogātus ā Critōne²⁸ quem ad modum sepe-
10 līrī²⁹ vellet, "Multam vērō," inquit, "operam,³⁰ amīcī, frūstrā³¹ cōnsūmpsī.

⁵⁴ habētō, fut. imper., you shall consider; consider

⁵⁵ sc. esse mortāle

⁵⁶ tuīs, to your (friends), dat. depending on dēclārat

⁵⁷ dēclārō (1) = Eng.

⁵⁸ = fōrma

⁵⁹ scītō, another fut. imper., you shall know; know

⁶⁰ sīquidem, conj., since

⁶¹ vigeō -ēre, -uī be strong, be active

⁶² meminī, meminisse, defective, found only in perf. system, remember

⁶³ moderor (1), control

⁶⁴ prae-pōnō, put in charge of

⁶⁵ as

⁶⁶ From the preceding cl. sc. regit, etc. as vbs.

9

¹ If death is such a great evil, how can the following attitudes be explained?

² quid, as adv., why? (= cūr?)

³ nōminō (1), name, mention (cp. nōmen)

⁴ legiō, -ōnis, f., legion

⁵ Catō, -ōnis, m., Cato, the famous censor, who wrote a now-lost history of Rome called the *Origines*.

⁶ alacer, -cris, -cre, eager, happy. We should use an adv. instead of a predicate adj.: eagerly

⁷ profectās (esse); reditūrās (esse)

⁸ Lacedaemoniī, -ōrum, m., Spartans

⁹ Thermopylae, -arum; 480 B.C.

¹⁰ on whom Simonides (wrote); *Simonides a sixth-century Greek poet famous especially for his poems and epigrams in the elegiac couplet.*

¹¹ hospes, -itis, m., stranger

¹² Sparta, -ae, f., Spartae, dat. depending on dīc

¹³ tē vīdisse nōs

¹⁴ = iacentēs

¹⁵ ob-sequor + dat., obey

¹⁶ commemorō (1), call to mind mention (cp. memoria)

¹⁷ What kind of person, then, was the Spartan woman? quālis, -e, what kind of

¹⁸ (eum) interfectum (esse)

¹⁹ idcircō, adv., for that reason

²⁰ gignō, -cre, genuī, genitum, beget (cp. generate), bear
²¹ (the kind of person) who

²² occumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum, meet

²³ ad-moneō = moneō, remind

²⁴ humātiō, -ōnis, f. burial (cp. humus, earth)

²⁵ sepultūra, -ae, funeral (cp. sepulchre)

²⁶ dīcendum (esse)

²⁷ exīstimō (1), think

²⁸ Critō, -ōnis, m., Crito, a friend of Socrates

²⁹ sepeliō, -ire, -īvi, -pultum, bury

³⁰ opera, -ae, effort, pains

³¹ frūstrā, adv., in vain (cp. frustrate)

Critōnī enim nostrō nōn persuāsī mē hinc āvolātūrum,³² neque meī³³ quicquam relictūrum³⁴ . . . Sed, mihi crēde, (Critō), nēmō mē vestrum,³⁵ cum hinc excesserō,³⁶ cōnsequētur.³⁷ . . .

- 15 Dūrior Diogenēs³⁸ Cynicus prōici³⁹ sē iussit inhumātum.⁴⁰ Tum amīcī, "Volucrisne⁴¹ et ferīs⁴²?" "Minimē⁴³ vērō," inquit; "sed bacillum⁴⁴ propter⁴⁵ mē, quō abigam,⁴⁶ pōnitōte.⁴⁷" "Quī⁴⁸ poteris?" illi; "nōn enim sentiēs." "Quid igitur mihi ferārum laniātus⁴⁹ oberit⁵⁰ nihil sentientī⁵¹?" (Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputatiōnēs* 1.42.101–43.104, excerpts)

10. LITERATURE: ITS VALUE AND DELIGHT¹

- Quaerēs ā nobīs, Grattī, cūr tantō opere² hōc homine dēlectēmur.³ Quia⁴ suppeditat⁵ nobīs ubi⁶ et animus ex hōc forēnsī⁷ strepitū⁸ reficiātur⁹ et aurēs convīciō¹⁰ dēfessae¹¹ conquiēscant¹² . . . Quārē quis tandem mē reprehendat,¹³ aut quis mihi iūrē¹⁴ suscēnseat,¹⁵ sī,¹⁶ quantum¹⁷ cēterīs ad suās rēs obeundās¹⁸ quantum ad fēstōs¹⁹ diēs lūdōrum celebrandōs,²⁰ quantum ad

³² ā-volō (1); avolātūrum (esse), *inf. in ind. state with persuāsī*

³³ meī, *gen. of ego, depending on quicquam.*

³⁴ relictūrum (esse)

³⁵ *gen. of vōs*

³⁶ ex-cēdō, *cp. discēdō*

³⁷ cōnsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum, overtake, catch

³⁸ Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, famed for his asceticism and independence

³⁹ prō-iciō (iaciō), throw out

⁴⁰ inhumātus, -a, -um, unburied

⁴¹ volucris, -is, *f.* bird

⁴² fera, -ae, wild beast; *dat. with prōici understood*

⁴³ minimē, *adv.*, no, not at all

⁴⁴ bacillum, -ī, staff (*cp. bacillus, a New Latin form*)

⁴⁵ here = near

⁴⁶ abigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum, drive away; *sc. volucrēs et ferās. Why subj.?*

⁴⁷ *fut. imperative = you shall put*

⁴⁸ quī, *adv.*, how?

⁴⁹ laniātus, -ūs, lacerating

⁵⁰ obsum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be against, hurt. *Why does oberit have the dat. mihi?*

⁵¹ sentientī modifies mihi and has nihil as its obj.

10

¹ In the course of a speech defending the citizenship of the poet Archias against the charges of a certain Grattius, Cicero pronounced one of the world's finest encomiums on the inestimable value and delight of literature.

² tantō opere, so greatly (*cp. magnopere*)

³ homine, the poet Archias.

⁴ quia, *conj.*, because

⁵ suppeditō (1), supply

⁶ the means by which

⁷ forēnsis, -e, of the forum. By Cicero's time the Forum was primarily the political and legal center of Rome.

⁸ strepitus, -ūs, din

⁹ re-ficiō, refresh, revive

¹⁰ convīcium, -iī, wrangling

¹¹ dēfessus, -a, -um, exhausted

¹² conquiēscō, -ere, -quiēvi, -quiētum, find rest

¹³ reprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsus, censure; reprehendat, deliberative, or dubitative, subj. The deliberative subj. is used in questions implying doubt, indignation, or impossibility. Quis mē reprehendat: who is to blame me (I wonder)?

¹⁴ iūrē = cum iūrē, *abl. of manner that has virtually become an adv.*: rightly

¹⁵ suscēnseō, -ēre, -ui, be incensed, + *dat.*

¹⁶ sī introduces sūmpserō. The only real difficulty with this complex cl. is the involvement of the quantum cls. Although these cls. should be read and understood in the order in which they stand, the following outline may prove a welcome guide. Quis mē reprehendat . . . sī ego tantum temporum ad haec studia sūmpserō quantum temporum cēterīs ad suās rēs (fēstōs diēs, voluptātēs, etc.) concēditur, quantum temporum aliī tribuunt convīviīs (alveolō pilae)?

¹⁷ quantum (temporum)

¹⁸ ob-cō, attend to

¹⁹ fēstus, -a, -um, festive

²⁰ celebrō (1), celebrate

aliās voluptatēs et ad ipsam requiem²¹ animī et corporis concēditur²² temporum, quantum aliī tribuunt²³ tempestivīs²⁴ conviviīs,²⁵ quantum dēnique alveolō,²⁶ quantum pilae,²⁷ tantum²⁸ mihi egomet²⁹ ad haec studia recollenda³⁰ sūmpserō³¹? Atque hoc ideō³² mihi concēdendum est magis quod ex
 10 hīs studiīs haec quoque crēscit orātiō et facultās,³³ quae, quantacumque³⁴ est in mē, numquam amicōrum periculīs dēfuit³⁵ . . .

Plēnī omnēs sunt librī, plēnae sapientium vōcēs, plēna exemplōrum³⁶ vetustās³⁷; quae iacērent in tenebrīs³⁸ omnia, nisi litterārum lūmen³⁹ accēderet. Quam multās nobīs imāginēs⁴⁰—nōn solum ad intueundum,⁴¹
 15 vērum⁴² etiam ad imitandum⁴³—fortissimōrum virōrum expressās⁴⁴ scrīptōrēs et Graeci et Latīnī reliquērunt! Quās ego mihi semper in adminis-
 trandā⁴⁵ rē publicā prōpōnēs⁴⁶ animum et mentem meam ipsā cōgitatōne⁴⁷ hominum excellentium⁴⁸ cōnfōrmābam.⁴⁹

Quaeret quispiam,⁵⁰ “Quid? illī ipsī summī virī quōrum virtutēs litterīs
 20 prōditae sunt,⁵¹ istāne doctrīnā⁵² quam tū effers⁵³ laudibus ērudītī fuērunt⁵⁴?” Difficile est hoc dē omnibus cōnfīrmāre,⁵⁵ sed tamen est certum quid respondeam . . . : saepius ad laudem atque virtutem nātūrā sine doctrīnā quam sine nātūrā valuisse⁵⁶ doctrīnam. Atque idem⁵⁷ ego contendō,⁵⁸ cum ad nātūrā eximiam⁵⁹ et illūstrem⁶⁰ accesserit⁶¹ ratiō quaedam cōnfōrmātiōque⁶²
 25 doctrīnae, tum illud nesciō quid⁶³ praeclārū ac singulārē⁶⁴ solēre exsistere⁶⁵ . . .

²¹ requiēs, -ētis, *acc.* requiētem *or* requiem, rest

²² concēdō, grant, concede

²³ tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, allot

²⁴ tempestivus, -a, -um, timely; here = early, beginning in the afternoon so as to be conveniently prolonged.

²⁵ convivium, -iī, banquet

²⁶ alveolus, -ī, gaming board

²⁷ pila, -ae, ball (*cp.* pill)

²⁸ tantum (temporum) . . . quantum, as much . . . as

²⁹ ego-met, an emphatic form of ego

³⁰ re-colō, -ere, -uī, -cultum, renew

³¹ sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, take

³² ideō, *adv.*, for this reason, therefore

³³ facultās, -tātis, *f.*, skill. Combine with orātiō and translate: this oratorical skill.

³⁴ quantacumque, -acumque, -uncumque, however great

³⁵ dē-sum, be lacking

³⁶ exemplum, -ī, example; exemplōrum also goes with plēnī and plēnae.

³⁷ vetustās, -tātis, *f.*, antiquity

³⁸ tenebrae, -arum, darkness

³⁹ lūmen, -inis, *n.*, light

⁴⁰ imāgō, -ginis, *f.*, portrait, picture

⁴¹ intueor, gaze on, contemplate

⁴² vērum, *conj.*, but

⁴³ imitor (ī), imitate

⁴⁴ ex-primō (primō), describe, portray

⁴⁵ administrō (ī), manage

⁴⁶ prō-pōnō, put forward, set before; prōpōnēs has quās as direct obj. and mihi as indirect obj.

⁴⁷ cōgitatō, -ōnis, *f.*, thought; *cp.* cōgitō

⁴⁸ excellēs, *gen.* -entis, superior, remarkable

⁴⁹ cōnfōrmō (ī), mold

⁵⁰ quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam, someone

⁵¹ prōdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, transmit, reveal

⁵² doctrīna, -ae, instruction

⁵³ efferrō, -ferre, extulī, elātum, lift up, extol

⁵⁴ ērudīō (4), educate, train

⁵⁵ cōnfīrmō (ī), assert

⁵⁶ valuisse ad laudem, to be powerful toward praise = to have led to praise; *inf. in ind. state.*

⁵⁷ idem ego, I the same person = I also

⁵⁸ maintain

⁵⁹ eximius, -a, -um, extraordinary

⁶⁰ illustris, -e, noble, brilliant

⁶¹ accēdō here = be added

⁶² cōnfōrmātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, molding, shaping

⁶³ nesciō quis, nesciō quid, *indef. pron., lit.* I know not who/what = some (uncertain) person or thing; the nesciō remains unchanged in this phrase.

⁶⁴ singulāris, -e, unique, extraordinary

⁶⁵ exsistō, -ere, -stītī, arise, appear, exist

Quod si nōn hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peteretur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī remissiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae⁶⁶ neque temporum⁶⁷ sunt neque
 30 aetātum omnium neque locōrum; at haec studia adulēscēntiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, rēs secundās ōnant, adversis perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. (Cicero, *Pro Archiā* 6.12–7.16, excerpts).

ANECDOTES FROM CICERO (11–15)

11. DEATH OF A PUPPY (EXAMPLE OF AN OMEN)

L. Paulus¹ cōsul iterum, cum eī² bellum³ ut cum rēge Perse⁴ gereret⁵ obtigisset,⁶ ut eā ipsā diē domum ad vesperum rediit, filiōlam⁷ suam Tertiam,⁸ quae tum erat admodum⁹ parva, osculāns¹⁰ animadvertit¹¹ tristiculam.¹² “Quid est,¹³” inquit, “mea Tertia? Quid¹⁴ tristis es?” “Mī pater,” inquit, “Persa¹⁵ periit.” Tum ille artius¹⁶ puellam complexus,¹⁷ “Accipiō,” inquit, “mea filia, ōmen.”¹⁸ Erat autem mortuus catellus¹⁹ eō nōmine. (Cicero, *De Divīnātiōne* 1.46.103)

12. TOO CONSCIENTIOUS (AN EXAMPLE OF IRONY)

Est huic finitimum¹ dissimulātiōnī² cum honestō³ verbō vitiōsa⁴ rēs appellātur: ut cum Āfricānus cēnsor⁵ tribū⁶ movēbat eum centuriōnem⁷ quī in

⁶⁶ cēterae (remissiōnēs or dēlectātiōnēs)

⁶⁷ gen. of possession used in predicate = predicate gen.; sc. omnium with each gen.: the other delights do not belong to all times . . .

11

¹ L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus was the father of Scipio Africanus Minor. As consul in 168 B.C. he brought the war with Macedonia to a successful conclusion by the defeat of the Macedonian King, Perseus. This explains why, before setting out against Perseus, he interpreted the chance words Persa periit as a favorable omen. The Romans believed seriously in the importance of omens.

² dat. with obtigisset

³ obj. of gereret

⁴ Perseus, -eī; Perse abl.

⁵ ut . . . gereret, noun cl. subject of obtigisset

⁶ obtingō, -ere, -tigi, touch, fall to one's lot

⁷ fili (a) with the diminutive ending -ola, little daughter

⁸ Tertia, a name meaning third. The Romans often used ordinal numerals as names, though commonly without strict regard to the number of children they had; e.g. Secundus, Quintus, Sextus, Decimus.

⁹ admodum, adv., very

¹⁰ osculor (1), kiss

¹¹ anim-ad-vertō, turn the mind to, notice, observe

¹² tristculus, -a, -um, rather sad, diminutive of tristis

¹³ What is it? What is the matter?

¹⁴ quid = cūr

¹⁵ Persa, the name of her pet

¹⁶ artius, adv., closely

¹⁷ complector, -ī, -plexus sum, embrace

¹⁸ ōmen, -inis, n., omen, sign; i.e., the omen of his victory over Perseus

¹⁹ catellus, -ī, puppy

12

¹ finitimus, -a, -um, neighboring; akin to: est finitimum, it is akin to

² dissimulātiō, -ōnis, f., irony

³ honestus, -a, -um, honorable, fine

⁴ vitiōsus, -a, -um, faulty, bad

⁵ cēnsor, -ōris, m., censor, Roman magistrate among whose duties was the assigning of citizens to their proper rank according to their property and service and the removal of names from the census rolls when citizens proved unworthy of citizenship.

⁶ tribus, -ūs, f., tribe, a political division of the Roman people

⁷ centuriō, -ōnis, m., centurion

- Paulī pugnā⁸ nōn adfuerat,⁹ cum ille sē custōdiae causā diceret in castrīs¹⁰ remānsisse quaereretque cūr ab eō notārētur¹¹: “Nōn amō,” inquit, “nimium dīligentēs.” (Cicero, *Dē Ōrātōre* 2.67.272)

13. QUAM MULTA NŌN DĒSĪDERŌ!

Sōcratēs, in pompā¹ cum magna vīs² aurī³ argentīque⁴ ferrētur, “Quam multa nōn dēsīderō!” inquit.

- Xenocratēs,⁵ cum lēgātī ab Alexandrō⁶ quīnquāgintā⁷ eī talenta⁸ attulissent (quae erat pecūnia temporibus illīs, Athēnīs praesertim,⁹ maxima), abdūxit lēgātōs ad cēnam in Acadēmīam¹⁰; iīs apposuit¹¹ tantum quod satis esset, nūllō apparātū.¹² Cum postrīdiē¹³ rogārent eum cui numerārī¹⁴ iubēret, “Quid? Vōs hesternā,¹⁵” inquit, “cēnulā¹⁶ nōn intellēxistis mē pecūniā nōn egēre?” Quōs cum trīstīdōrēs vīdisset, trīgintā¹⁷ minās¹⁸ accēpit nē aspernārī¹⁹ rēgis līberālītatem²⁰ vidērētur.

- At vērō Diogenēs²¹ līberius,²² ut²³ Cynicus, Alexandrō rogantī ut diceret sī quid opus²⁴ esset: “Nunc quidem paululum,²⁵” inquit, “ā sōle.²⁶” Offēcerat²⁷ vidēlicet²⁸ aprīcantī.²⁹ (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 5.32.91–92)

14. WHAT MAKES A GOOD APPETITE

Dārēus¹ in fugā² cum aquam turbidam³ et cadāveribus⁴ inquinātam⁵ bibisset, negāvit umquam sē bibisse iūcundius. Numquam vidēlicet sitiēns⁶

⁸ pugnā, -ae, battle

⁹ ad-sum, be present

¹⁰ castra, -ōrum, camp

¹¹ notō (1), mark, here with the nota cēnsōria placed opposite a citizen's name to indicate his removal from the citizen list in disgrace.

13

¹ pompa, -ae, parade

² vīs here = quantity (cp. cōpia)

³ aurum, -ī, gold

⁴ argentum, -ī, silver

⁵ Xenocratēs, -is, pupil of Plato and later head of the Academy

⁶ Alexander, -drī

⁷ indecl. adj., fifty

⁸ talentum, -ī, a talent, a large sum of money

⁹ praesertim, adv., especially

¹⁰ Acadēmīa, -ae, the Academy, a gymnasium in a grove just outside of Athens. Here Plato established his school, which might be called the first European university.

¹¹ ap-pōnō, place near, serve

¹² apparātus, -ūs, equipment, splendor

¹³ postrīdiē, adv., on the next day

¹⁴ numerō (1), count, pay out; sc. pecūniā as subject of numerārī

¹⁵ hesternus, -a, -um, of yesterday

¹⁶ cēnula, -ae, diminutive of cēna

¹⁷ indecl. adj., thirty

¹⁸ mina, -ae, a Greek coin

¹⁹ aspernor (1), spurn, despise

²⁰ līberālītās, -tātis, f., generosity

²¹ L.I. 9 n. 38

²² līberius, adv., freely, boldly

²³ as a Cynic, being a Cynic

²⁴ opus (indecl.) est, is necessary: if he needed anything

²⁵ paululum, adv., a little

²⁶ i.e., you are blocking my sunlight

²⁷ officiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum + dat., be in the way, obstruct

²⁸ vidē-licet, adv. (you may see), clearly, evidently

²⁹ aprīcor (1), sun oneself

14

¹ Darius III, defeated by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. The spelling Dārīus reflects later Greek pronunciation.

² fuga, -ae, flight

³ turbidus, -a, -um, turbid, roiled

⁴ cadāver, -eris, n., corpse (cp. cadaverous)

⁵ inquinātus, -a, -um, polluted

⁶ sitiō (4), be thirsty

biberat. Nec ēsuriēns⁷ Ptolemaeus⁸ ēderat,⁹ cui cum peragranti¹⁰ Aegyptum,¹¹ comitibus¹² nōn cōsecūtis¹³ cibārius¹⁴ in casā pānis datus esset, nihil
 5 vīsum est illō pāne iūcundius. Sōcratem ferunt,¹⁵ cum ūsque ad vesperum contentius¹⁶ ambulāret quaesitūque esset¹⁷ ex eō quārē id faceret, respondisse sē, quō¹⁸ melius cēnāret, obsōnāre¹⁹ ambulandō famem.²⁰

Quid? Victum²¹ Lacedaemoniorum in philitiis²² nōne vidēmus? Ubi²³ cum tyrannus cēnāvisset Dionysius, negāvit sē iūre²⁴ illō nigrō quod cēnae²⁵
 10 caput erat dēlectātum.²⁶ Tum is quī illa coxerat,²⁷ "Minimē mīrum²⁸; cōdīmenta²⁹ enim dēfuērunt."³⁰ "Quae tandem?" inquit ille. "Labor in vēnātū,³¹ sūdor,³² cursus ad Eurōtam,³³ famēs, sitis.³⁴ Hīs enim rēbus Lacedaemoniorum epulae³⁵ coniuntur.³⁶"

Cōnfer sūdantēs,³⁷ ructantēs,³⁸ refertōs³⁹ epulīs tamquam opīmōs
 15 bovēs.⁴⁰ Tum intellegēs quī voluptātem maximē sequantur, eōs minimē cōnsequi⁴¹; iūcunditātemque⁴² victūs⁴³ esse in dēsideriō,⁴⁴ nōn in satietāte.⁴⁵ (Cicero, *Tusculānae Disputātiōnēs* 5.34.97–98 and 100, excerpts)

15. THEMISTOCLES; FAME AND EXPEDIENCY

Themistoclēs fertur¹ Serīphiō² cuidam in iūrgiō³ respondisse, cum ille dīxisset nōn eum suā sed patriae glōriā splendōrem⁴ assecūtum⁵: "Nec her-

⁷ ēsuriō (4), be hungry

⁸ Which Egyptian king of this name is unknown.

⁹ edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum, eat (cp. edible)

¹⁰ per-agrō (1), wander through

¹¹ Aegyptus, -ī, f., Egypt

¹² comes, -itis, m., companion

¹³ cōn-sequor

¹⁴ cibārius . . . pānis, ordinary (coarse) bread; pānis, -is, m.

¹⁵ ferō here = report, say

¹⁶ contentē, strenuously, adv. from contendō, struggle

¹⁷ it had been asked of him, he had been asked

¹⁸ quō, regularly used instead of ut to introduce a purp. containing a compar.

¹⁹ obsōnō (1), buy provisions, here = provide (an appetite)

²⁰ famēs, -is, f., hunger

²¹ victus, -ūs, living, mode of living, food

²² philitia, -ōrum, public meals (for Spartan citizens of military age)

²³ ubi = among the Lacedaemonians

²⁴ iūs, iūris, n., soup

²⁵ dat. of purp. (S.S.)

²⁶ dēlectātum (esse)

²⁷ coquō, -ere, coxi, coctum, cook (cp. concoct)

²⁸ mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful, surprising

²⁹ condimentum, -ī, seasoning, condiment

³⁰ dē-sum, be lacking

³¹ vēnātus, -ūs, hunting

³² sūdor, -ōris, m., sweat

³³ at the Eurotas (Eurōtās, -ae, m., river on which Sparta was located)

³⁴ sitis, -is, f., thirst

³⁵ epulae, -ārum, banquet

³⁶ condō (4), season, spice

³⁷ sūdō (1), sweat

³⁸ ructō (1), belch

³⁹ refertus, -a, -um, stuffed, crammed, + abl.

⁴⁰ opīmus, -a, -um, fertile, fat; bōs, bovis, m., ox

⁴¹ cōn-sequor, follow up, gain

⁴² iūcunditās, -tātis, f., pleasure, charm

⁴³ n. 21 above; here = food

⁴⁴ dēsiderium, -ī, desire

⁴⁵ satietās, -tātis, f., abundance, satisfy

15

(For more about Themistocles and Aristides see selections 19 and 20 below.)

¹ is said, is reported

² Serīphius, -ī, inhabitant of Seriphos, a small island in the Aegean Sea.

³ iūrgium, -ī, quarrel

⁴ splendor, -ōris, m., distinction, honor

⁵ as-sequor = ad-sequor, gain, attain

cule,⁶ inquit, "sī ego Serīphius essem, nec tū, sī Athēniēnsis⁷ essēs, clārus umquam fuissēs." (Cicero, *Dē Senectūte*, 3.8)

- 5 Themistoclēs, post victōriam eius bellī quod cum Persis⁸ fuit, dīxit in cōtiōne⁹ sē habēre cōsiliū rei pūblicae salūtāre,¹⁰ sed id scīrī nōn opus esse.¹¹ Postulāvit¹² ut aliquem populus daret quicum¹³ commūnicāret.¹⁴ Datus est Aristīdēs. Huic¹⁵ ille (dixit) classem¹⁶ Lacedaemoniōrum, quae subducta esset¹⁷ ad Gythēum,¹⁸ clam¹⁹ incendi²⁰ posse, quō factō frangi²¹ Lacedaemoniōrum opēs necesse esset.²² Quod Aristīdēs cum audisset, in cōtiōnem magnā expectātiōne²³ vēnit dīxitque perūtīle²⁴ esse cōsiliū quod Themistoclēs adferret, sed minimē honestum. Itaque Athēniēnsēs, quod honestum nōn esset, id nē ūtile quidem putāvērunt, tōtamque eam rem, quam nē audierant quidem, auctōre Aristīde²⁵ repudiāvērunt.²⁶ (Cicero, *Dē Officiis* 3.11.48–49)

16. GET THE TUSCULAN COUNTRY HOUSE READY¹

Tullius² S.D.³ Terentiae⁴ Suae

- In Tusculānum⁵ nōs ventūrōs⁶ putāmus aut Nōnīs⁷ aut postrīdiē.⁸ Ibi ut⁹ sint omnia parāta. Plūrēs¹⁰ enim fortasse¹¹ nōbiscum erunt et, ut arbitror, diūtius ibi commorābimur.¹² Lābrum¹³ sī in balneō¹⁴ nōn est, ut¹⁵ sit; item¹⁶ cētera quae sunt ad vīctum et ad valētūdinem¹⁷ necessariā.¹⁸ Valē. Kal. Oct.¹⁹ dē Venusīnō.²⁰ (Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiārēs* 14.20)

⁶ hercule, a mild oath, by Hercules

⁷ Athēniēnsis, -e, Athenian

⁸ Persae, -ārum, m., the Persians

⁹ cōtiō, -ōnis, f., assembly

¹⁰ salūtāris, -e, salutary, advantageous; modifies cōsiliū

¹¹ opus est, it is necessary

¹² postulō (1), demand, request

¹³ quicum, quī = old abl. form + cum, with whom

¹⁴ commūnicō (1), communicate, share

¹⁵ huic = the last mentioned, Aristīdes

¹⁶ classis, -is, f., fleet

¹⁷ sub-dūcō, beach; subj. because subordinate cl. in ind. state. (see S.S.). Because of their shallow draft and small size, ancient ships were more often beached than anchored.

¹⁸ Gythēum, -ī, the port of Sparta

¹⁹ clam, adv., secretly

²⁰ incendiō, -ere, -cendi, -censum, set on fire, burn

²¹ frangiō, -ere, frēgi, frāctum, break, crush

²² necesse (indecl. adj.) est, it is necessary

²³ expectātiō, -ōnis, f., expectation, abl. of attendant circumstance

²⁴ per-ūtīlis, -e, very useful, advantageous

²⁵ auctōre Aristīde, abl. abs.

²⁶ repudiō (1), reject

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¹ A homely little letter which serves as an antidote to Cicero's usually lofty concerns.

² (Mārcus) Tullius (Cicerō)

³ salūtē dicit

⁴ Terentia, -ae, wife of Cicero

⁵ Tusculānum, -ī, Tusculan estate (praedium) southeast of Rome in Latium

⁶ ventūrōs (esse)

⁷ Nōnae, -ārum, the Nones were the seventh day in March, May, July, October; the fifth day in other months.

⁸ postrīdiē, adv., the day after

⁹ (curā) ut, take care that

¹⁰ plūrēs, several people

¹¹ fortasse, adv., perhaps

¹² com-moror (1), remain

¹³ lābrum, -ī, a wash basin or a bath

¹⁴ balneum, -ī, bathroom

¹⁵ (cūrā) ut

¹⁶ item, adv., likewise

¹⁷ valētūdō, -inis, f., health

¹⁸ necessariū, -a, -um = Eng.

¹⁹ Kalendīs Octōbrībus, on the Kalends of October = October 1st

²⁰ Sent from his estate at Venusia, in Apulia. The year is said to be 47 B.C.

17. LIVY ON THE DEATH OF CICERO¹

M. Cicerō sub adventum² triumvirōrum³ cesserat urbe . . . Primō in Tusculānum⁴ fūgit; inde trānsversīs⁵ itineribus in Formiānum,⁶ ut ab Caiētā⁷ nāvem cōnscēnsūrus,⁸ proficiscitur. Unde aliquotiēns⁹ in altum¹⁰ pro-
 5 vectum,¹¹ cum modo ventī adversī rettulissent, modo ipse iactātiōnem¹² nā-
 vis . . . patī nōn posset, taedium¹³ tandem eum et fugae¹⁴ et vītae cēpit,
 regressusque¹⁵ ad superiōrem vīllam . . . "Moriar," inquit, "in patriā saepe
 servātā." Satis cōnstat¹⁶ servōs fortiter fidēliterque parātōs fuisse ad dīmican-
 dum,¹⁷ ipsum dēpōnī lecticā¹⁸ et quiētōs¹⁹ patī quod sors²⁰ inīqua²¹ cōgeret
 iussisse. Prōminentī²² ex lecticā praeberēti²³que immōtam cervicem²⁴ caput
 10 praecīsum est.²⁵

Manūs quoque, scrīpsisse in Antōnium aliquid exprobrantēs,²⁶ praecīdē-
 runt. Ita relātum caput ad Antōnium, iussūque eius inter duās manūs in
 Rōstrīs positum,²⁷ ubi ille cōsul, ubi saepe cōsulāris,²⁸ ubi eō ipsō annō
 adversus²⁹ Antōnium . . . (quanta nūlla umquam hūmāna vōx³⁰!) cum ad-
 15 mīrātiōne³¹ ēloquentiae³² audītus fuerat. Vix attollentēs³³ prae lacrimīs
 oculōs, hominēs intuērī³⁴ trucīdātā³⁵ membra³⁶ eius poterant. Vixit trēs et
 sexāgintā³⁷ annōs . . . Vir magnus, ācer, memorābilis³⁸ fuit, et in cuius laudēs
 persequendās³⁹ Cicerōne laudātore opus⁴⁰ fuerit. (Livy 120.50)

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¹ In 43 B.C.² adventus, -ūs, arrival³ triumvirī, -ōrum, commission of three men, the second triumvirate composed of Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus⁴ his Tusculan villa⁵ trānsversus, -a, -um, transverse, crosswise⁶ Formiānum, -ī, estate near Formiae, which was nearly 100 miles south of Rome on the Appian Way near the sea⁷ Caiēta, -ae, a sea-coast town not far from Formiae⁸ as he was going to board ship (cōnscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēsum, ascend)⁹ aliquotiēns, adv., several times¹⁰ altum, -ī, the deep, the sea¹¹ prō-vehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectum, carry forward; provectum (having sailed out) goes with eum below¹² iactātiō, -ōnis, f., tossing¹³ taedium, -ī, weariness, disgust¹⁴ fuga, -ae, flight; fugae depends on taedium¹⁵ regredior, -ī, -gressus sum, go back¹⁶ cōnstat, it is agreed¹⁷ dīmīcō (1), fight (to the finish)¹⁸ lectica, -ae, litter¹⁹ (eōs) quiētōs, them quiet, subject of patī; but we say: them quietly. (quiētus, -a, -um)²⁰ sors, sortis, f., lot²¹ inīquus, -a, -um, unfavorable, unjust (in-aequus)²² prōmineō, -ēre, -uī, jut out, step forth: (eī) prōmi-
 nentī, for him stepping forth = as he stepped
 forth, dat. of ref. or interest²³ cervīx, -vīcis, f., neck²⁴ praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, cīsum (prae-caedō, cut), cut
 off—by the soldiers whom Antony had sent to exe-
 cute Cicero in reprisal for Cicero's "Philippics" de-
 nouncing Antony. Such were the horrors of the pro-
 scriptions.²⁵ exprobrō (1), reproach, charge: (militēs), expro-
 brantēs (manūs) scrīpsisse aliquid, manūs praecī-
 dērunt²⁶ positum, sc. est²⁷ cōsulāris, -is, m., ex-consul²⁸ adversus, prep. + acc., against²⁹ quanta . . . vōx (fuerat), how great no voice had
 been = greater than any voice had been³⁰ admīrātiō, -ōnis, f. = Eng.³¹ ēloquentia, -ae, f.; ēloquentiae, obj. gen. (S.S.)³² attollō, -ere, raise, lift³³ intueor, -ērī, -tuitus sum, look at³⁴ trucīdō (1), cut to pieces, butcher³⁵ membrum, -ī, member (of the body), limb³⁶ indecl. adj., sixty³⁷ memorābilis, -e, remarkable, memorable³⁸ per-sequor, follow up, set forth³⁹ opus est + abl. = there is need of (Cicero)⁴⁰ fuerit, perf. subj., potential subj., there would be
 need of

18. MILTIADES AND THE BATTLE OF MARATHON¹

Eisdem temporibus Persārum rēx Dārēus, ex Asiā in Eurōpam² exercitū trāiectō,³ Scythīs⁴ bellum inferre⁵ dēcrevit. Pontem fēcit in Histrō⁶ flūmine, quā⁷ cōpiās trādūceret.⁸ Eius pontis, dum ipse abesset,⁹ custōdēs¹⁰ reliquit prīncipēs quōs sēcum ex Iōniā et Aeolide¹¹ dūxerat; quibus singulārum¹² urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sīc enim facillimē putāvit sē¹³ Graecā linguā loquentēs¹⁴ quī Asiā incolerent¹⁵ sub suā retentūrum¹⁶ potestāte, sī amīcīs suis oppida¹⁷ tuenda¹⁸ trādidisset.¹⁹ In hōc²⁰ fuit tum numerō Miltiadēs.²¹ Hic, cum crēbrī²² adferrent nūntiī²³ male rem gerere Dārēum premīque ā Scythīs, hortātus est pontis custōdēs nē ā Fortūnā²⁴ datam occāsionem liberandae Graeciae dīmitterent.²⁵

Nam sī cum eīs cōpiīs, quās sēcum trānsportārat,²⁶ interīssset Dārēus, nōn solum Eurōpam fore²⁷ tūtā,²⁸ sed etiam eōs quī Asiā incolerent Graecī genere²⁹ liberōs ā Persārum futūrōs dominātiōne³⁰ et periculō. Id facile effīcī³¹ posse³²; ponte enim rescissō³³ rēgem vel³⁴ hostium ferrō vel inopiā³⁵ paucīs diēbus interitūrum. Ad hoc cōsiliū cum plērīque³⁶ ac-

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¹ 490 B.C., the first major battle of the Persian wars and one of the most illustrious victories in the apparently unending conflict between democracies and autocracies (despotisms): the relatively few Athenians, practically alone, against the hordes of the Persian autocracy.

² Eurōpa, -ae, Europe

³ trāiectō, -ere, -iectī, -iectus, transfer

⁴ Scythae, -ārum, m., the Scythians, a nomadic people of southeastern Europe; Scythīs, dat. with compound vbs.

⁵ bellum in-ferō (-ferre, -tulī, -lātus), make war upon, + dat.

⁶ Hister, -trī, the Danube

⁷ quā, rel. adv. instead of rel. pron., where, by which, referring to pontem

⁸ trā (= trāns)-dūcō. Why the subj. in the rel. cl.?

⁹ ab-sum, be away, be absent; abesset, subj. of implied ind. state., the thought in his mind being: "while I shall be away"

¹⁰ as guards

¹¹ Ionia and Aeolis, Greek sections of Asia Minor

¹² singulī, -ae, -a (pl.), separate, one each

¹³ sē, acc., subject of retentūrum (esse)

¹⁴ the Greek-speaking peoples, obj. of retentūrum

¹⁵ incolō, -ere, -ulī, inhabit

¹⁶ retentūrum (esse); re-tineō

¹⁷ oppidum, -ī, town; occasionally city

¹⁸ tuenda, (the towns) to be protected = the protection of the towns (tueor, -ēri, tūtus sum, look at, protect)

¹⁹ fut. more vivid condition in ind. state.: eōs retinēbō sī amīcīs oppida trādidērō.

²⁰ hōc modifies numerō. Note carefully that a characteristic of Nepos' style is the fondness for separating modifiers from the words which they modify. Be sure to match up such separated words accurately according to the rules of agreement.

²¹ Miltiadēs, -is, m., Miltiades, Athenian general, hero of Marathon, who many years before the Battle of Marathon had been sent by the Athenians to rule over the Thracian Chersonesus, a peninsula west of the Hellespont.

²² crēber, -bra, -brum, numerous

²³ nūntius, -ī, messenger

²⁴ Fortūna is here regarded as a person (deity). Why is ā used?

²⁵ dī-mittō, let go, lose

²⁶ trānsportō (l), transport, take across; trānsportārat = trānsportāverat

²⁷ ind. state. depending on the idea of saying in hortātus est of the preceding sent.; direct form: sī Dārēus interierit, Eurōpa erit tūta. inter-eō, perish

²⁸ tūtus, -a, -um

²⁹ abl. of specification (S.S.), Greek in race or by race

³⁰ dominātiō, -ōnis, f. = Eng.

³¹ ef-ficiō, accomplish

³² still ind. state.

³³ rescindō, -ere, rescidī, rescissum, cut down

³⁴ vel . . . vel, either . . . or

³⁵ inopia, -ae, need, privation

³⁶ plērīque, -ōrumque, most people, very many (plērīque, -aque, -umque, the greater part, very many)

cēderent, Histiaeus³⁷ Mīlēsius . . . [dixit] adeō³⁸ sē abhorrere³⁹ ā cēterōrum cōsiliō ut nihil putet ipsīs ūtilius quam cōfirmārī⁴⁰ rēgnū⁴¹ Persārū. Huius cum sententiam plūrimī essent secūtī, Miltiadēs . . . Chersonēsum reliquit ac rūsus⁴² Athēnās dēmigrāvit.⁴³ Cuius⁴⁴ ratiō etsī nōn valuit, tamen
20 magnopere est laudanda cum amīcior omnium libertātī quam suae fuerit dominātiōnī.

Dārēus autem, cum ex Eurōpā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicīs ut Graeciam redigeret⁴⁵ in suam potestātem, classem quīngentārū⁴⁶ nāvium comparāvit⁴⁷ eīque⁴⁸ Dātim praefecit⁴⁹ et Artaphernem,⁵⁰ eīsque ducentā⁵¹
25 (mīlia) peditū,⁵² decem equitū⁵³ mīlia dedit—causam interserēns⁵⁴ sē hostem esse Athēniēnsibus quod eōrum auxiliō lōnes⁵⁵ Sardīs⁵⁶ expugnās-sent⁵⁷ suaque⁵⁸ praesidia interfēcissent. Illī praefectī⁵⁹ rēgiū,⁶⁰ classe ad Euboeam⁶¹ appulsā⁶² celeriter Eretriam⁶³ cēpērunt, omnēsque eius gentis cīvēs abreptōs⁶⁴ in Asiam ad rēgem mīsērunt. Inde⁶⁵ ad Atticam⁶⁶ accessērunt ac
30 suās cōpiās in campū⁶⁷ Marathōna⁶⁸ dēdūxērunt. Is abest ab oppidō circiter⁶⁹ mīlia passuum⁷⁰ decem.

Hōc tumultū⁷¹ Athēniēnsēs tam propinquō⁷² tamque magnō permōtī⁷³ auxilium nūquam⁷⁴ nisi ā Lacedaemoniīs petivērunt Phīdippūque,⁷⁵ cursōrem eius generis quī hēmerodromoe⁷⁶ vocantur, Lacedaemonem⁷⁷ mīsē-

³⁷ Histiaeus, -ī, tyrant of Miletus in Asia Minor

³⁸ adeō, adv., so, to such a degree

³⁹ ab-horreō, -ēre, -uī, shrink from, be averse to

⁴⁰ cōfirmō (1), strengthen

⁴¹ subject of cōfirmārī

⁴² rūsus, adv., again

⁴³ dēmigrō (1), depart (cp. migrate)

⁴⁴ conjunctive use of rel.

⁴⁵ redigō, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum, reduce

⁴⁶ quīngentī, -ae, -a, 500

⁴⁷ comparāvit here = strong form of parāvit

⁴⁸ eī (= classī), dat. with compounds

⁴⁹ prae-ficio, + dat., put in charge or command of

⁵⁰ Dātis, -tidis, acc. Dātim, Datis, a general; Artaphernēs, -is, Artaphernes, nephew of Darius

⁵¹ ducentī, -ae, -a, 200

⁵² pedes, -itīs, m., foot-soldier

⁵³ eques, -itīs, m., horseman

⁵⁴ interserō, -ere, allege

⁵⁵ lōnes, -um, m., the Ionians, a Greek people inhabiting the central western coast of Asia Minor; -es, Greek ending

⁵⁶ Sardēs, -ium, acc. Sardīs, Sardis, capital of the Persian province of Lydia in western Asia Minor

⁵⁷ expugnō (1), take by storm

⁵⁸ sua, refers to Sardis

⁵⁹ praefectus, -ī, commander, deputy

⁶⁰ rēgius, -a, -um, royal

⁶¹ Euboea, -ae, Euboea, a large island off the eastern

shore of central Greece

⁶² appellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum, drive, bring to land

⁶³ Eretria, -ae, Eretria, a city of the western central coast of Euboea

⁶⁴ ab-ripiō = ēripiō; abreptōs . . . mīsērunt, they carried away and sent to

⁶⁵ inde, adv., from that place

⁶⁶ Attica, -ae, Attica, district in central Greece of which the capital was Athens (somewhat unusually called an oppidum in the next sentence)

⁶⁷ campus, -ī, field, plain

⁶⁸ Marathōn, -ōnis, acc. -ōna, f., Marathon

⁶⁹ circiter, adv., about

⁷⁰ passus, -ūs, pace (ca. 5'); mīlia passuum, thousands of paces = miles

⁷¹ tumultus, -ūs, disturbance, uprising

⁷² propinquus, -a, -um, near, neighboring

⁷³ per-moveō, move thoroughly, trouble

⁷⁴ nūquam, adv., nowhere

⁷⁵ Phīdippus, -ī, Phidippus, an Athenian courier (cursor, -ōris, m., runner)

⁷⁶ hēmerodromus, -ī (-dromoe, Gk. nom. pl.), day runner (Gk. word), professional runner. Herodotus says that Phidippus (or Phidippides) covered the 140 miles between Athens and Sparta in two days. Qui agrees with hēmerodromoe rather than generis since a rel. pron. agrees with a pred. noun rather than with the antecedent.

⁷⁷ Lacedaemōn, -ōnis, f., Lacedaemonia, Sparta

- 35 runt ut nūtiāret quam celerrimō opus esse⁷⁸ auxiliō. Domī autem creant⁷⁹ decem praetōrēs,⁸⁰ quī exercitui praecessent,⁸¹ in eis Miltiadem; inter quōs magna fuit contentiō⁸² utrum moenibus sē dēfenderent an obviam⁸³ irent hostibus aciēque⁸⁴ dēcernerent. Ūnus⁸⁵ Miltiadēs maximē nītēbātur⁸⁶ ut primō tempore castra fierent⁸⁷ . . .
- 40 Hōc tempore nūlla cīvītās Athēniēnsibus auxiliō⁸⁸ fuit praeter Plataeēnsēs⁸⁹; ea mīlle mīsīt militum.⁹⁰ Itaque hōrum adventū⁹¹ decem mīlia armātōrum⁹² complēta sunt,⁹³ quae manus mirābilī⁹⁴ flagrābat⁹⁵ pugnandī cupiditāte; quō⁹⁶ factum est⁹⁷ ut plūs quam collēgae⁹⁸ Miltiadēs valēret.⁹⁹
- Eius ergō auctōritāte impuls¹⁰⁰ Athēniēnsēs cōpiās ex urbe ēdūxerunt
- 45 locōque¹⁰¹ idōneō castra fēcērunt. Dein¹⁰² posterō¹⁰³ diē sub montis rādīcibus¹⁰⁴ aciē regiōne¹⁰⁵ instrūctā¹⁰⁶ nōn apertissimā¹⁰⁷—namque¹⁰⁸ arborēs multīs locīs erant rārae¹⁰⁹—proelium commīsērunt¹¹⁰ hōc cōnsiliō ut et montium altitūdine¹¹¹ tegerentur¹¹² et arborum tractū¹¹³ equitātus¹¹⁴ hostium impedīrētur, nē multitūdine¹¹⁵ clauderentur.¹¹⁶ Dātis, etsī nōn aequum locum¹¹⁷
- 50 vidēbat suis, tamen frētus¹¹⁸ numerō cōpiārum suārum cōnfligere¹¹⁹ cupiēbat, eōque¹²⁰ magis quod, priusquam¹²¹ Lacedaemoniī subsidiō¹²² venīrent, dīmicāre ūtile arbitrābātur.

⁷⁸ *opus est* + *abl.* (of means), there is need of, an *impers.* construction in which *opus* remains indecl.; *opus esse, inf. in ind. state.* with *auxiliō* in *abl.*

⁷⁹ *creant*, historical pres.

⁸⁰ *praetor, -ōris, m., called stratēgoi, generals, by the Athenians*

⁸¹ *prae-sum* + *dat.*, be in charge of; *why subj.?*

⁸² *contentiō, -ōnis, f., controversy*

⁸³ *obviam (adv.) ire* + *dat.*, go to meet

⁸⁴ *aciēs, -ēi, line of battle*

⁸⁵ *alone, i.e., of the ten generals*

⁸⁶ *nītor, -ī, nīxus sum, strive labor*

⁸⁷ *that a camp should be made = to take the field*

⁸⁸ *dat. of purp. (S.S.)*

⁸⁹ *Plataeēnsēs, -ium, m. pl., the men of Plataea, a city in Boeotia just over the border from Attica*

⁹⁰ *mīlle* here = a noun with *gen. of whole mīlitum*. This is regular with *mīlia* but uncommon with *mīlle*.

⁹¹ *adventus, -ūs, approach*

⁹² *armātī, -ōrum, armed men*

⁹³ *complēō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill out, complete*

⁹⁴ *mīrābilis, -e, wonderful, extraordinary; modifies cupiditāte*

⁹⁵ *flagrō (1), burn, be excited*

⁹⁶ *because of which = and because of this*

⁹⁷ *it happened that*

⁹⁸ *collēga, -ae, m., colleague*

⁹⁹ *plūs . . . valēret, he had power more than = he had*

more power or influence than, he prevailed over. *valēret, why subj.?*

¹⁰⁰ *impellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, impel*

¹⁰¹ *locō, place where, no prep. necessary with locō*

¹⁰² *dein = deinde*

¹⁰³ *posterus, -a, -um, next following*

¹⁰⁴ *rādīx, -icis, f., root, base*

¹⁰⁵ *regiō, -ōnis, f., region*

¹⁰⁶ *instruō, -ere, -struī, -strūctum, draw up (battle line)*

¹⁰⁷ *interlocked word order: aciē instrūctā (in) regiōne nōn apertissimā; apertus, -a, -um, open*

¹⁰⁸ *namque, conj., more emphatic form of nam*

¹⁰⁹ *rārus, -a, -um, scattered: there were scattered trees*

¹¹⁰ *proelium committere, join battle*

¹¹¹ *altitūdō, -inis, f., height*

¹¹² *tegō, -ere, tēxi, tēctum, cover, protect*

¹¹³ *tractus, -ūs, dragging*

¹¹⁴ *equitātus, -ūs, cavalry*

¹¹⁵ *multitūdō, -inis, f., large number*

¹¹⁶ *claudō, here enclose, surround*

¹¹⁷ *locum (esse) nōn aequum suis*

¹¹⁸ *frētus, -a, -um, + abl., relying on*

¹¹⁹ *cōnfligō, -ere, -fīxi, -fīctum, fight (cp. conflict)*

¹²⁰ *eō, adv., on that account*

¹²¹ *priusquam and antequam, before, + indic. denote an actual fact; + subj. denote anticipation as here: before they could come*

¹²² *dat.*

Itaque in aciem peditum centum (mīlia), equitum decem mīlia prōdūxit proeliumque commisit. In quō¹²³ tantō¹²⁴ plūs¹²⁵ virtūte valuērunt Athēni-
 55 ēnsēs ut decemplicem¹²⁶ numerum hostium prōfligārint,¹²⁷ adeōque eōs per-
 terruērunt ut Persae nōn castra sed nāvēs petierint. Quā pugnā nihil adhūc¹²⁸
 existit¹²⁹ nōbilius¹³⁰; nūlla enim umquam tam exigua¹³¹ manus tantās opēs
 prōstrāvit.¹³² (Nepos, *Miltiadēs* 3–5, excerpts)

19. THEMISTOCLES AND THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS¹

Themistoclēs² ad (bellum Corcȳraeum³) gerendum praetor ā populō fac-
 tus, nōn solum praesentī⁴ bellō sed etiam reliquō⁵ tempore ferōciōrem red-
 didit cīvitatē. Nam cum pecūnia pūblica, quae ex metallīs⁶ redibat, largiti-
 5 ōne⁷ magistrātuum⁸ quotannis⁹ interīret,¹⁰ ille persuāsit populō ut eā
 pecūniā classis centum nāvium aedificārētur.¹¹ Quā¹² celeriter effectā,
 prīmum Corcȳraeōs frēgit,¹³ deinde maritimōs praedōnēs¹⁴ cōnsectandō¹⁵
 mare tūtum reddidit. In quō¹⁶ . . . perītissimōs¹⁷ bellī nāvālis¹⁸ fēcit Athēni-
 ēnsēs. Id quantae salutī¹⁹ fuerit ūniversae²⁰ Graeciae, bellō cognitum est Per-
 sicō.²¹ Nam cum Xerxēs²² et marī et terrā²³ bellum ūniversae īnferret Eurō-
 10 pae, cum tantīs cōpiīs eam invāsīt²⁴ quantās neque ante nec postea habuit
 quisquam. Huius enim classis mīlle et ducentārum nāvium longārum²⁵ fuit,

¹²³ in quō (proeliō)

¹²⁴ abl. of degree of difference (S.S.)

¹²⁵ they were strong by so much more (strength) in respect to courage = they were so much more powerful in the matter of courage

¹²⁶ decemplex, gen. -plicis, tenfold

¹²⁷ prōfligō (1), overthrow; prōfligārint = -gāverint. Why subj.?

¹²⁸ adhūc, adv., thus far, hitherto

¹²⁹ existō, -ere, -stīf, arise, exist, be

¹³⁰ nōbills, -e, famous

¹³¹ exiguus, -a, -um, small, scanty. "Never did so many owe so much to so few."

¹³² prōsternō, -ere, -strāvi, -strātum, overthrow, throw down

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¹ 480 B.C. The Battle of Salamis was the naval counterpart of Marathon, except that this time Athens had the help of Sparta.

² Themistoclēs, -is, or -ī, Themistocles, a talented Athenian politician.

³ Corcȳraeus, -a, -um, Corcyraen; Corcyra, a large island off the northwest coast of Greece. Actually Nepos is in error about Themistocles' command in the Corcȳraean affair but he is correct about the tremendous importance of Themistocles' big-navy policy.

⁴ praesēns, gen. -entis, present

⁵ reliquus, -a, -um, remaining, rest of

⁶ metallum, -ī, a mine, silver mines at Laurium in Attica south of Athens

⁷ largitiō, -ōnis, f., generosity, liberality

⁸ magistrātus, -ūs, civil office; civil officer, magistrate

⁹ quotannis, adv., annually

¹⁰ inter-eō, be lost, perish (cp. pereō): interīret, subj. introduced by cum; the subject is pecūnia.

¹¹ aedificō (1), build (cp. edifice)

¹² quā (classe)

¹³ frangō, -ere, frēgi, frāctum, break, overcome

¹⁴ maritimus (-a, -um = Eng.; cp. mare) praedō (-ōnis, m., robber) = pirate; obj. of cōnsectandō

¹⁵ cōnsector (1), pursue, hound (cp. cōnsequor)

¹⁶ in (doing) which

¹⁷ perītus, -a, -um, + gen., skilled in; obj. complement

¹⁸ nāvālis, -e; cp. nāvis

¹⁹ quantae salutī, dat. of purp. with a dat. of ref. Graeciae (S.S.)

²⁰ ūniversus, -a, -um, entire, whole, as a whole

²¹ Persicus, -a, -um, Persian; the Second Persian War

²² Xerxēs, -is or -ī, m., Xerxes, son of Darius and king of the Persians, 485–465 B.C.

²³ marī et terrā (or terrā marique) abl. of place where, without a prep., regular in this formula

²⁴ invādō, -ere, -vāsi, -vāsum, move against, invade

²⁵ nāvium longārum, of 1,200 men-of-war; his fleet was of 1,200 ships = his fleet consisted of . . .

quam duo mīlia onerāriarum²⁶ sequēbantur. Terrestres²⁷ autem exercitus septingenta²⁸ (mīlia) peditum, equitum quadringenta²⁹ mīlia fuērunt.³⁰

- Cuius dē adventū³¹ cum fāma in Graeciam esset perlāta³² et maximē
 15 Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur propter pugnam Marathōniam, mīsērunt Delphōs³³ cōsultum³⁴ quidnam³⁵ facerent³⁶ dē rēbus suis. Dēliberantibus³⁷ Pŷthia³⁸ respondit ut moenibus līgneis³⁹ sē mūnīrent.⁴⁰ Id respōnsum⁴¹ quō⁴² valēret cum intellegeret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōsiliū esse⁴³ Apollinis ut in nāvēs sē suaque⁴⁴ cōferrent: eum⁴⁵ enim ā deō significārī⁴⁶ mūrū lignēum. Tālī cōsiliō probātō, addunt⁴⁷ ad superiōrēs (nāvēs) totidem⁴⁸
 20 nāvēs trirēmēs,⁴⁹ suaque omnia quae moverī poterant partim⁵⁰ Salāmīna,⁵¹ partim Troezēna⁵² dēportant.⁵³ Arcem⁵⁴ sacerdotibus paucisque maiōribus nātū⁵⁵ ad sacra⁵⁶ prōcūranda⁵⁷ trādunt; reliquū⁵ oppidum relinquunt.
 Huius⁵⁸ cōsiliū plērīsq̄e cīvitatibus⁵⁹ displicēbat⁶⁰ et in terrā dīmīcārī⁶¹
 25 cārī⁶¹ magis placēbat. Itaque missī sunt dēlectī⁶² cum Leōnidā,⁶³ Lacedaemoniōrum rēge, quī Thermopylās⁶⁴ occupārent⁶⁵ longiusque barbarōs⁶⁶ prō-

²⁶ onerāria, -ae (nāvis), transport

²⁷ terrestris exercitus, land army

²⁸ septingenti, -ae, -a, seven hundred

²⁹ quadringenti, -ae, -a, four hundred

³⁰ Though the subject, exercitus, is sg., fuērunt is pl. according to the idea of plurality which precedes it.

³¹ adventus, -ūs, approach, arrival

³² per-ferō

³³ acc. of place to which. At Delphi was the famous oracle of Apollo.

³⁴ acc. supine of cōsulō to express purp. = to consult

³⁵ quisnam, quidnam, who or what in the world

³⁶ both ind. quest. and deliberative subj.

³⁷ dēliberō (1), deliberate; (eis) dēliberantibus, dat.

³⁸ Pŷthia, -ae, the Pythian priestess, who gave the response of Apollo

³⁹ ligneus, -a, -um, wooden

⁴⁰ mūniō (4), fortify, defend

⁴¹ respōnsum, -ī, the noun of respondeō, subject of valēret

⁴² quō (adv.) valēret, lit. in what direction this was strong or valid = in what way this applied or what this meant

⁴³ esse. The inf. shows that this is ind. state. with persuādēō and not the more common jussive noun cl. introduced by ut: he persuaded (them) that it was the advice of Apollo that they should betake . . .

⁴⁴ sua, their things = their possessions

⁴⁵ cum mūrū ligneum, that wooden wall (= the ships)

⁴⁶ significō (1), signify, mean; significārī, ind. state, depending on a vb. of saying understood

⁴⁷ ad-dō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, add

⁴⁸ totidem, indecl. adj., just as many

⁴⁹ trirēmīs, -e, having three banks of oars

⁵⁰ partim, adv., partly

⁵¹ Salāmīs, -inis, acc. Salāmīna, f., Salamis, island on west coast of Attica; acc. of place to which (islands as well as cities and towns)

⁵² Troezēn, -ēnis, acc. Troezēna, f., Troezen, southeastern part of Argolis, across the Saronic Gulf from Athens.

⁵³ dēportō (1), carry off

⁵⁴ the acropolis of the city of Athens.

⁵⁵ maiōrēs nātū, those greater in respect to birth = old men, elders

⁵⁶ sacer, -cra, -crum, sacred; sacra, n. pl. sacred vessels, or rites

⁵⁷ prōcūrō (1), take care of

⁵⁸ i.e., Themistocles'

⁵⁹ plērīsq̄e cīvitatibus, i.e., the allies of the Athenians; dat. with displicēbat

⁶⁰ dis-placeō

⁶¹ dīmīcārī, imperx. pass., lit. that it be fought, but translate that the war be fought. The inf. dīmīcārī is subject of placēbat.

⁶² dēlectus, -a, -um, chosen, picked; chosen men

⁶³ Leōnidās, -ae, m., Leonidas

⁶⁴ Thermopylae, -arum, Thermopylae, a mountain pass near the southern border of Thessaly

⁶⁵ occupō (1), seize

⁶⁶ barbarus, -a, -um, foreign, uncivilized, barbarian (commonly applied by a kind of ethnocentrism to those not of the Greek and Roman civilization)

gredi nōn paterentur. Iī vim hostium nōn sustinuerunt,⁶⁷ eōque locō omnēs interiērunt.¹⁰

At classis commūnis Graeciae trecentārum⁶⁸ nāvium, in quā ducentae⁶⁸
 30 erant Athēniēnsium,⁶⁹ primum apud Artemīsiū⁷⁰ inter Euboeam continen-
 temque⁷¹ terram cum classiāriis⁷² rēgiis⁷³ cōnflīxit.⁷⁴ Angustiās⁷⁵ enim The-
 mistoclēs quaerēbat, nē multitudīne⁷⁶ circumīrētur.⁷⁷ Hinc etsī parī proeliō⁷⁸
 discesserant, tamen eōdem locō nōn sunt ausī manēre, quod erat periculum
 nē,⁷⁹ sī pars nāvium adversāriōrum⁸⁰ Euboeam superāssēt,⁸¹ ancipiti⁸² pre-
 35 merentur periculō. Quō⁸³ factum est ut⁸⁴ ab Artemisiō discēderent et exad-
 versum⁸⁵ Athēnās apud Salaminā classem suam cōstituerent.⁸⁶

At Xerxēs, Thermopylīs expugnātis, prōtinus accessit astū,⁸⁷ idque,
 nullis dēfendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus quōs in arce invēnerat, incendiō⁸⁸
 40 dēlēvit. Cuius flammā perterriti⁸⁹ classiārii cum manēre nōn audērent
 et plūrimī hortārentur ut domōs⁹⁰ suās discēderent moenibusque sē dēfen-
 derent, Themistoclēs ūnus restitit⁹¹ et ūniversōs parēs esse posse⁹² aiēbat,⁹³
 dispersōs⁹⁴ testābatur⁹⁵ peritūrōs; idque Eurybiadī,⁹⁶ rēgi Lacedaemoni-
 ōrum, quī tum summae⁹⁷ imperiī praeerat,⁹⁸ fore⁹⁹ adfirmābat.¹⁰⁰

Quem cum minus quam vellet movēret, noctū¹⁰¹ dē servis suis¹⁰² quem
 45 habuit¹⁰³ fidēlissimum ad rēgem mīsīt ut eī nūntiāret suis verbis¹⁰⁴ adversā-

⁶⁷ sustineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum, sustain; the subject is *ī* (= *ei*).

⁶⁸ See App. under Numerals (cardinals 200 and 300); ducentae (nāvēs)

⁶⁹ predicate gen. of possession: were of the Athenians = belonged to the Athenians

⁷⁰ apud Artemīsiū, near Artemisium, promontory at northern tip of Euboea

⁷¹ continēns terra, continentis terrae, the mainland

⁷² classiārius, -ī, a marine (lit. a soldier of the fleet)

⁷³ rēgius, -a, -um, royal

⁷⁴ cōnfligō, -ere, -flicī, -flictum, to fight

⁷⁵ angustiae, -ārum, narrow place

⁷⁶ multitudō, -inis, *f.*, large number, multitude

⁷⁷ circum-eō, surround

⁷⁸ parī proeliō, the battle was a draw

⁷⁹ nē = lest, similar to the construction after verbs of fearing

⁸⁰ adversārius, -a, -um, hostile; adversārius, -ī, opponent, enemy

⁸¹ a simple fut. condition in a nē-cl. The original thought was *sī pars superāverit*, . . . *prememur*; the fut. perf. indic. *superāverit* becomes plupf. subj. *superāssēt*.

⁸² anceps, gen. ancipitis, two-headed, double

⁸³ quō = quārē

⁸⁴ result cl., subject of *factum est*: = the result was that

⁸⁵ exadversum, prep. + acc., opposite

⁸⁶ cōstituō, -ere, -stitui, -stitūtum, draw up, establish

⁸⁷ astū, *n. indecl.*, the city (= Athens), obj. of *accessit*

⁸⁸ incendium, -ī, burning, fire. The marks of this fire can still be seen on some of the marble pieces later built into the wall of the Acropolis.

⁸⁹ per-terreō

⁹⁰ place to which without a prep. as in the sg. *domum*

⁹¹ resistō, -ere, -stifi, make a stand, resist

⁹² universōs . . . posse, all together (united) they could be equal (to the Persians)

⁹³ impf. of ait

⁹⁴ di-spergō, -ere, -spersi, -spersum, scatter

⁹⁵ testor (1), testify, declare

⁹⁶ Eurybiadēs, -is, *m.*, Eurybiades; Eurybiadī depends on *adfirmābat*.

⁹⁷ summa, -ae, highest place

⁹⁸ summae imperiī (gen. of whole) praeerat, he was in charge of the highest part of the command = he was commander-in-chief

⁹⁹ Subject of fore (= *futūrum esse*) is *id*.

¹⁰⁰ adfirmō (1), assert, declare

¹⁰¹ noctū, adv., at night

¹⁰² (illum) dē servis suis, that one of his slaves

¹⁰³ considered

¹⁰⁴ in his (Themistocles') own words, *i.e.*, in his own name

riōs eius¹⁰⁵ in fugā¹⁰⁶ esse; quī¹⁰⁷ sī discessissent,¹⁰⁸ maiōre cum labōre . . . (eum) bellum cōfectūrum, cum singulōs¹⁰⁹ cōsectārī cōgerētur; quōs sī statim aggrederētur,¹¹⁰ brevī (tempore) ūniversōs oppressūrum . . . Hāc rē audītā barbarus, nihil dolī¹¹¹ subesse¹¹² crēdēns, postrīdiē aliēnissimō¹¹³ sibi
 50 locō, contrā¹¹⁴ opportūnissimō¹¹⁵ hostibus, adeō angusto marī¹¹⁶ cōflīxit ut eius multītūdō nāvium explicārī nōn potuerit¹¹⁷ . . . Victus ergō est magis etiam cōnsiliō Themistoclī quam armīs Graeciae . . . Sic ūnīus virī prūdentīā¹¹⁸ Graecia liberāta est Eurōpaeque succubuit¹¹⁹ Asia.

Haec (est) altera victōria quae cum Marathōniō possit comparārī tro-
 55 paeō.¹²⁰ Nam parī modō apud Salamīna parvō numerō nāvium maxima post hominum memoriā classis est dēvicta.¹²¹ (Nepos, Themistoclēs 2–4, excerpts)

20. ARISTIDES THE JUST

Aristīdēs,¹ Lysimachī² fīlius, Athēniēnsis, aequālis³ ferē fuit Themistoclī⁴ atque cum eō dē principātū⁵ contendit . . . In hīs autem cognitum est quantō⁶ antistāret⁷ ēloquentia innocentiae.⁸ Quamquam enim adeō excellēbat⁹ Aristīdēs abstinētiā¹⁰ ut ūnus post hominum memoriā . . . cog-
 5 nōmine¹¹ “Iūstus” sit appellātus, tamen ā Themistocle collabefactus¹² testulā¹³ illā¹⁴ exsiliō¹⁵ decem annōrum¹⁶ multātus est.¹⁷

¹⁰⁵ adversāriōs (= hostēs) eius (= rēgis)

¹⁰⁶ fuga, -ae, flight

¹⁰⁷ quī = et ei

¹⁰⁸ sī discessissent . . . (eum) bellum cōfectūrum (esse), another simple fut. condition in ind. state.: sī discesserint (fut. perf.), tū bellum cōficiēs . . . ; cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, finish, accomplish.

¹⁰⁹ one at a time

¹¹⁰ aggredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, attack

¹¹¹ dolus, -ī, deceit, trick. What kind of gen. is dolī?

¹¹² sub-sum, be under, be concealed

¹¹³ aliēnus, -a, -um, foreign, unfavorable

¹¹⁴ contrā, adv., on the contrary

¹¹⁵ opportūnus, -a, -um, advantageous, referring to locō

¹¹⁶ abl. of place where without a prep.

¹¹⁷ The perf. subj. is not uncommon in result cl. in historical sequence.

¹¹⁸ prūdentia, -ae, foresight, discretion

¹¹⁹ succumbō, -ere, -cubui, submit, succumb

¹²⁰ Marathōniō tropaeō, trophy or victory at Marathon

¹²¹ dē-vincō, conquer completely

³ aequālis, -is, m., an equal in age, a contemporary

⁴ Themistoclī, here gen. of possession

⁵ principātus, -ūs, first place, leadership

⁶ abl. of degree of difference (S.S.) depending on the idea of comparison in antistāret: how much

⁷ anti-stō, -āre, -stetī, stand before = excel

⁸ innocentia, -ae, harmlessness; integrity. Why dat.?

⁹ excellō, -ere, -ui, -celsum, excel; excellēbat: note that quamquam (although) is used with the indic.

¹⁰ abstinētia, -ae, self-restraint, especially in matters involving public funds, uprightness; abstinētiā, abl. of specification (S.S.).

¹¹ cognōmen, -minis, n., here = epithet, appellative. Of the three regular Roman names (praenōmen, nōmen, cognōmen) the cognōmen (cp. cognōscō) seems to have originated as a kind of nickname.

¹² collabefiō, -fierī, -factus sum, be overthrown, be ruined

¹³ testula, -ae, little potsherd; ostracism; testulā abl. of accordance or perhaps means. Look up the interesting history of ostracism, a political safety valve against tyranny.

¹⁴ illā, in the unusual position of following its noun = that famous

¹⁵ exsiliō, abl. of penalty (= a form of abl. of means)

¹⁶ decem annōrum, gen. of description

¹⁷ multō (1), punish

¹ Aristīdēs, -is, m., Aristides, Athenian statesman and general

² Lysimachus, -ī, Lysimachus

- Quī quidem cum intellegeret reprimī¹⁸ concitātā¹⁹ multitudinem nōn posse, cēdēnsque animadvertisset quendam scrībentem ut patriā pellerēt²⁰, quae sisse ab eō²¹ dīcitur quārē id faceret aut quid Aristīdēs commīssisset cūr²²
- 10 tantā poenā dignus dūcerēt²³. Cui ille respondit sē ignōrāre²⁴ Aristīdēn, sed sibi nōn placēre²⁵ quod tam cupidē labōrāsset ut praeter cēterōs "lūstus" appellārēt²⁶. Hic decem annōrum lēgitimā²⁷ poenam nōn pertulit. Nam postquam²⁸ Xerxēs in Graeciam dēscendit,²⁹ sextō ferē annō quam³⁰ erat expulsus, populī scītō³¹ in patriam restitūtus est.³²
- 15 Interfuit³³ autem pugnae nāvālī apud Salamīna quae facta est priusquam³⁴ poenā liberārēt³⁵. Idem³⁶ praetor fuit Athēniēnsium apud Plataeās³⁷ in proeliō quō fūsus³⁸ (est) barbarōrum exercitus Mardoniusque³⁹ interfectus est . . . Huius aequitāte⁴⁰ factum est,⁴¹ cum in commūnī classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausaniā⁴² (quō dūce⁴³ Mardonius erat fugātus⁴⁴), ut summa imperiū⁴⁵ maritimū ab Lacedaemoniīs trānsferrēt⁴⁶ ad Athēniēnsēs; namque ante id tempus et marī et terrā ducēs erant Lacedaemoniī. Tum autem et intemperantiā⁴⁷ Pausaniae et iūstitiā factum est Aristīdis ut omnēs ferē cīvitatēs Graeciae ad Athēniēnsium societātem⁴⁸ sē applicārent⁴⁹ et adversus barbarōs hōs ducēs dēligerent⁵⁰ sibi.
- 25 Quōs⁵¹ quō⁵² facilius repellerent,⁵³ sī forte⁵⁴ bellum renovāre⁵⁵ cōnārentur, ad classēs aedificandās exercitūque comparandōs⁵⁶ quantum pecūniae quaeque⁵⁷ cīvitas daret, Aristīdēs dēlēctus est quī cōstitueret,⁵⁸ eiusque

¹⁸ re-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum, press back, check

¹⁹ concitō (1), arouse, excite

²⁰ jussive noun cl., writing that he should be driven out

²¹ eō, i.e., the quendam above

²² (what he had committed) that

²³ ignōrō (1), not know, be unacquainted with

²⁴ sibi nōn placēre (impers.), it was not pleasing to him = he was displeased (because . . .)

²⁵ lēgitimus, -a, -um, fixed by law, legal

²⁶ postquam, conj. + perf. ind., after

²⁷ dēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēsum, descend, march on

²⁸ quam = postquam; post sometimes omitted after an ordinal number in the abl. of time construction

²⁹ scītum, -ī, decree (cp. plebiscite)

³⁰ restitūō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, restore

³¹ inter-sum + dat., be present at, take part in

³² priusquam + subj.

³³ the same man = he also

³⁴ Plataeae, -ārum, Plataea

³⁵ fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum, pour out, rout

³⁶ Mardonius, -iī, Mardonius, Persian general under Xerxes in command of the "barbarians"

³⁷ aequitās, -tātis, f., equity, fairness; aequitāte, abl. of cause (S.S.)

³⁸ factum est . . . ut summa imperiū trānsferrēt³⁹, it happened that the chief command was transferred;

ut . . . trānsferrēt⁴⁰, noun cl. of result used as subject of factum est

³⁹ Pausaniās, -ae, m., Pausanias, a Spartan, victor over the Persians at Plataea in 479 B.C. but a person whose selfish ambition was too great to permit his continuing long as commander-in-chief of the united Greek forces

⁴⁰ abl. abs.

⁴¹ fugō (1), put to flight, rout; not to be confused with fugiō

⁴² L.I. 19 n. 97-98

⁴³ intemperantia, -ae, intemperance, arrogance

⁴⁴ societās, -tātis, f., confederacy, alliance

⁴⁵ applicō (1), attach

⁴⁶ dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum = legō

⁴⁷ = barbarōs

⁴⁸ L.I. 14 n. 18

⁴⁹ re-pellō

⁵⁰ forte, adv., by chance

⁵¹ If novus is new, what must the vb. re-novō (1) mean?

⁵² Both gerundive phrases belong in the quantum cl.

⁵³ quaeque cīvitas: quaeque, f. adj. form of quisque

⁵⁴ cōstitūō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, establish, decide; quī cōstitueret, rel. cl. of purp., which has as its obj. the quantum . . . daret cl.

arbitriō⁵⁵ quadringēna⁵⁶ et sexāgēna talenta quotannīs Dēlum⁵⁷ sunt conlāta; id enim commūne aerārium⁵⁸ esse voluerunt. Quae omnis pecūnia posterō⁵⁹
 30 tempore Athēnās trānslāta est. Hic quā⁶⁰ fuerit⁶¹ abstinentiā, nūllum est certius indicium⁶² quam quod,⁶³ cum tantis rēbus praeuisset,⁶⁴ in tantā paupertate dēcessit,⁶⁵ ut quī⁶⁶ efferrētur vix reliquerit. Quō⁶⁷ factum est ut filiae eius pūblicē⁶⁸ alerentur et dē commūnī aerariō dōtibus⁶⁹ datīs collocārentur.⁷⁰ (Nepos, *Aristīdēs*, excerpts)

21. TIMOLEON¹

Diōne² Syrācūsīs interfectō, Dionysius³ rūsus Syrācūsārum potitus est.⁴ Cuius adversariū opem ā Corinthiīs⁵ petierunt ducemque, quō in bellō ūterentur, postulārent. Hūc Timoleōn⁶ missus incredibilī⁷ fēlicitatē⁸ Dionysium tōtā Siciliā dēpulsit.⁹ Cum (eum) interficere posset, nōluit, tūtōque¹⁰ ut Corinthum¹¹ perveniret effecit,¹² quod utrōrumque¹³ Dionysiōrum opibus Corinthiī saepe adiūtī fuerant . . . eamque praeclāram victōriam dūcēbat in quā plūs esset clēmentiae quam crūdēlitātis¹⁴ . . .

Quibus rēbus cōfectis,¹⁵ cum propter diūturnitatem¹⁶ bellī nōn solum regiōnēs¹⁷ sed etiam urbēs dēsertās¹⁸ vidēret, conquīsivit¹⁹ . . . colōnōs.²⁰
 10 Cīvibus veteribus sua²¹ restituit, novīs²² bellō vacuēfactās²³ possessionēs²⁴

⁵⁵ arbitrium, -i, judgment, decision; arbitriō, what kind of abl.?

⁵⁶ quadringēna et sexāgēna (distributive numerals) talenta quotannīs, 460 talents each year

⁵⁷ Dēlos, -i, f., Delos, small island in the center of the Cyclades in the Aegean

⁵⁸ aerārium, -i, treasury

⁵⁹ posterus, -a, -um, coming after (post), later

⁶⁰ quā abstinentiā, abl. of description, of what integrity he was = how great was his integrity

⁶¹ perf. subj., ind. quest. depending on indicium

⁶² indicium, -i, indication, proof

⁶³ the fact that

⁶⁴ prae-sum + dat., be in charge of

⁶⁵ dē-cēdō, depart, die

⁶⁶ quī = old form of abl.: with efferētur = by which he might be buried = enough to bury him

⁶⁷ quō, adv., wherefore

⁶⁸ pūblicē, adv., at public expense

⁶⁹ dōs, dōtis, f., dowry

⁷⁰ collocō (1), place, settle in marriage

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¹ Timoleon, who came from a noble family at Corinth, was a great champion of liberty against tyranny. By 334 B.C. he was in Sicily fighting the Carthaginians, expelling tyrants, and establishing democracies.

² Diōn, Dionis, m., Dion, relative and friend of the tyrant Dionysius the Elder. With the aid of Plato he

tried—but in vain—to give a noble pattern to the life of Dionysius the Younger, who followed his father in tyranny. After finally exiling Dionysius the Younger from Syracuse, he himself ruled tyrannically and was assassinated in 333 B.C.

³ Dionysius, -i, Dionysius the Younger

⁴ potior + gen. or abl.

⁵ Corinthiī, -ōrum, Corinthians

⁶ Timoleōn, -ontis, m., Timoleon

⁷ incredibilis, -e, incredible

⁸ fēlicitās, -tātis, f., happiness, good fortune

⁹ dē-pellō

¹⁰ tūtō, adv., safely

¹¹ Corinthus, -i, f., Corinth, on the Isthmus of Corinth

¹² L. A. 8 n. 20–21

¹³ uterque, utraque, utrumque, each; here = both

¹⁴ crūdēlitās, -tātis, f., cruelty

¹⁵ These words refer not only to the expulsion of Dionysius, but also to a great victory over the Carthaginians in Sicily as recounted in the omitted passages.

¹⁶ diūturnitās, -tātis, f., long duration

¹⁷ regiō, -ōnis, f., region; here = country districts

¹⁸ dēsertus, -a, -um, deserted

¹⁹ con-quirō, -ere, -quisivī, -quisitum (quaerō), seek out, gather together

²⁰ colōnus, -i, settler, colonist

²¹ sua, n. pl.

²² novīs (colōnīs)

²³ vacuē-faciō, make empty

²⁴ possessiō, -ōnis, f., possession, property

dīvisit²⁵; urbium moenia disiecta²⁶ fānaque²⁷ dētēcta²⁸ refēcit²⁹; cīvitatibus lēgēs libertātemque reddidit . . . Cum tantīs esset opibus³⁰ ut etiam invītīs³¹ imperāre posset, tantum³² autem amōrem haberet omnium Siculōrum³³ ut nūllō recūsante rēgnū obtinēre³⁴ liceret, māluit sē dīlīgī quam metuī.
 15 Itaque, cum prīmum³⁵ potuit, imperium dēposuit ac prīvātus³⁶ Syrācūsīs . . . vīxit. Neque vērō id imperitē³⁷ fēcit, nam quod cēterī rēgēs imperiō potuērunt, hic benevolentia³⁸ tenuit . . .

Hic cum aetāte iam prōvectus esset,³⁹ sine ūllō morbō lūmina⁴⁰ oculōrum āmisit. Quam calamitātem⁴¹ ita moderātē⁴² tulit ut . . . (nēmō) eum
 20 querentem audierit⁴³ . . . Nihil umquam neque insolēns⁴⁴ neque glōriōsum⁴⁵ ex ōre eius exiit. Quī quidem, cum suās laudēs audiret praedicārī,⁴⁶ numquam aliud dīxit quam⁴⁷ sē in eā rē maximē dīs agere grātiās . . . quod, cum Siciliam recreāre cōstituissent, tum sē potissimum⁴⁸ ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rērum hūmānarum sine deōrum nūmine⁴⁹ gerī putābat . . .

25 Proelia maxima nātālī⁵⁰ suō diē fēcit omnia; quō factum est ut⁵¹ eius diem nātālem fēstum⁵² habēret ūniversa Sicilia . . .

Cum quīdam Dēmaenetus⁵³ in cōntiōne⁵⁴ populī dē rēbus gestīs⁵⁵ eius dētrahere⁵⁶ coepisset ac nōnnūlla inveherētur⁵⁷ in Timoleonta, dīxit nunc dēmum⁵⁸ sē vōtī esse damnātum⁵⁹; namque hoc ā dīs immortalibus semper
 30 precātum⁶⁰ ut tālem libertātem restitueret Syrācūsānīs in quā cuivīs⁶¹ liceret dē quō vellet impūne⁶² dīcere.⁶³

²⁵ dīvidō, -ere, dīvisī, dīvisum, divide, distribute

²⁶ dis-iciō, throw apart, scatter

²⁷ fānum, -ī, shrine, temple (*cp. profane, fanatic, fan = devotee*)

²⁸ dē-tegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctum, unroof, uncover (*cp. detect*)

²⁹ re-ficiō

³⁰ tantīs . . . opibus: *abl. of description*

³¹ (Siculīs) etiam invītīs, (the Sicilians) even against their will

³² tantum . . . liceret: *cum*, although, introduces this *cl.* as well as the preceding one.

³³ Siculī, -ōrum, the Sicilians

³⁴ obtinēō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum, occupy, hold

³⁵ cum prīmum, as soon as

³⁶ prīvātus, -ī, private citizen; as a private citizen, he . . .

³⁷ imperitē, *adv.*, unskillfully, ignorantly

³⁸ benevolentia, -ae, good-will, kindness

³⁹ prō-vehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectum, carry forward

⁴⁰ lūmen, -inis, *n.*, light; sight

⁴¹ calamitās, -tātis, *f.*, misfortune

⁴² moderātē, *adv.*, with moderation

⁴³ *perf. subj. in historical sequence*

⁴⁴ insolēns, *gen. -entis*, arrogant, insolent

⁴⁵ glōriōsus, -a, -um, *here* = boastful

⁴⁶ praedicō (1), declare, relate

⁴⁷ aliud quam, other than

⁴⁸ potissimum, *adv.*, especially, above all

⁴⁹ nūmen, -inis, *n.*, divine power, command

⁵⁰ nātālis diēs, nātālis diēi, *m.*, birthday

⁵¹ quō . . . ut, *L. I. 20 n. 38, 67*

⁵² fēstus, -a, -um, festive

⁵³ Dēmaenetus, -ī, Demaenetus, *an enemy of Timoleon*

⁵⁴ cōntiō, -ōnis, *f.*, assembly

⁵⁵ rēs gestae, rērum gestarum (*lit.* things done), exploits, deeds

⁵⁶ dē-trahō, detract, disparage

⁵⁷ nōnnūlla is *n. acc. pl.* — invehor, -ī, -vectus sum (*deponent form of in-vehō*), + *in* + *acc.*, make an attack on, inveigh against: nōnnūlla inveherētur in, he made some attacks on

⁵⁸ dēmum, *adv.*, at last

⁵⁹ damnō (1) + *gen.*, condemn on the charge of; vōtī damnārī, to be condemned to pay a vow = to have a vow or prayer granted

⁶⁰ precor (1), beseech

⁶¹ *dat. of qui-vīs, quae-vīs, quid-vīs (quod-vīs), indef.*, anyone at all, anything at all

⁶² impūne, *adv.*, with impunity

⁶³ dīcere, *subject of liceret*

Hic cum diem suprēmum obisset, pūblicē⁶⁴ ā Syracūsānīs in gymnasiō,⁶⁵ quod Tīmoleontēum⁶⁶ appellātur, tōtā celebrante⁶⁷ Siciliā, sepultus est.⁶⁸ (Nepos, *Tīmoleōn* 2–5, excerpts)

22. HORACE'S "CARPE DIEM"

Tū nē quaesieris¹—scīre nefās²—quem mihi, quem³ tibi
finem dī dederint, Leuconoē,⁴ nec Babylōniōs
temptārīs⁵ numerōs.⁶ Ut melius,⁷ quidquid erit, patī.

Spem longam⁸ resecēs.⁹ Dum loquimur, fūgerit invida¹⁰

5 aetās. Carpe diem, quam minimum¹¹ crēdula¹² posterō.¹³

(Horace, *Odes* 1.11, excerpts)

23. INTEGER VITAE

Integer¹ vitae scelerisque pūrus²
nōn eget Maurīs³ iaculīs⁴ neque arcū⁵
nec venēnātīs⁶ gravidā⁷ sagittīs,⁸

Fusce,⁹ pharetrā.¹⁰

...

⁶⁴ pūblicē, *adv. of pūblicus*

⁶⁵ gymnasiū, -iī, gymnasium, which in Gk. had a much broader meaning than it does in Eng.

⁶⁶ Tīmoleontēum, the Timoleonteum (gymnasium)

⁶⁷ celebrō (1), celebrate

⁶⁸ sepeliō, -ire, -peliī, -pultum, bury

22

METER: Greater Asclepiad.

¹ nē quaesieris (= quaesiveris): nē + perf. subj. = a colloquial prohibition (negative command), do not seek

² nefās, *n.*, indecl., wrong, sin; nefās (est), it is wrong

³ quem . . . quem, modifies finem

⁴ Leuconoē, -es, *f.*, Leuconoē, a Gk. name

⁵ temptō (1), try; temptārīs = temptāveris, another neg. command

⁶ numerōs, calculations employed by astrologers in casting horoscopes; "Babylonian" because astrology was associated with the East. With the decay of belief in the old-time religion in Rome during the first cen. B.C., astrology and superstitions prospered. Apparently Leuconoē had visited a fortune teller.

⁷ ut melius (est), how (much) better it is

⁸ i.e., projected too far into the future

⁹ resecō, -āre, -secūī, -sectum, cut off, prune back; resecēs, poetic use of the pres. subj. (jussive) for the pres. imper.

¹⁰ invidus, -a, -um, envious

¹¹ minimum, *adv.* = minimē

¹² crēdulus, -a, -um, believing in, trusting + *dat.*; crēdula, *nom. f. sg. agreeing with the subject of carpe, i.e. Leuconoē*

¹³ posterō (diē), *dat.*

23

METER: Sapphic stanza.

¹ integer, -gra, -grum, untouched, blameless; (vir) integer vitae (poetic gen. of specification), the person blameless in his life

² pūrus, -a, -um, pure, free from; sceleris, poetic gen. of separation or specification

³ Maurus, -a, -um, Moorish (= Mauritanian)

⁴ iaculum, -ī, missile, javelin (*cp.* iaciō)

⁵ arcus, -ūs, bow

⁶ venēnātus, -a, -um, poisonous, dipped in poison

⁷ gravidus, -a, -um, laden (with); *cp.* gravis

⁸ sagitta, -ae, arrow

⁹ Fuscus, -ī, Fuscus, a literary man and a close, sometimes waggish, friend of Horace

¹⁰ pharetra, -ae, quiver

- 5 Namque mē silvā lupus¹¹ in Sabīnā¹²
 dum meam cantō¹³ Lalagēn¹⁴ et ultrā
 terminum¹⁵ cūris vagor¹⁶ expeditis¹⁷
 fūgit¹⁸ inermem.¹⁹
- ...
 Pōne mē pigris²⁰ ubi nūlla campis
 10 arbor aestivā²¹ recreatur aurā,²²
 quod²³ latus mundi nebulae²⁴ malusque²⁵
 Iuppiter urget²⁶;
 pōne sub currū²⁷ nimium propinquū
 sōlis in terrā domibus negata:
 15 dulce²⁸ ridentem Lalagēn amābō
 dulce loquentem.

(Horace, *Odes* 1.22.1–4, 9–12, 17–24)

24. AUREA MEDIOCRITĀS—THE GOLDEN MEAN

Rēctius¹ vīvēs, Licinī,² neque altum³
 semper urgendō⁴ neque, dum procellās⁵
 cautus⁶ horrēscis,⁷ nimium premendō
 lītus⁸ inīquum.⁹

¹¹ lupus, -i, wolf

¹² Sabīnus, -a, -um, Sabine; cp. *L. A.* 10

¹³ cantō (1), sing about; dum + historical pres. to denote continued action in past time: while I was singing about

¹⁴ Lalagē, -ēs, acc. Lalagēn (*Gk. noun*), f., Lalage, name of a girl—a most mellifluous name!

¹⁵ terminus, -i, boundary (cp. terminus, term, terminate)

¹⁶ vagor (1), wander, ramble (cp. vagary, vagabond)

¹⁷ expeditō (4), disentangle, set free; cūris expeditis, abl. abs.

¹⁸ Note the interlocked word order of this stanza, which is so characteristic of Lat. poetry: mē (obj. of fūgit) at the beginning modified by inermem at the end; silvā in Sabīnā, place where phrase interrupted by lupus subject of fūgit; all this separated from the main vb. by a double dum cl.

¹⁹ inermis, -e, unarmed; cp. integer vitae . . . nōn eget iaculis.

²⁰ piger, -gra, -grum, lazy, sluggish, torpid (because frozen), modifying campis (campus, -i, field) in a place-where phrase without a prep. (the omission of a prep. is common in poetry). The order of the thought is: pōne mē (in) pigris campis ubi . . .

²¹ aestivus, -a, -um, summer (cp. aestās)

²² aura, -ae, breeze

²³ = (or put me) in eō latere mundi quod . . . ; latus, -eris, n., side, region

²⁴ nebula, -ae, mist, fog

²⁵ malus = inclement, because Jupiter is here god of the weather

²⁶ urgeō, -ēre, urſi, urge, press, oppress

²⁷ currus, -ūs, chariot

²⁸ dulce, poetic for dulciter. These exquisitely mellifluous last lines somewhat onomatopoeically suggest the dulcet timbre of Lalage's voice and laugh.

24

METER: Sapphic stanza.

¹ rēctius, adv., rightly, well, suitably

² Licinī, voc. of Licinius, a person who seems to have been wanting in the virtue of moderation

³ the deep (sea)

⁴ i.e., heading out to the deep

⁵ procella, -ae, storm, gale

⁶ cautus, -a, -um, cautious, circumspect; with dum . . . horrēscis, while you in your caution . . .

⁷ horrēscō, -ere, horruī, begin to shudder at, begin to dread

⁸ altum and lītus = extremes

⁹ inīquus, -a, -um, unequal; here = treacherous

- 5 Auream¹⁰ quisquis mediocritātem¹¹
 dīligit, tūtus¹² caret obsolētī¹³
 sordibus¹⁴ tēctī, caret invidendā¹⁵
 sōbrius¹⁶ aulā.¹⁷
 Saepius ventīs agitātur¹⁸ ingēns
 10 pīnus¹⁹ et celsae²⁰ graviōre cāsū²¹
 dēcidunt²² turrēs²³ feriuntque²⁴ summōs
 fulgura²⁵ montēs.
 Spērat²⁶ īnfestīs,²⁷ metuit secundīs²⁸
 alteram²⁹ sortem³⁰ bene praeparātum³¹
 15 pectus.³² Infōrmēs³³ hiemēs³⁴ redūcit
 Iuppiter³⁵; īdem³⁶
 summovet.³⁷ Nōn, sī male³⁸ nunc, et ōlim³⁹
 sic erit: quondam⁴⁰ citharā⁴¹ tacentem
 suscitāt⁴² Mūsam,⁴³ neque semper arcum
 20 tendit⁴⁴ Apollō.⁴⁵
 Rēbus angustīs⁴⁶ animōsus⁴⁷ atque

¹⁰ aureus, -a, -um, golden

¹¹ mediocritās, -tātis, f., moderation, the mean between extremes. Note that Horace does not say that "mediocrity" is golden! The idea of (aurea) mediocritās was common in Gk. ethical thought, and Aristotle made it a cardinal virtue in his "Ethics."

¹² tūtus caret, secure (in his philosophy of the "golden mean") he is free from . . .

¹³ obsolētus, -a, -um, worn out, dilapidated

¹⁴ sordēs, -ium, f. pl., dirt, filth; sordibus, what kind of abl.?

¹⁵ invidendā, sure to be envied

¹⁶ sōbrius, -a, -um, sober-minded, moderate, in his sobriety

¹⁷ aula, -ae, palace

¹⁸ agitō (1), agitate, toss

¹⁹ pīnus, -ī, f., pine

²⁰ celsus, -a, -um, high, lofty

²¹ cāsus, -ūs, fall, destruction

²² dēcidō, -ere, -cidī, fall down (cp. cadō)

²³ turris, -is, f., tower

²⁴ feriō (4), strike

²⁵ fulgur, -uris, n., lightning, thunderbolt

²⁶ anticipates, expects

²⁷ īnfestus, -a, -um, unsafe, dangerous, adverse; īnfestis (rēbus) dat., lit.: for his adverse circumstances (= in adversity) he anticipates the other (= the opposite) fortune (sortem)

²⁸ secundīs (rēbus) balances īnfestis: for his favorable

circumstances (= in prosperity) he apprehends the opposite fortune.

²⁹ alter, the other of two; here = the opposite

³⁰ sors, sortis, f., lot, fortune; sortem, obj. of spērat and metuit

³¹ prae-parō (1), make ready in advance, prepare: well prepared (by the philosophy of life which Horace is here enunciating)

³² subject of spērat and metuit

³³ infōrmis, -e, shapeless, hideous, horrid

³⁴ hiems, hiemis, f., stormy weather, winter

³⁵ Jupiter as god of sky and weather

³⁶ īdem, the same god = he also

³⁷ sum-moveō, remove, drive away, sc. hiemēs

³⁸ male (est), it is bad, things are bad

³⁹ et ōlim, also in the future

⁴⁰ here = sometimes

⁴¹ cithara, -ae, lyre

⁴² suscitō (1), arouse; suscitāt, subject is Apollō

⁴³ Mūsa, -ae, a Muse

⁴⁴ tendō, -ere, tetendī, tēsum, stretch

⁴⁵ Apollō, -inis, m., Apollo, god of the sun, prophecy, poetry, and music; also god of archery, pestilence, and medicine. Apollo has two aspects: happy and constructive (Mūsam); unhappy and destructive (arcum).

⁴⁶ rēbus angustīs, abl. abs., when things are narrow (= difficult), i.e., in adversity

⁴⁷ anim-ōsus, -a, -um (-ōsus, suffix = full of), spirited

fortis appāre⁴⁸; sapienter⁴⁹ idem⁵⁰
 contrahēs⁵¹ ventō nimium secundō
 turgida⁵² vēla.⁵³

(Horace, Odes 2.10)

25. LĀBUNTUR ANNĪ

Ēheu!¹ fugācēs,² Postume, Postume,
 lābuntur³ annī; nec pietās⁴ moram
 rūgīs⁵ et instantī⁶ senectae⁷
 adferet indomitaeque⁸ mortī.

- 5 Frūstrā⁹ cruentō¹⁰ Mārte¹¹ carēbimus
 frāctisque¹² raucī¹³ flūctibus¹⁴ Hadriae¹⁵;
 frūstrā⁹ per autumnōs¹⁶ nocentem
 corporibus¹⁷ metuēmus Austrum.¹⁸
 Vīsendus¹⁹ āter²⁰ flūmine languidō²¹
 10 Cōcýtos²² errāns et Danaī genus²³
 infāme²⁴ damnātusque²⁵ longī
 Sisyphus²⁶ Aeolidēs²⁷ labōris.²⁸

⁴⁸ appāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, show one's self; appāre, analyze the form carefully.

⁴⁹ here = if you are wise

⁵⁰ see n. 36 above

⁵¹ con-trahō, draw in, shorten

⁵² turgidus, -a, -um, swollen

⁵³ vēlum, -ī, sail

25

METER: Alcaic stanza.

¹ ēheu, cp. heu. This sigh is emphasized by the repetition of Postumus' name.

² fugāx, gen. -ācis, fleeting

³ lābor, -ī, lāpsus sum, slip, glide

⁴ pietās, -tātis, f., loyalty, devotion, piety

⁵ rūga, -ae, wrinkle (cp. corrugated)

⁶ instāns, gen. -antis, pressing, urgent

⁷ senecta, -ae = senectūs

⁸ indomitus, -a, -um, untamable, invincible

⁹ frūstrā, adv., in vain. What is the significance of its emphatic position?

¹⁰ cruentus, -a, -um, bloody

¹¹ Mārs, Mārtis, m., Mars, god of war; Mārte, what abl.?

¹² frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctum, break

¹³ raucus, -a, -um, hoarse, noisy

¹⁴ flūctus, -ūs, wave; frāctis flūctibus, broken waves = breakers

¹⁵ Hadria, -ae, m., Adriatic Sea

¹⁶ autumnus, -ī, autumn, unhealthy part of the year because of the Sirocco

¹⁷ depends on nocentem

¹⁸ auster, -trī, the south wind, the Sirocco blowing from the Sahara

¹⁹ vīsō, -ere, vīsī, vīsum, visit; vīsendus (est)

²⁰ āter, ātra, ātrum, dark, modifying Cōcýtos

²¹ languidus, -a, -um, sluggish, weak

²² Cōcýtos, -ī, m., Cocytus, the river of wailing, one of the rivers surrounding Hades; Cōcýtos, Gk. nom.

²³ Danaī genus, the offspring of Danaūs, whose 49 daughters murdered their husbands and in Hades were punished by having to pour water eternally into a sieve

²⁴ infāmis, -e, infamous

²⁵ damnō (1) condemn

²⁶ Sisyphus, -ī, Sisyphus, who was condemned eternally to roll up a hill a stone which rolled down again — an exquisite nightmare

²⁷ Aeolidēs, -ae, m., son of Aeolus

²⁸ After vbs. of accusing, condemning, and acquitting the gen. can be used to express the charge or the penalty involved.

Linguenda²⁹ tellūs³⁰ et domus et placēns
 uxor, neque hārum, quās colis, arborum
 15 tē praeter invīsās³¹ cupressōs³²
 ūlla³³ brevem dominum³⁴ sequētur.
 (Horace, Odes 2.14.1–4, 13–24)

26. A SENSE OF BALANCE IN LIFE

Vīvitur¹ parvō bene cui² paternum³
 splendet⁴ in mēnsā tenuī⁵ salīnum,
 nec levēs⁶ somnōs timor aut cupidō
 sordidus⁷ aufert.⁸
 5 Quid⁹ brevī fortēs¹⁰ iaculāmur¹¹ aevō
 multa? Quid¹² terrās aliō calentēs
 sōle mūtāmus? Patriae quis exsul¹³
 sē quoque fūgit?¹⁴
 Scandit¹⁵ aerātās¹⁶ vitiōsa nāvēs
 10 cūra nec turmās¹⁷ equitum relinquit,
 ōcior¹⁸ cervīs¹⁹ et agente nimbōs²⁰
 ōcior Eurō.²¹

²⁹ *linguenda* (est), balancing *vīscendus* in contrast; *linquō* = *relinquō*

³⁰ *tellūs*, -ūris, *f.*, earth, land

³¹ *invīsus*, -a, -um, hated, hateful

³² *cupressus*, -ī, *f.*, cypress (tree); *invīsās* because they were used at funerals and were planted near tombs

³³ *neque ūlla hārum arborum*, nor any = and none . . .

³⁴ *brevem dominum*, in apposition with *tē*; *brevem*, implying that life is brief

26

METER: Sapphic stanza.

¹ *vīvitur parvō bene* (ab eō) cui, it is lived on little well by him for whom: *vīvitur*, *impers. pass.* = he lives well on little (i.e., not in abject poverty and not in the lap of luxury).

² *cui*, *dat. of ref.* but most easily translated by whose

³ *paternum salīnum* (*salīnum*, -ī), paternal salt-cellar; the long list of words derived from *sāl* provides some idea of the importance of salt and the salt-cellar.

⁴ *splendeō*, -ēre, shine

⁵ *tenuis*, -e, plain, simple

⁶ *levis*, -e, here = gentle

⁷ *sordidus*, -a, -um, sordid (cp. *sordēs* L.I. 24 n. 14); *cupidō* is *m.* in Horace.

⁸ *aufferō* (ab-ferō)

⁹ = *cūr*

¹⁰ *fortēs* (*virī*) *brevī aevō* (*aeternum*, -ī, time, life)

¹¹ *iaculor* (I), aim at

¹² *Quid . . . mūtāmus*, *lit.* why do we exchange lands warmed by another sun? The expression is poetic and in part illogical but the sense is clear: why do we exchange our lands for those warmed by another sun? "The pasture is always greener . . ."

¹³ *exsul*, *exsulis*, *m.*, exile; with *patriae quis*, who an exile of (from) his native land

¹⁴ *fūgit*, *perf.*, has ever fled

¹⁵ *scandō*, -ere, *scandī*, *scānsūm*, climb up

¹⁶ *acrātus*, -a, -um, fitted with bronze, probably referring to the bronze beaks of the men-of-war (*longae nāvēs*), which were faster than the ordinary ships—though even these cannot outstrip anxiety.

¹⁷ *turma*, -ae, a troop of cavalry (*equitum*, L.I. 18 n. 53). A person cannot ride fast enough to escape care.

¹⁸ *ōcior*, -ius, *adj. in compar. degree*, swifter, agreeing with *cūra*

¹⁹ *cervus*, -ī, stag

²⁰ *nimb*, -ī, rain cloud

²¹ *Eurus*, -ī, wind (from the southeast)

Laetus²² in praesens²³ animus quod ultrā est
 oderit²⁴ cūrāre et amāra²⁵ lentō²⁶
 15 temperet²⁷ rīsū²⁸; nihil est ab omni
 parte²⁹ beātum.

(Horace, *Odes* 2.16.13–28)

27. DIĒS FĒSTUS

Hic diēs¹ vērē mihi fēstus ātrās
 eximet² cūrās: ego nec tumultum
 nec morī per vim metuam tenente
 Caesare³ terrās.
 5 Ī, pete unguentum,⁴ puer,⁵ et corōnās,⁶
 et cadum⁷ Mārsi⁸ memorem⁹ duelli,
 Spartacum¹⁰ sī quā¹¹ potuit vagantem
 fallere¹² testa.¹³

(Horace, *Odes* 3.14.13–20)

28. A MONUMENT MORE LASTING THAN BRONZE

Exēgī monumentum aere perennius¹
 rēgālique² sitū³ pŷramidum⁴ altius,⁵
 quod nōn imber⁶ edāx,⁷ nōn Aquilō⁸ impotēns⁹
 possit dīruere¹⁰ aut innumerābilis¹¹

²² laetus, -a, -um, happy, joyful

²³ praesens, gen. -entis, present; in praesens (tempus) for the present (cp. the *carpe diem* philosophy)

²⁴ oderit, perf. subj., jussive, let (the laetus animus) refuse to (hate to) be anxious about (cūrāre)

²⁵ amārus, -a, -um, bitter, disagreeable; amāra, n. pl.

²⁶ lentus, -a, -um, pliant, tenacious, slow, lingering; here = tolerant, quiet

²⁷ temperō (1), control, temper

²⁸ rīsus, -ūs, laughter (cp. rīdeō)

²⁹ ab omni parte, from every part = in every respect, completely

27

METER: Sapphic stanza.

¹ Hic diēs, referring to Augustus' return from the campaign of 27–25 B.C. in Spain

² eximō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēptum, take away

³ Caesar = Augustus. When C. Octavius was adopted by his great-uncle, C. Julius Caesar, his name became C. Julius Caesar Octavianus, to which the senate added the title of Augustus in 27 B.C.

⁴ unguentum, -ī, ointment, perfume

⁵ puer = slave; cp. Fr. garçon

⁶ corōna, -ae, crown, wreath

⁷ cadus, -ī, wine jar

⁸ Mārsus, -a, -um, Marsian; duellum = old form of bellum: Marsī duellī, of the Marsian, or Social, War of 91–88 B.C., by which the socii (allies) of Rome in Italy gained full citizenship; i.e., a 65-year-old wine

⁹ memor, gen. -oris, mindful

¹⁰ Spartacus, -ī, Spartacus, the gladiator who led the slaves in revolt against Rome, 73–71 B.C.

¹¹ quā, adv., anywhere or in any way

¹² fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsum, deceive, escape the notice of

¹³ testa, -ae, jug

28

METER: Lesser Asclepiad.

¹ perennis, -e, lasting (throughout the year)

² rēgālis, -e, royal

³ situs, -ūs, site, situation; here = structure

⁴ pŷramis, -idis, f., pyramid

⁵ altus, -a, -um, high; altius agrees with monumentum.

⁶ imber, -bris, m., storm

⁷ edāx, gen. edacis, greedy, destructive

⁸ aquilō, -ōnis, m., north wind

⁹ impotēns, gen. -ntis, powerless (to injure my monument)

¹⁰ dīruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, raze, destroy

¹¹ in-numerābilis, -e = Eng

- 5 annōrum seriēs¹² et fuga temporum.
Nōn omnis moriar, multaque pars mei
vītābit Libitīnam¹³ . . .

(Horace, *Odes* 3.30.1–7)

29. THE OTHER PERSON'S FAULTS AND OUR OWN

- Pērās¹ imposuit² Iuppiter nōbīs duās:
propriis³ replētā⁴ vitiis post tergum⁵ dedit,⁶
aliēnīs⁷ ante pectus⁸ suspendit⁹ gravem.
Hāc rē vidēre nostra mala nōn possumus;
5 aliī simul¹⁰ dēlinquunt,¹¹ cēnsōrēs¹² sumus.

(Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 4.10)

30. SOUR GRAPES

- Famē¹ coācta vulpēs² altā in vīneā³
ūvam⁴ appetēbat,⁵ summīs saliēns⁶ vīribus.
Quam⁷ tangere ut nōn potuit, discēdēns ait:
“Nōndum mātūra⁸ est; nōlō acerbam sūmere.”
5 Quī facere¹⁰ quae nōn possunt verbīs ēlevant,¹¹
adscrībēre¹² hoc dēbēbunt exemplum sibi.

(Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 4.3)

31. THE FOX AND THE TRAGIC MASK

- Persōnam¹ tragicam² forte³ vulpēs vīderat.
“Ō quanta speciēs,⁴” inquit, “cerebrum⁵ nōn habet!”

¹²seriēs, -ēī, succession

¹³Libitīna, -ae, Libitina, goddess of funerals; death

29

METER: Iambic trimeter.

Phaedrus: freedman of Augustus, who made extensive use of Aesop's fables.

¹pēra, -ae, wallet

²im-pōnō, + dat., put on

³proprius, -a, -um, one's own, here = our own

⁴replēō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill; (pēram) replētā

⁵tergum, -ī, back

⁶dedit, here = put

⁷aliēnus, -a, -um, belonging to another; aliēnīs (vitiis),
abl. with gravem

⁸sc. nostrum

⁹(alteram pēram) gravem . . . suspendit

¹⁰simul = simul ac, as soon as

¹¹dēlinquō, -ere, -liquī, -lictum, fail, commit a crime

¹²cēnsor, -ōris, m., censor; censorer, severe judge

30

METER: Iambic trimeter.

¹famēs, -is, abl. -e, appetite, hunger

²vulpēs, -is, f., fox

³vīnea, -ae, vineyard

⁴ūva, -ae, bunch of grapes

⁵ap-petō (= ad-petō), reach toward, desire (cp. appetite); appetēbat, note the force of the impf.

⁶saliō, -īre, -uī, saltum, jump

⁷quam = ūvam

⁸mātūrus, -a, -um, ripe

⁹sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, take

¹⁰compl. inf. with possunt

¹¹ēlevō (1), disparage, weaken

¹²ad-scribō, assign

31

METER: Iambic trimeter.

¹persōna, -ae, mask worn by actors

²tragicus, -a, -um, tragic

³forte, adv., by chance

⁴speciēs, -ēī, appearance, form

⁵cerebrum, -ī, brain

Hoc illīs dictum est quibus honōrem et glōriam
Fortūna tribuit,⁶ sēsum commūnem abstulit.
(Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 1.7)

32. THE STAG AT THE SPRING

Ad fontem¹ cervus, cum bibisset, restitit,²
et in liquōre³ vīdit effigiem⁴ suam.
Ibi dum rāmōsa⁵ mīrāns⁶ laudat cornua,
crūrumque⁷ nimiam⁸ tenuitatem⁹ vituperat,¹⁰
5 vēnantum¹¹ subitō vōcibus conterritus,¹²
per campum fugere coepit, et cursū levī
canēs¹³ ēlūsit.¹⁴ Silva tum excēpit ferum,¹⁵
in quā retentīs¹⁶ impedītus cornibus,
lacerārī¹⁷ coepit morsibus¹⁸ saevīs¹⁹ canum.
10 Tunc moriēns vōcem hanc ēdidisse²⁰ dīcitur:
“Ō mē infēlicem²¹! quī nunc dēmum²² intellegō
ūtīlia mihi quam²³ fuerint quae²⁴ dēspexeram,²⁵
et quae laudāram,²⁶ quantum lūctūs²⁷ habuerint.”
(Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 1.12)

33. THE FOX GETS THE RAVEN'S CHEESE

Quī sē laudārī gaudet verbīs subdolis,¹
ferē dat poenās turpī paenitentīā.²
Cum dē fenestrā corvus³ raptum cāseum⁴
comēsse⁵ vellet, celsā residēns⁶ arbore,

⁶tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, allot, assign, give

32

METER: iambic trimeter.

¹fōns, fontis, *m.*, spring

²restō, -āre, restitū, remain (standing)

³liquor, -ōris, *m.*, liquid

⁴effigiēs, -ēī, image, likeness

⁵rāmōsus, -a, -um, branching

⁶mīror (1), marvel at, wonder

⁷crūs, crūris, *n.*, leg

⁸nimius, -a, -um, excessive

⁹tenuitās, -tātis, *f.*, thinness

¹⁰vituperō (1), blame, find fault with

¹¹vēnor (1), hunt; vēnantum, *gen. pl. of pres. part.*

¹²con-territus

¹³canis, -is, *m./f.*, dog

¹⁴ēlūdō, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsum, evade

¹⁵ferus, -ī, wild animal

¹⁶re-tentus, -a, -um, held back, held fast

¹⁷lacerō (1), tear to pieces (*cp.* lacerate)

¹⁸morsus, -ūs, bite

¹⁹saevus, -a, -um, fierce, savage

²⁰ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, give out, utter

²¹mē infēlicem, *acc. of exclamation.*

²²dēmum, *adv.*, at last

²³ūtīlia . . . quam = quam ūtīlia

²⁴(ea, those things) quae

²⁵dēspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum, look down on, despise

²⁶= laudāveram

²⁷lūctus, -ūs, grief, sorrow

33

METER: iambic trimeter.

¹subdolis, -a, -um, deceitful

²paenitentia, -ae, repentance

³corvus, -ī, raven

⁴cāseus, -ī, cheese

⁵comedō, comedere *or* comēsse, -edī, -ēsum, eat up

⁶residēō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, sit, be sitting

- 5 hunc vīdit vulpēs; deinde sic coepit loquī:
 “Ō quī tuārum, corve, pennārum⁷ est nitor!⁸
 Quantum decōris⁹ corpore et vultū geris!¹⁰
 Sī vōcem habērēs, nūlla prior¹¹ āles¹² foret.”¹³
 At ille stultus, dum vult vōcem ostendere,
 10 ēmisit¹⁴ ōre cāseum, quem celeriter
 dolōsa¹⁵ vulpēs avidīs¹⁶ rapuit dentibus.¹⁷
 (Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 1.13.1–10)

34. THE ASS AND THE OLD SHEPHERD

- In prīncipātū¹ commūtandō² cīvium
 nīl praeter dominī nōmen mūtāt pauperēs.
 Id esse vērum parva haec fābella³ indicat.
 Asellum⁴ in prātō⁵ timidus⁶ pāscēbat⁷ senex.
 5 Is, hostium clamōre⁸ subitō⁹ territus,
 suādēbat¹⁰ asinō fugere nē possent capī.
 At ille lentus:¹¹ “Quaesō,¹² num bīnās¹³ mihī
 clītellās¹⁴ impositūrum¹⁵ victōrem¹⁶ putās?”
 Senex negāvit. “Ergō quid rēfert meā¹⁷
 10 cui serviam clītellās dum portem¹⁸ meās?”
 (Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 1.15)

35. THE TWO MULES AND THE ROBBERS

Mūlī¹ gravātī² sarcinīs³ ībant duō.
 Ūnus ferēbat fiscōs⁴ cum pecūniā;

⁷ penna, -ae, feather

⁸ nitor, -ōris, *m.*, brightness, beauty; quī est nitor, what (= how great) is the beauty

⁹ decor, decōris, *m.*, grace, beauty

¹⁰ you bear, *i.e.*, have in your body and face; (in) corpore, *preps.* often omitted in poetry

¹¹ prior, predicate *adj.* after foret, better, finer

¹² āles, ālitīs, *f.*, bird

¹³ foret = esset

¹⁴ ē-mittō

¹⁵ dolōsus, -a, -um, crafty, cunning

¹⁶ avidus, -a, -um, greedy, eager

¹⁷ dēns, dentis, *m.*, tooth

34

METER: iambic trimeter.

¹ prīncipātus, -ūs, rule, dominion

² com-mūtō (1), change

³ fābella, -ae, fable

⁴ asellus, -ī, a little ass, *diminutive of asinus*, -ī, an ass (verse 6)

⁵ prātum, -ī, meadow

⁶ timidus, -a, -um, timid

⁷ pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstum, pasture

⁸ clāmōr, -ōris, *m.*, shouting

⁹ subitū, -a, -um, sudden

¹⁰ suādēō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsum, urge

¹¹ lentus, -a, -um, slow, motionless, apathetic

¹² quaesō, -ere, beg, beseech, = quaerō

¹³ bīnās clītellās, two pairs of panniers (*i.e.*, instead of the present single pair); bīnī, -ae, -a, distributive numeral used with a regularly *pl. noun*

¹⁴ clītellae, -arum, a pair of panniers, baskets

¹⁵ im-pōnō = in + pōnō

¹⁶ victor, -ōris = Eng.

¹⁷ what difference does it make to me, *highly idiomatic*

¹⁸ portō (1), bear, carry

35

METER: iambic trimeter.

¹ mūlus, -ī, mule

² gravō (1), load, burden

³ sarcina, -ae, bundle, pack

⁴ fiscus, -ī, basket

- alter tumentēs⁵ multō saccōs⁶ hordeō.⁷
 Ille onere⁸ dīves, celsā cervīce⁹ ēminēns¹⁰
 5 clārumque collō¹¹ iactāns¹² tintinnābulum¹³;
 comes¹⁴ quiētō¹⁵ sequitur et placidō¹⁶ gradū.¹⁷
 Subitō latrōnēs¹⁸ ex insidiīs advolant,¹⁹
 interque caedem ferrō mūlum lancinant²⁰;
 dīripiunt²¹ nummōs,²² neglegunt vīle²³ hordeum.
 10 Spoliātus²⁴ igitur cāsūs²⁵ cum flēret suōs,
 “Equidem,” inquit alter, “mē contemptum gaudeō.
 Nam nihil amīsi, nec sum laesus²⁶ vulnere.”
 Hōc argūmentō tūta est hominum tenuitās²⁷;
 magnae perīclō²⁸ sunt opēs obnoxiae.²⁹
 (Phaedrus, *Fābulae* 2.7)

36. DELIGHTS OF THE COUNTRY

C.1 PLINIUS CALPURNIŌ MACRŌ² SUŌ S.1

Bene est³ mihi quia⁴ tibi est bene. Habēs uxōrem tēcum, habēs filiū;
 frueris⁵ marī, fontibus, viridibus,⁶ agrō, villā amoenissimā.⁷ Neque enim
 dubitō esse amoenissimam,⁸ in quā sē composuerat⁹ homō¹⁰ fēlicior ante-
 quam¹¹ “fēlicissimus” fieret. Ego in Tuscīs¹² et vēnor¹³ et studeō, quae¹⁴ inter-

⁵ tumeō, -ēre, swell, be swollen⁶ saccus, -ī, sack⁷ hordeum, -ī, barley⁸ onus, -eris, *n.*, burden, load⁹ cervix, -vīcis, *f.*, neck¹⁰ ēmineō, -ēre, -minuī, stand out, be conspicuous¹¹ collum, -ī, neck¹² iactō (1), toss¹³ tintinnābulum, -ī, bell, a delightfully onomatopoeic word¹⁴ comes, comitis, *m.f.*, companion¹⁵ quiētus, -a, -um, quiet¹⁶ placidus, -a, -um, placid, gentle¹⁷ gradus, -ūs, step¹⁸ latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, bandit, robber¹⁹ advolō (1), fly, hasten²⁰ lancinō (1), mangle²¹ dīripiō, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, plunder²² nummus, -ī, currency, money²³ vīlis, -e, cheap²⁴ spoliō (1), rob²⁵ cāsus, -ūs, accident²⁶ laedō, -ere, laesi, laesum, injure²⁷ tenuitās, -tātis, *f.*, poverty²⁸ perīclum, -ī, early Lat. form, used instead of periculum in classical Lat. poetry whenever it was metrically convenient²⁹ obnoxius, -a, -um, subject to, exposed to

36

¹ L.A. 11 n. 1 and 3² Calpurnius Macer³ it is⁴ quia, conj., because⁵ fruor, -ī, fructus sum + *abl.*, enjoy (cp. fructus, -ūs)⁶ viridis, -e, green; viridia, *gen. viridium*, *n. pl. as a noun*, green things, greenery⁷ amoenus, -a, -um, pleasant⁸ amoenissimam, agreeing with villam understood as subject of esse⁹ sē compōnere, to compose oneself, to rest¹⁰ the man, apparently referring to a former owner who had been happier (fēlicior) on this estate as an ordinary person (homō) before he could realize his ambition of becoming “most happy” (fēlicissimus), i.e., before he could achieve some very high position which did not give him supreme happiness after all.¹¹ antequam + subj.¹² lit. in the Tuscans = on my Tuscan estate¹³ vēnor (1), hunt¹⁴ quae, *n. pl. referring to vēnor and studeō as antecedents*

- 5 dum¹⁵ alternīs,¹⁶ interdum simul¹⁷ faciō; nec tamen adhūc¹⁸ possum prōnūti-
āre utrum sit difficilior capere aliquid an scribere. Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 5.18)

37. C. PLINIUS CANINIŌ SUŌ S.

- Studēs an² piscāris³ an vēnāris an simul omnia? Possunt enim omnia
simul fieri ad Lārium⁴ nostrum. Nam lacus⁵ piscem,⁶ ferās⁷ silvae quibus
lacus cingitur,⁸ studia altissimus iste sēcessus⁹ adfatim¹⁰ suggerunt.¹¹ Sed
sīve¹² omnia simul sīve aliquid facis, nōn possum dīcere “invidē”; angor¹³
5 tamen . . . Numquamne hōs artissimōs laqueōs¹⁴ . . . abrumpam?¹⁵ Num-
quam, putō. Nam veteribus negōtiis¹⁶ nova accrēscunt,¹⁷ nec tamen priōra
peraguntur¹⁸; tot nexibus,¹⁹ tot quasi catēnīs²⁰ maius in diēs²¹ occupā-
tiōnum²² agmen²³ extenditur.²⁴ Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 2.8, excerpts)

38. HAPPY MARRIED LIFE

C. PLINIUS GEMINŌ SUŌ S.

- Grave vulnus Macrinus noster accēpit: āmīsīt¹ uxōrem singulāris² ex-
emplī . . . Vixit cum hāc trīgintā novem annīs³ sine iūrgiō,⁴ sine offēnsā.⁵
Quam illa reverentiam⁶ marītō⁷ suō praestitit, cum ipsa summam merērē-
tur!⁸ Quot quantāsque virtūtēs ex dīversīs⁹ aetātibus sūmptās collēgit et mis-
5 cuit! Habet quidem Macrinus grande¹⁰ sōlācium, quod tantum bonum tam
diū tenuit; sed hinc¹¹ magis exacerbātur¹² quod āmīsīt. Nam fruendīs volup-

¹⁵ *interdum*, *adv.*, sometimes, at times

¹⁶ *alternīs*, *adv.*, alternately, by turns

¹⁷ *simul*, *adv.*, at the same time, simultaneously. In another letter (1.6), Pliny tells how he combined hunting and studying in one operation.

¹⁸ *adhūc*, *adv.*, thus far, till now

37

¹ Pliny and Caninius were fellow townsmen from Comum (Como) at the south end of beautiful Lake Larius (Como) in northern Italy.

² *an* in questions, or

³ *piscor* (I), to fish

⁴ *Lārius*, -ī, Lake Larius (now Lake Como)

⁵ *lacus*, -ūs, lake

⁶ *piscis*, -is, *m.*, fish

⁷ *fera* (sc. *bēstia*), -ae, wild animal

⁸ *cingō*, -ere, *cīnxī*, *cīnctum*, surround, gird

⁹ *sēcessus*, -ūs, retreat, summer place

¹⁰ *adfati*, *adv.*, sufficiently, abundantly

¹¹ *sug-gerō*, -ere, -gessī, -gestum, furnish, afford, supply

¹² *sīve* . . . *sīve*, (sī-ve), if . . . or if, whether . . . or

¹³ *angō*, -ere, torment

¹⁴ *artus*, -a, -um, close, narrow; *laqueus*, -ī, noose, cord

¹⁵ *ab-rumpō*, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, break off, sever. Pliny is tied up in Rome.

¹⁶ *negōtium*, -ī, business; duty

¹⁷ *accrēscō*, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, increase; *nova* (*negōtia*) *accrēscunt* (*veteribus negōtiis*) new duties increase by . . . or are added to . . .

¹⁸ *per-agō*, complete

¹⁹ *nexus*, -ūs, coils, obligations

²⁰ *catēna*, -ae, chain

²¹ *in diēs*, from day to day

²² *occupātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*, occupation, employment

²³ *agmen*, -minis, *n.*, line of march, column

²⁴ *ex-tendō*, -ere, -tendī, -tentum, extend, increase

38

¹ he lost (*not* sent away)

² *singulāris*, -e, extraordinary

³ The *abl.* is sometimes used instead of the *acc.* to express the idea of extent of time.

⁴ *iūrgium*, -ī, quarrel

⁵ *offēnsa*, -ae, hatred, affront

⁶ *reverentia*, -ae, respect

⁷ *marītus*, -ī, husband

⁸ *mereor*, -ēri, *meritus sum*, deserve

⁹ *dīversus*, -a, -um, diverse, different

¹⁰ *grandis*, -e, great

¹¹ *hinc* here = from this cause

¹² *exacerbō* (I), exasperate; embitter

tātibus crēscit carendī dolor. Erō ergō suspēsus¹³ prō homine amīcissimō dum¹⁴ admittere¹⁵ āvocāmenta¹⁶ et cicātrīcem¹⁷ patī possit, quam nihil aequē ac¹⁸ necessitās¹⁹ ipsa et diēs²⁰ longa et satietās²¹ dolōris indūcit.²² Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 8.5, excerpts)

39. FAITHFUL IN SICKNESS AND IN DEATH

C. PLINIUS NEPŌTĪ SUŌ S.

(. . . Fannia¹) neptis² Arriae³ illius⁴ quae marītō⁵ et sōlācium mortis et exemplum fuit. Multa referēbat⁶ aviae⁷ suae nōn minōra hōc,⁸ sed obscūri-ōra,⁹ quae tibi existimō tam mīrabilia legentī¹⁰ fore¹¹ quam mihi audientī fuērunt.

- 5 Aegrōtābat¹² Caecina Paetus, marītus eius, aegrōtābat et fīlius, uterque mortiferē,¹³ ut vidēbātur. Fīlius dēcessit¹⁴ eximiā¹⁵ pulchritūdine,¹⁶ parī verēcundiā,¹⁷ et parentibus nōn minus ob¹⁸ alia cārus quam quod fīlius erat. Huic illa ita fūnus¹⁹ parāvit . . . ut ignōrāret marītus. Quīn immō,²⁰ quotiēns²¹ cubiculum²² eius intrāret,²³ vīvere fīlium atque etiam commodiōrem²⁴ esse simulābat²⁵; ac persaepe²⁶ interrogantī²⁷ quid ageret puer respondēbat, "Bene quīēvit,²⁸ libenter cibum²⁹ sūmpsit." Deinde, cum diū cohibita³⁰ lacri-

¹³ suspēsus, -a, -um, in suspense, anxious

¹⁴ dum, conj., until, used with the subj. to imply intention or expectancy

¹⁵ ad-mittō, admit, receive

¹⁶ āvocāmentum, -ī, diversion

¹⁷ cicātrīx, -trīcis, f., scar, which implies healing

¹⁸ aequē ac, equally as, quite so well as

¹⁹ necessitās (-tātis, f.) ipsa, necessity itself, sheer necessity

²⁰ here = time

²¹ satietās, -tātis, f., satiety

²² in-dūcō, bring on, induce

39

¹ Fannia (est)

² neptis, -is, f., granddaughter

³ Arria, -ae, Arria (Maior), brave wife of Caecina Paetus. When, because of his part in a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, he had to commit suicide in 42 A.D., Arria committed suicide with him, actually setting him an example as indicated at the end of the letter. (Cp. "Paete, Nōn Dolet," ch. 39).

⁴ ille, the famous, when immediately following its noun

⁵ marītō, dat.

⁶ referēbat, subject = Fannia, who related these episodes during a conversation with Pliny on the preceding day.

⁷ avia, -ae, grandmother; aviae, gen. case

⁸ hōc, abl. of comparison, referring to the rel. cl. of the preceding sent.

⁹ obscūrus, -a, -um, obscure, unknown

¹⁰ legentī, to be construed with tibi

¹¹ fore = futūra esse, fut. inf. in ind. state. depending on existimō (1), think

¹² aegrōtō (1), be sick

¹³ mortiferē, adv. (mors-ferō), fatally

¹⁴ dē-cēdō, go away, die (cp. deceased)

¹⁵ eximius, -a, -um, extraordinary

¹⁶ pulchritūdō, -dinis, f., beauty; eximiā pulchritūdine, abl. describing fīlius but more easily translated if we supply a word like puer: fīlius dēcessit—(puer) eximiā pulchritūdine, etc.

¹⁷ verēcundiā, -ae, modesty

¹⁸ ob, prep. + acc., on account of; toward

¹⁹ fūnus, -eris, n., funeral

²⁰ quīn immō, why, on the contrary

²¹ quotiēns, adv., as often as

²² cubiculum, -ī, bedroom

²³ intrō (1), enter; intrāret: in Silver Lat. the impf. subj. of customary action is often found in place of the indic.

²⁴ commodus, -a, -um, suitable, satisfactory; here = better

²⁵ simulō (1) pretend

²⁶ per-saepe, adv., very often

²⁷ interrogō (1), ask, inquire (cp. rogō); (marītō) interrogantī

²⁸ quīēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus, rest, be quiet

²⁹ cibus, -ī, food

³⁰ cohibeō, -ere, -uī, -itum, hold together, hold back, restrain

mae vincerent prōrumperentque,³¹ ēgrediēbātur; tunc sē dolōrī dabat. Sati-
 āta, siccīs³² oculīs, compositō vultū redībat, tamquam orbitātem³³ forīs re-
 liquisset.³⁴ Praeclārum quidem illud³⁵ eiusdem: ferrum stringere,³⁶
 15 perfodere³⁷ pectus, extrahere³⁸ pugiōnem,³⁹ porrigere⁴⁰ marītō, addere⁴¹ vō-
 cem immortālem ac paene⁴² dīvinam,⁴³ "Paete, nōn dolet." . . . Valē. (Pliny,
Epistulae 3.16, excerpts)

40. A SWEET, BRAVE GIRL

C. PLINIUS MARCELLINŌ SUŌ S.

Trīstissimus haec tibi scrībō, Fundānī nostrī filiā minōre defūctā,¹ quā
 puellā² nihil umquam fēstīviū,³ amābilius,⁴ nec longiōre vītā . . . dignius
 vīdī. Nōndum annōs trēdecim implēverat,⁵ et iam illī⁶ anīlis⁷ prūdētia, mā-
 trōnālīs⁸ gravitās⁹ erat, et tamen suāvitās¹⁰ puellāris¹¹ . . . Ut¹² illa patris cer-
 5 vīcibus¹³ inhaerēbat!¹⁴ Ut nōs, amīcōs paternōs,¹⁵ et amanter¹⁶ et modestē¹⁷
 complectēbātur!¹⁸ Ut nūtrīcēs,¹⁹ ut paedagōgōs,²⁰ ut praeceptōrēs²¹ prō suō
 quemque officiō dīligēbat! Quam studiōsē,²² quam intelligenter²³ lēctitā-
 bat²⁴! . . .

Quā illa temperantiā,²⁵ quā patientiā, quā etiam cōstantiā²⁶ novissi-
 10 mam valētūdinem²⁷ tulit! Medicīs obsequēbātur;²⁸ sorōrem, patrem adhortā-
 bātur²⁹; ipsamque sē dēstitūtā³⁰ corporis vīribus vigōre³¹ animī susti-

³¹ prōrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, burst forth

³² siccus, -a, -um, dry; siccis oculis *abl. abs.*

³³ orbitās, -tātis, *f.*, bereavement, loss

³⁴ What kind of condition in the tamquam *cl.?*

³⁵ that deed; *sc. fuit*

³⁶ stringō, -ere, -strīnxī, strictus, draw; stringere, *inf. in apposition with illud*

³⁷ perfodiō, -ere, -fodi, -fossus, pierce (*lit. dig through*)

³⁸ ex-trahō

³⁹ pugiō, -ōnis, *m.*, dagger

⁴⁰ porrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, hold out, extend

⁴¹ ad-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, add

⁴² paene, *adv.*, almost

⁴³ dīvinus, -a, -um = *Eng.*

40

¹ dēfungor, -ī, -fūctus sum, finish or complete life, die.
 The family tomb was discovered near Rome in 1880
 and in it a cinerary urn with the inscription: *Dis*
mānibus Miniciae Marcellae, Fundānī filiae. Vixit
annis XII, mēnsibus XI, diēbus VII: To the divine
 shades of Minicia Marcella . . . (The abbrevia-
 tions in the inscription have been expanded.)

² puellā, *abl. of comparison*

³ fēstīvus, -a, -um, pleasant, agreeable

⁴ amābilis, -e, lovable, lovely

⁵ impleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill up, complete

⁶ *dat. of possession (S.S.)*

⁷ anīlis, -e, of an old woman

⁸ mātrōnālīs, -e, of a matron, matronly

⁹ gravitās, -tātis, *f.*, seriousness, dignity

¹⁰ suāvitās, -tātis, *f.*, sweetness

¹¹ puellāris, -e, girlish

¹² how

¹³ cervīx, -īcis, *f.*, usually *pl.* (cervicēs) as here, neck

¹⁴ inhaerēō, -ēre, -haesī, -haesum, cling

¹⁵ paternus, -a, -um, paternal, of a father

¹⁶ amanter, *adv. of amāns*

¹⁷ modestē, *adv.*, modestly

¹⁸ complector, -ī, -plexus sum, hold in the arms, em-
 brace

¹⁹ nūtrīx, -īcis, *f.*, nurse

²⁰ paedagōgus, -ī, tutor (*slave who escorted children*)

²¹ praeceptor, -ōris, *m.*, teacher (*in a school, not a pri-
 vate tutor*)

²² studiōsē, *adv. of studiōsus*, full of studium

²³ intelligenter, *adv. of intelligēns*

²⁴ lēctitō (1), read (eagerly)

²⁵ temperantia, -ae, self-control

²⁶ cōstantia, -ae, firmness

²⁷ valētūdō, -dinis, *f.*, here = bad health, illness

²⁸ ob + sequor, obey

²⁹ adhortor = hortor

³⁰ dēstitūō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, desert, abandon

³¹ vigor, -ōris, *m.*, vigor; vigōre, *abl. of means with susti-
 nēbat*

nēbat.³² Dūrāvit³³ hic³⁴ illi ūsque ad extrēmum,³⁵ nec aut spatiō³⁶ valētūdinis aut metū mortis infractus est³⁷ . . . Ō trīste plānē³⁸ acerbūque fūnus³⁹ . . . Iam dēstināta erat⁴⁰ ēgregiō⁴¹ iuvenī,⁴² iam ēlēctus⁴³ nūptiārum⁴⁴ diēs, iam
15 nōs vocātī. Quod gaudium quō maerōre⁴⁵ mūtātum est!

Nōn possum exprimere⁴⁶ verbīs quantum animō vulnus accēperim cum audīvī Fundānum ipsum praecipientem,⁴⁷ quod⁴⁸ in vestēs,⁴⁹ margarīta,⁵⁰ gemmās⁵¹ fuerat ērogātūrus,⁵² hoc in tūs⁵³ et unguenta et odōrēs⁵⁴ impenderētur⁵⁵ . . . Sī quās ad eum dē dolōre tam iustō litterās mittēs, mementō⁵⁶
20 adhibēre⁵⁷ sōlācium . . . molle⁵⁸ et hūmānum. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 5.16, excerpts)

41. PLINY'S CONCERN ABOUT A SICK FREEDMAN

C. PLINIUS VALERIŌ PAULINŌ SUŌ S.

Videō quam molliter¹ tuōs² habeās³; quō simplicius⁴ tibi cōnfītēbor quā indulgentiā⁵ meōs tractem.⁶ Quod sī essem nātūrā asperior et dūrior, frangeret mē tamen infirmitās⁷ liberti⁸ mei Zōsimi,⁹ cui tantō maior hūmānitās¹⁰ exhibenda¹¹ est, quantō nunc illā magis eget. Homō probus,¹² officiōsus,¹³
5 litterātus¹⁴; et ars quidem eius et quasi inscriptiō¹⁵—cōmoedus . . . Ūtitur et

³² (puella) sustinēbat sē ipsam

³³ dūrō (1), endure

³⁴ hic (vigor animi)

³⁵ extrēmum, -ī = finis

³⁶ spatiū, -i, space, duration

³⁷ infringō, -ere, -frēgī, -fractum, break

³⁸ plānē, adv., clearly

³⁹ here = mors

⁴⁰ dēstinō (1), bind, engage

⁴¹ ēgregius, -a, -um, excellent, distinguished

⁴² iuvenis, -is, m., young man

⁴³ ē-ligō = legō

⁴⁴ nūptiae, -ārum, wedding

⁴⁵ maeror, -ōris, m., grief

⁴⁶ ex-primō (= premō), express

⁴⁷ praecipio, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, direct

⁴⁸ The antecedent is hoc in the following line.

⁴⁹ vestis, -is, f., garment, clothes

⁵⁰ margaritum, -ī, pearl

⁵¹ gemma, -ae, jewel

⁵² ērogō (1), pay out, spend; fuerat ērogātūrus (act. periphrastic), he had been about to spend, had intended to spend (on clothes, jewels, etc., for the wedding)

⁵³ tūs, tūris, n., incense

⁵⁴ odor, -ōris, m., perfume

⁵⁵ impendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēsum, expend; impenderetur, subj. in a jussive noun cl.

⁵⁶ meminī, meminisse, defective vb., remember; mementō, fut. imper., remember

⁵⁷ adhibeō, -ere, -hibuī, -hibitum, use, furnish

⁵⁸ mollis, -e, soft, gentle

41

¹ molliter, adv. of mollis

² tuōs (servōs et libtōs); so meōs below

³ treat

⁴ simpliciter, adv., frankly, candidly; quō simplicius by which (degree of difference) more frankly = the more frankly

⁵ indulgentia, -ae, kindness

⁶ tractō (1), handle, treat

⁷ infirmitās, -tātis, f., illness, weakness

⁸ libertus, -ī, freedman (a slave who had somehow secured his freedom) in contrast to a liber vir (one who was born free). A freedman commonly remained closely attached to his former master.

⁹ Zōsimus, -ī, Zosimus, apparently a Greek

¹⁰ hūmānitās, -tātis, f., kindness

¹¹ ex-hibeō, show, exhibit

¹² probus, -a, -um, honorable, fine

¹³ officiōsus, -a, -um, obliging, courteous

¹⁴ litterātus, -a, -um, well-educated; Greek slaves especially were often well educated.

¹⁵ inscriptiō, -ōnis, f., here = label, a placard hung around a slave's neck in the slave market to indicate his special abilities.—cōmoedus, -ī, comic actor, often a slave trained to read at dinners scenes from famous comedies. Although this was Zosimus' specialty, we find him in the next two sents. surprisingly versatile and talented.

citharā perītē.¹⁶ Īdem tam commodē¹⁷ ōrātiōnēs et historiās¹⁸ et carmina legit ut hoc solum didicisse videātur.

Haec tibi sēdulō¹⁹ exposuī quō magis scīrēs quam multa ūnus mihi et quam iūcunda ministeria²⁰ praestāret. Accēdit longa iam cāritās²¹ hominis,
10 quam ipsa perīcula auxērunt²² . . . Ante aliquot²³ annōs,²⁴ dum intentē instanterque²⁵ prōnūntiat, sanguinem²⁶ reiēcīt²⁷; atque ob hoc in Aegyptum²⁸ missus ā mē, post longam peregrīnātiōnem²⁹ cōnfirmātus³⁰ rediit nūper. Deinde . . . veteris īnfirmitātis³¹ tussiculā³² admonitus,³³ rūrsus sanguinem reddidit.³⁴

15 Quā ex causā dēstināvi³⁵ eum mittere in praedia³⁶ tua quae Forō Iūlii³⁷ possidēs.³⁸ Audīvi enim tē referentem esse ibi āera³⁹ salūbrem⁴⁰ et lac⁴¹ eius modī cūrātiōnibus⁴² accommodātissimum.⁴³ Rogō ergō scrībās⁴⁴ tuīs⁴⁵ ut illī villa, ut domus⁴⁶ pateat . . . Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 5.19, excerpts)

ON BEHALF OF A PENITENT FREEDMAN (42–43)

42. C. PLINIUS SABINIĀNŌ SUŌ S.

Lībertus tuus, cui suscēnsēre¹ tē dīxerās, vēnit ad mē . . . Flēvit multum, multum rogāvit, multum etiam tacuit; in summā,² fēcīt mihi fidem paenitentiae.³ Vērē crēdō ēmendātum⁴ quia dēlīquissē⁵ sē sentit. Īrāsceris, sciō; et Īrāsceris meritō,⁶ id quoque sciō; sed tunc praecipua⁷ mānsuētūdinis⁸ laus
5 cum īrae causa iūstissima est. Amāstī⁹ hominem et, spērō, amābis; interim¹⁰

¹⁶ perītē, *adv.* skillfully

¹⁷ commodē, *adv.* fitly, satisfactorily

¹⁸ historia, -ae = *Eng.*

¹⁹ sēdulō, *adv.* carefully

²⁰ ministerium, -ī, service

²¹ cāritās, -tātis, *f.* dearness, affection (*cp.* cārus)

²² auxērō, -ēre, auxī, auctum, increase

²³ aliquot, *indecl. adj.* several, some

²⁴ ante . . . annōs, several years ago

²⁵ earnestly and emphatically

²⁶ sanguis, -inis, *m.* blood

²⁷ re-iciō, reject, spit out

²⁸ Aegyptus, -ī, *f.* Egypt

²⁹ peregrīnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* travel or sojourn abroad

³⁰ cōnfirmō (1), strengthen

³¹ īnfirmitās, -tātis, *f.* weakness, sickness

³² tussicula, -ae, slight cough

³³ ad-monitus = monitus

³⁴ reddidit = reiēcīt

³⁵ dēstinō (1), intend, resolve

³⁶ praedium, -ī, country seat

³⁷ Forum Iūlii, Forī Iūlii, Forum of Julius, modern Fréjus, a coastal town of southern France; Forō, place where

³⁸ possidēō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, possess, own

³⁹ āer, āeris, *m.* air; āera = *Gk. ucc. sg.*

⁴⁰ salūbris, -e, healthful; still so regarded

⁴¹ lac, lactis, *n.* milk; i.e. for the milk cure

⁴² cūrātiō, -ōnis, *f.* cure

⁴³ accommodātus, -a, -um, suited

⁴⁴ (ut) scrībās: ut is sometimes omitted in such cts.

⁴⁵ tuīs, your servants

⁴⁶ ut villa (pateat), ut domus pateat: i.e., he is to have access to the great house itself as well as to the estate.

42

¹ suscēnsēō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsu, + *dat.*, be angry with

² summa, -ae, sum

³ paenitentia, -ae, repentance

⁴ ēmendō (1), correct; (eum) ēmendātum (esse)

⁵ dēlīquō, -ere, -līquī, -līctum, fail (in duty), commit a crime

⁶ meritō, *adv.* rightly (with merit)

⁷ praecipuus, -a, -um, special; *sc. est*

⁸ mānsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* gentleness, mildness

⁹ contracted form = amāvistī

¹⁰ interim, *adv.* meanwhile (*cp.* interea)

sufficit¹¹ ut exōrārī¹² tē sinās¹³ . . . Nē torserīs¹⁴ illum, nē torserīs etiam tē; torquēris¹⁵ enim, cum tam lēnis¹⁶ irāsceris. Vereor nē videar nōn rogāre sed cōgere, sī precibus¹⁷ eius meās iūnxerō. Iungam tamen tantō plēnius¹⁸ et effūsus,¹⁹ quantō²⁰ ipsum²¹ ācrius sevēriusque²² corripuī²³ . . . Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 9.21, excerpts)

43. C. PLINIUS SABINIANO SUO S.

Bene fecisti¹ quod libertum² aliquandō³ tibi cārum redūcentibus⁴ epistulis⁵ meis in domum,⁶ in animum recēpisti. Iuvābit hoc tē, mē certē iuvat; primum,⁷ quod tē tam tractābilem⁸ vidēō ut in irā regī possis; deinde, quod tantum mihi tribuis⁹ ut vel¹⁰ auctoritatē meae pāreās vel precibus indulgeās.¹¹

5 Igitur laudō et grātiās agō . . . Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 9.24, excerpts)

44. SELECTION OF A TEACHER

C. PLINIUS MAURICO SUO S.

Quid ā tē mihi iūcundius potuit iniungī¹ quam ut praeceptōrem frātris tuī liberis quaerem? Nam beneficiō² tuō in scholam³ redeō et illam dulcissimam aetātem quasi resūmō.⁴ Sedeō inter iuvenēs, ut solēbam, atque etiam experior quantum apud illōs auctoritatē⁵ ex studiis habeam. Nam proximē⁶ frequent⁷ auditōriō⁸ inter sē cōram⁹ multīs ordinis¹⁰ nostrī clārē¹¹

¹¹ sufficit, subject = ut-cl.

¹² ex-ōrō, stronger form of ōrō

¹³ sinō, -ere, sīvī, sītum, allow, permit

¹⁴ torquēō, -ēre, torsī, tortum, twist, torture; nē torserīs, L.I. 22 n. 1

¹⁵ torquēris, you are tormented = you torment yourself (reflexive use of the pass.)

¹⁶ lēnis, -e, gentle, kind; agreeing with subject of irāsceris: you, such a gentle person

¹⁷ prex, precis, f., prayer

¹⁸ plēnē, adv. of plēnus

¹⁹ effūsē, adv., profusely, unrestrainedly

²⁰ tantō . . . quantō, the more . . . the more, abl. of degree of difference (S.S.)

²¹ (libertum) ipsum

²² sevērē, adv., seriously, severely

²³ cor-ripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum, seize, accuse, blame

43

¹ you did well because = thank you for

² libertum, in thought, the obj. of both redūcentibus and recēpisti

³ aliquandō, adv., once

⁴ re-dūcō

⁵ epistulis, here pl. of a single letter (the preceding one) on the analogy of litterae, -arum

⁶ Both prepositional phrases, connected by et understood, depend on recēpisti

⁷ primum, adv., first

⁸ tractābilis, -ē, tractable, compliant

⁹ tribuō, -ere, -buī, -būtum, attribute, ascribe

¹⁰ vel . . . vel, either . . . or

¹¹ indulgēō, -ēre, -dulsī, -dultum, yield to, gratify

44

¹ in-iungō, enjoin, impose

² beneficiō tuō, thanks to you

³ schola, -ae, school

⁴ re-sūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, resume

⁵ gen. with quantum

⁶ proximē, adv., very recently

⁷ frequēns, gen. -entis, crowded

⁸ auditōrium, -iī, lecture room, school; auditōriō, place where without a prep.

⁹ cōram, prep. + abl., in the presence of

¹⁰ i.e., the senatorial order

¹¹ clārē (adv. of clārus), here = loudly

loquēbantur: intrāvī, conticuērunt¹²; quod¹³ nōn referrem, nisi ad illōrum magis laudem quam ad meam pertinēret¹⁴ . . . Cum omnēs quī profiten-
tur¹⁵ audierō, quid dē quōque sentiam scrībam efficiamque,¹⁶ quantum ta-
men epistolā cōsequī¹⁷ poterō, ut ipse omnēs audisse videāris. Dēbeō enim
10 tibi, dēbeō memoriae frātris tuī hanc fidem, hoc studium, praesertim¹⁸ su-
per¹⁹ tantā rē. Nam quid magis interest vestrā²⁰ quam ut liberī . . . dignī illō
patre, tē patruō²¹ reperiantur? . . . Valē. (Pliny, *Epistulae* 2.8 excerpts)

45. THE OLD BOY DYED HIS HAIR

Mentīris¹ iuvenem tinctis,² Laetīne,³ capillis,⁴
tam subitō corvus quī modo cynus⁵ erās.
Nōn omnēs fallis⁶; scit tē Prōserpina⁷ cānum⁸:
persōnam capitī dētrahet⁹ illa¹⁰ tuō.
(Martial 3.43)

46. WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Cinnam,¹ Cinname,² tē iūbēs vocārī.
Nōn est hic, rogo, Cinna, barbarismus³?
Tū sī Fūrius⁴ ante dictus essēs,
Fūr⁵ istā ratiōne dīcerēris.
(Martial 6.17)

¹² conticēscō, -ere, -ticuī, become silent

¹³ quod, having as antecedent the whole preceding idea

¹⁴ pertinē, -ēre, -uī, -tentum, pertain to

¹⁵ profiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, teach, a late meaning of the word

¹⁶ efficiō . . . ut, L. A. 8 n. 20–21

¹⁷ cōn-sequor, accomplish

¹⁸ praesertim, adv., especially

¹⁹ super, prep. + abl., about

²⁰ interest vestrā, interests you (highly idiomatic)

²¹ patruus, -ī, (paternal) uncle; tē patruō is in the same construction as illō patre.

45

METER: Elegiac couplet.

¹ mentior, -īri, -itus sum, lie, declare falsely, here = imitate

² tingō, -ere, tinxī, tinctus, wet, dye

³ Laetīnus, -ī, Lactinus

⁴ capillī, -ōrum, hair

⁵ cynus, -ī, swan

⁶ nōn omnēs (fallis) seems to imply that the hair dyes were good enough to deceive at least some people.

⁷ Prōserpina, -ae, Proserpina, goddess of the underworld, and so of death

⁸ cānus, -a, -um, gray; tē (esse) cānum

⁹ dē-trahō

¹⁰ illa = Proserpina

46

METER: Hendecasyllabic.

¹ Cinna, -ae, m., Cinna, a famous Roman name

² Cinnamus, -ī, Cinnamus, a slave name meaning "cinnamon." The Romans often gave such names to slaves. Cinnamus, now a freedman, wanted to change his name to a Roman one for obvious reasons.

³ barbarismus, -ī, a barbarism, an impropriety of speech

⁴ Fūrius, -ī, Furius, an old Roman name

⁵ Fūr, from fūr, fūris, m., thief; cp. fūrtivus

47. FAKE TEARS

Amissum¹ nōn flet cum sōla est Gellia² patrem;
 sī quis adest, iussae³ prōsiliunt⁴ lacrimae.
 Nōn lūget⁵ quisquis laudārī, Gellia, quaerit;
 ille dolet vērē quī sine teste⁶ dolet.

(Martial 1.33)

48. EVEN THOUGH YOU DO INVITE ME—I'LL COME!

Quod convīvāris¹ sine mē tam saepe, Luperce,²
 invēnī noceam quā ratiōne tibi.
 Irāscor: licet³ ūsque vocēs mittāsque⁴ rogēsque—
 “Quid faciēs?” inquis. Quid faciam? Veniam!

(Martial 6.51)

49. PRO-CRAS-TINATION

Crās tē victūrum,¹ crās dīcis, Postume,² semper.
 Dīc mihi, crās istud,³ Postume, quando venit?
 Quam longē est crās istud? ubi est? aut unde petendum?⁴
 Numquid⁵ apud Parthōs Armeniōsque⁶ latet?
 5 Iam crās istud habet Priamī⁸ vel Nestoris⁹ annōs.
 Crās istud quantū¹⁰ dīc mihi possit emī¹¹?
 Crās vīvēs? Hodiē iam vīvere, Postume, sērum¹² est.
 Ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vīxit herī.

(Martial 5.58)

47

METER: Elegiac couplet.

¹amissum patrem²Gellia, -ae, Gellia³at her bidding; *how literally?*⁴prōsiliō (4), leap forth⁵lūgēō, -ēre, lūxī, lūctum, mourn⁶testis, -is, m., witness

48

METER: Elegiac couplet.

¹convīvor (1), to feast²Lupercus, -i, Lupercus³licet ūsque (ut) vocēs (it is even permitted that you call), you may even invite me, or even though you invite me⁴i.e., send a slave as a special messenger

49

METER: Elegiac couplet.

¹victūrum, sc. esse²No doubt Martial intended to have us think of Horace's Postumus in L.I. 25 above.³crās istud, that “tomorrow” of yours, subj. of venit⁴petendum (est)⁵numquid latet, it does not lie hidden, does it?⁶among the Parthians and Armenians, i.e., at land's end in the East⁷lateō, -ēre, -uī, lie hidden⁸Priamus, -i, Priam, aged king of Troy⁹Nestor, -oris, Nestor, Greek leader famed for his years and wisdom¹⁰quantū, gen. of indef. value: at what price, for how much can that tomorrow be bought¹¹emō, -ere, ēmī, ēmptum, buy¹²sērus, -a, -um, late; sērum, pred. adj. in n. to agree with hodiē vīvere, which is subject of est

50. ISSA

Issa¹ est passere² nēquior³ Catullī:

Issa est pūrior ōsculō columbae;⁴

Issa est blandior⁵ omnibus puellīs;

Issa est cārīor Indicīs⁶ lapillīs⁷;

5 Issa est dēliciae⁸ catella⁹ Pūblī.¹⁰

Hanc tū, sī queritur,¹¹ loquī putābis.

Sentit trīstitiamque¹² gaudiumque.

...

Hanc nē lūx rapiat suprēma¹³ tōtam,

pictā¹⁴ Pūblius exprimit¹⁵ tabellā

10 in quā tam similem vidēbis Issam¹⁶

ut sit tam similis sibī nec¹⁷ ipsa.

Issam dēnique pōne cum tabellā:

aut utramque putābis esse vērā

aut utramque putābis esse pictā.

(Martial 1.109)

50

METER: Hendecasyllabic.

¹ Issa, colloquial and affectionate form for Ipsa and here used as the name of a pet dog

² passer Catullī, see L.I. 3

³ nēquam, indecl. adj.; compar. nēquior, -ius, worthless, good for nothing, mischievous

⁴ columba, -ae, dove

⁵ blandus, -a, -um, flattering, caressing, coaxing

⁶ Indicūs, -a, -um, of India

⁷ lapillus, -ī, precious stone, gem

⁸ see L.I. 3

⁹ catella, -ae, little dog

¹⁰ Pūblī = Pūblī, gen. sg. of Pūblius

¹¹ here = whimper

¹² trīstitia, -ae, sadness

¹³ lūx (diēs) suprēma = mors

¹⁴ pingō, -ere, pinxi, pictum, paint; pictā tabellā, by a painted tablet = in a painting

¹⁵ exprimō, -ere, -pressi, pressum, express, portray

¹⁶ tam similem . . . Issam: an Issa (of the painting) so similar (to the real Issa)

¹⁷ nec here = not even

Optional Self-Tutorial Exercises

These optional exercises have been included in the hope of enriching the potential of this book for its various types of users.

1. *Repetitio est mater memoriae.* In language study the value of repetition is indisputable. To the already large amount of repetition achieved in the regular chapters these exercises add even more of this practice. The phrases and sentences have deliberately been made simple so that the immediate points in forms and syntax may stand out strikingly. The words are purposely limited to those of the formal lesson vocabularies, which obviously should be memorized before turning to these tutorial exercises. As a result of their very nature and purpose, such sentences can make no claim to inspiration. Some hints of the worthwhile reading matter for which one studies Latin are to be found in the *Sententiae Antiquae* and the reading passages from the ancient authors, which are the heart of this book; but if one wants additional repetitious drill by which to establish linguistic reflexes, one can find it here in these self-tutorial exercises. As has been suggested elsewhere, be sure always to read aloud every Latin word and sentence—carefully, for such a practice enables one to learn through the ear as well as the eye and can provide many of the benefits of a language laboratory.

2. To students enrolled in a regular Latin course these exercises with their keys can prove valuable for review and self-testing and can be helpful in preparation for examinations.

3. Also to the private individual who wishes to learn or review Latin independently, these exercises are certain to be valuable, since they can be used as self-tests which can be corrected via the key. Likewise, completing

these practice exercises with benefit of key will provide greater confidence in tackling the regular exercises of the book.

4. All students can test themselves in simple Latin composition by translating the English sentences of the key back into Latin and checking this work via the corresponding Latin sentences of the exercises.

5. In the translations ordinarily only one of the various meanings of a word given in the vocabulary will be used in any specific instance. If at times the translations are somewhat formal, the reason is that they can in this way follow the Latin more closely; and certainly these particular sentences are intended to provide practice in understanding Latin rather than practice in literary expression. Polished literary expression in translation is most desirable and should be practiced in connection with the other exercises in this book.

6. The answer keys have been placed by themselves after the exercises to facilitate self-testing and so that the exercises may be used for practice in class when the instructor wishes. It hardly need be added that the surest way to test oneself is to write out the answers before turning to the key.

7. Finally, let it be emphasized once again that for maximum value you must say aloud all the Latin words, phrases, and sentences, and that you must have studied the text of each lesson carefully through the vocabulary before turning to these exercises.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 1

1. Give the English pronouns equivalent to each of the following Latin personal endings: (1) -t, (2) -mus, (3) -ō, (4) -nt, (5) -s, (6) -tis.
2. Name the following forms and translate each: (1) *monēre*, (2) *vidēre*, (3) *valēre*, (4) *dēbēre*.
3. Name the following forms and translate each: (1) *vocāre*, (2) *servāre*, (3) *dare*, (4) *cōgitāre*, (5) *laudāre*, (6) *amāre*, (7) *errāre*.
4. Name the following forms and translate each: (1) *vocā*, (2) *servā*, (3) *dā*, (4) *cōgitā*, (5) *laudā*, (6) *amā*, (7) *monē*, (8) *vidē*, (9) *valē*.
5. Name the following forms and translate each: (1) *vocāte*, (2) *servāte*, (3) *date*, (4) *cōgitāte*, (5) *laudāte*, (6) *amāte*, (7) *monēte*, (8) *vidēte*, (9) *valēte*.
6. Translate the following words: (1) *vocat*, (2) *cōgitāmus*, (3) *amant*, (4) *dēbēs*, (5) *videt*, (6) *vident*, (7) *dēbēmus*, (8) *valēs*, (9) *errātis*, (10) *vidēmus*, (11) *amat*, (12) *vidētis*, (13) *errās*, (14) *dant*, (15) *servāmus*, (16) *dat*, (17) *amant*, (18) *vidēs*.
7. *Monent mē sī errō.* 8. *Monet mē sī errant.* 9. *Monēte mē sī errat.* 10. *Dēbēs monēre mē.* 11. *Dēbētis servāre mē.* 12. *Nōn dēbent laudāre mē.* 13. "Quid dat?" "Saepe nihil dat." 14. *Mē saepe vocant et (and) monent.* 15. *Nihil videō. Quid vidēs?* 16. *Mē laudā sī nōn errō, amābō tē.*

17. *Sī valētis, valēmus.* 18. *Sī valet, valeō.* 19. *Sī mē amat, dēbet mē laudāre.* 20. *Cōservāte mē.* 21. *Nōn dēbeō errāre.* 22. *Quid dēbēmus laudāre?* 23. *Videt; cōgitat; monet.*

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 2

1. Give the Latin for the definite article "the" and the indefinite article "a."
2. Name the Latin case for each of the following constructions or ideas:
(1) direct object of a verb; (2) possession; (3) subject of a verb;
(4) means; (5) direct address; (6) indirect object of a verb.
3. Name the case, number, and syntactical usage indicated by each of the following endings of the first declension: (1) -ās; (2) -a; (3) -am; (4) -ae (pl.).
4. Name the case(s) and number indicated by the following endings, and wherever possible name the English preposition(s) which can be associated with them: (1) -ārum; (2) -ā; (3) -ae; (4) -īs.
5. Translate the following nouns and state the syntactical usage of each as indicated by its ending: (1) *puellam*; (2) *puella*; (3) *puellās*; (4) *puellae* (plural form); (5) *patriās*; (6) *patriam*; (7) *patria*; (8) *patriae* (pl.); (9) *pecūniam*; (10) *pecūnia*; (11) *poenās*; (12) *poenam*.
6. Translate the following nouns in accordance with their case endings: (1) *puellae* (sg.); (2) *puellārum*; (3) *Ō patria*; (4) *patriae* (sg.); (5) *pecūniā*; (6) *pecūniae* (sg.); (7) *poenīs*; (8) *poenā*; (9) *poenārum*.
7. Given the following nominative singular forms, write the Latin forms requested in each instance: (1) **multa pecūnia** in the genitive and the accusative singular; (2) **magna fāma** in dat. and abl. sg.; (3) **vīta mea** in gen. sg. and nom. pl.; (4) **fortūna tua** in acc. sg. and pl.; (5) **magna patria** in gen. sg. and pl.; (6) **fortūna mea** in abl. sg. and pl.; (7) **magna poena** in dat. sg. and pl.; (8) **multa philosophia** in dat. and abl. pl.
8. Translate each of the following phrases into Latin according to the case either named or indicated by the English preposition in each instance: (1) by much money; (2) of many girls; (3) to/for my country; (4) great life (as direct object of a verb); (5) by your penalties; (6) many countries (subject of a verb); (7) to/for many girls; (8) of my life; (9) O fortune; (10) girl's; (11) girls'; (12) girls (direct address); (13) the girls (direct object of a verb); (14) the girls (subject of a verb).
9. *Valē, patria mea.* 10. *Fortūna puellae est magna.* 11. *Puella fortūnam patriae tuae laudat.* 12. *Ō puella, patriam tuam servā.* 13. *Multae puellae pecūniam amant.* 14. *Puellae nihil datis.* 15. *Pecūniam puellae videt.* 16. *Pecūniam puellārum nōn vidēs.* 17. *Monēre puellās dēbēmus.* 18. *Laudāre puellam dēbent.* 19. *Vīta multīs puellīs fortūnam dat.* 20. *Vītam meam pecūniā tuā cōservās.* 21. *Fāma est nihil sine fortūnā.*

22. Vītam sine pecūniā nōn amātis. 23. Sine fāmā et fortūnā patria nōn valet. 24. Īram puellārum laudāre nōn dēbēs. 25. Vītam sine poenīs amāmus. 26. Sine philosophiā nōn valēmus. 27. Quid est vīta sine philosophiā?

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 3

1. Name the case, number, and syntactical usage indicated by each of the following endings of masculines of the 2nd declension: (1) -um; (2) -ī (pl.); (3) -us; (4) -ōs; (5) -e.
2. Name the case(s) and number of the following endings, and name the English preposition which can be associated with each: (1) -ō; (2) -ōrum; (3) -ī (sg.); (4) -īs.
3. Translate the following nouns and state the syntactical usage of each as indicated by its ending: (1) fīliōs; (2) fīlī (pl.); (3) fīlium; (4) populum; (5) popule; (6) populus; (7) vir; (8) virōs; (9) virī (pl.); (10) virum; (11) amīce; (12) amīcī (pl.); (13) amīcōs; (14) amīcum.
4. Translate the following in accordance with their case endings: (1) fīliōrum meōrum; (2) fīliō meō; (3) populī Rōmānī (sg.); (4) populō Rōmānō; (5) virīs; (6) virī (sg.); (7) virōrum; (8) amīcōrum paucōrum; (9) amīcīs paucīs; (10) amīcō meō; (11) amīcī meī (sg.); (12) multīs puerīs.
5. Given the following nom. sg. forms, write the Latin forms requested in each instance: (1) **populus Rōmānus** in gen. and abl. sg.; (2) **magnus vir** in acc. and abl. pl.; (3) **puer meus** in dat. and abl. pl.; (4) **magnus numerus** in dat. and abl. sg.; (5) **magnus vir** in voc. sg. and pl.; (6) **fīlius meus** in gen. sg. and pl.
6. Translate the following phrases into Latin according to the case named or indicated by the English preposition in each instance: (1) of many boys; (2) to/for the Roman people; (3) my sons (object of verb); (4) O my sons; (5) a great number (obj. of verb); (6) by the great number; (7) O great man; (8) to/for many boys; (9) the great man (subj. of verb); (10) of the Roman people.
7. Valē, mī amīce. 8. Populus Rōmānus sapientiam fīlī tui laudat. 9. Ō vir magne, populum Rōmānum servā. 10. Numerus populī Rōmānī est magnus. 11. Multī puerī puellās amant. 12. Fīliō meō nihil datis. 13. Virōs in agrō videō. 14. Amīcum fīlī meī vidēs. 15. Amīcum fīliōrum tuōrum nōn videt. 16. Dēbēmus fīliōs meōs monēre. 17. Dēbent fīlium tuum laudāre. 18. Vīta paucīs virīs fāmam dat. 19. Mē in numerō amīcōrum tuōrum habēs. 20. Virī magnī paucōs amīcōs saepe habent. 21. Amīcus meus semper cōgitat. 22. Fīlius magnī virī nōn semper est magnus vir. 23. Sapientiam magnōrum virōrum nōn semper vidēmus. 24. Philosophiam, sapientiam magnōrum virōrum, laudāre dēbētis.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 4

1. A 2nd-declension neuter has the same forms as the regular 2nd-declension masculine except in three instances. Name these three instances and give their neuter endings.
2. Name the case(s), number, and syntactical usage indicated by each of the following endings of the 2nd-declension neuter nouns: (1) -a; (2) -um.
3. Name the case(s) and number of the following 2nd-declension neuter endings and name the English preposition(s) which can be associated with each: (1) -ō; (2) -ōrum; (3) -ī; (4) -īs.
4. Translate the following neuter nouns and state the syntactical usage of each as indicated by its ending: (1) *bella*; (2) *bellum*; (3) *officium*; (4) *officia*; (5) *pericula*.
5. Translate the following phrases in accordance with their case endings: (1) *bellōrum malōrum*; (2) *bellō malō*; (3) *bellī malī*; (4) *bellīs malīs*; (5) *officiī magnī*; (6) *officiīs magnīs*; (7) *periculō parvō*.
6. Given the following nom. sg. forms, write the Latin forms requested in each instance: (1) *bellum parvum* in nom. and acc. pl.; (2) *ōtium bonum* in acc. sg. and pl.; (3) *periculum magnum* in gen. sg. and pl.; (4) *officium vērum* in acc. and abl. sg.
7. Translate the following phrases into Latin in accordance with the case named or indicated by the English preposition in each instance: (1) O evil war; (2) to/for great duty; (3) by the great danger; (4) good leisure (object of verb); (5) by many wars; (6) of good leisure; (7) by the dangers of many wars; (8) small wars (subject of verb); (9) small wars (obj. of verb); (10) O foolish wars; (11) the small war (subj.)
8. *Ōtium est bonum.* 9. *Multa bella ōtium nōn cōservant.* 10. *Periculum est magnum.* 11. *In magnō periculō sumus.* 12. *Et ōtium pericula saepe habet.* 13. *Vīta nōn est sine multīs periculīs.* 14. *Bonī virī ōtium amant.* 15. *Stultus vir pericula bellī laudat.* 16. *Ōtium bellō saepe nōn cōservāmus.* 17. *Populus Rōmānus ōtium bonum nōn semper habet.* 18. *Patriam et ōtium bellīs parvīs saepe servant.* 19. *Multae puellae sunt bellae.* 20. *Vērī amīcī sunt paucī.* 21. *Amīcus meus est vir magnī officiī.* 22. *Officia magistrī sunt multa et magna.* 23. *Vir parvī ōtiī es.* 24. *Virī magnae cūrae estis.* 25. *Sine morā cūram officiō dare dēbēmus.* 26. *Sine oculīs vīta est nihil.*

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 5

1. Identify the *personal* endings of the future and imperfect tenses of the first two conjugations.
2. Are these the same as the endings of the present tense? If not, point out the differences.

3. Identify the future and imperfect tense signs in the first two conjugations.
 4. How, in effect, can the following verb endings be translated: (1) -bāmus; (2) -bit; (3) -bitis; (4) -bō; (5) -bunt; (6) -bat?
 5. When an adjective of the 1st and 2nd declensions has the masculine ending in -er, how can you tell whether the *e* survives in the other forms or is lost?
 6. How do English words like *liberty*, *pulchritude*, and *nostrum* help with the declension of Latin adjectives?
 7. Translate the following forms: (1) manēbant; (2) manēbit; (3) manēbimus; (4) dabam; (5) dabit; (6) dabit; (7) vidēbis; (8) vidēbimus; (9) vocābant; (10) vocābis; (11) habēbis; (12) habēbant.
 8. Translate into Latin: (1) we shall give; (2) you (sg.) were remaining; (3) they will see; (4) we shall call; (5) he was calling; (6) you (pl.) will see; (7) I shall see; (8) they were saving; (9) we shall have; (10) we were having; (11) he will have; (12) he has.
9. Magister noster mē laudat et tē crās laudābit. 10. Līberī virī perīcula nostra superābant. 11. Fīlīī nostrī puellās pulchrās amant. 12. Amīcus noster in numerō stultōrum nōn remanēbit. 13. Culpās multās habēbāmus et semper habēbimus. 14. Perīcula magna animōs nostrōs nōn superant. 15. Pulchra patria nostra est lībera. 16. Līberī virī estis; patriam pulchram habēbitis. 17. Magistrī līberī officiō cūram dabant. 18. Malōs igitur in patriā nostrā superābimus. 19. Sī iram tuam superābis, tē superābis. 20. Propter nostrōs animōs multī sunt līberī. 21. Tē, Ō patria lībera, semper amābāmus et semper amābimus. 22. Sapientiam pecūniā nōn cōservābitis. 23. Habetne animus tuus satis sapientiae?

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 6

1. What connection can be traced between the spelling of *complementary* in the term *complementary infinitive* and the syntactical principle?
2. In the verb *sum* and its compounds what do the following personal endings mean: (1) -mus; (2) -nt; (3) -s; (4) -t; (5) -ō; (6) -m; (7) -tis?
3. If the verb *possum* is composed of *pot* + *sum*, where among the various forms is the *t* changed to *s* and where does it remain unchanged?
4. Translate the following random forms: (1) erat; (2) poterat; (3) erit; (4) poterit; (5) sumus; (6) possumus; (7) poterāmus; (8) poterimus; (9) poteram; (10) eram; (11) erō; (12) poterō; (13) erunt; (14) poterunt; (15) poterant; (16) esse; (17) posse.
5. Translate into Latin: (1) we are; (2) we were; (3) we shall be; (4) we shall be able; (5) he is able; (6) he will be able; (7) he was able; (8) to be able; (9) they were able; (10) they are able; (11) they will be able; (12) they are; (13) to be; (14) I was able.

6. Patria vestra erat libera. 7. Poteram esse tyrannus. 8. Amicus vester erit tyrannus. 9. Ubi tyrannus est, ibi viri nō possunt esse liberi. 10. In patriā nostrā heri nō poterat remanēre. 11. Tyranni multa vitia semper habebunt. 12. Tyrannōs superāre nō poterāmus. 13. Tyrannum nostrum superāre debēmus. 14. Tyrannus bonōs superāre poterat; sed ibi remanēre nō poterit. 15. Poteritis pericula tyranni vidēre. 16. Vitia tyrannōrum tolerāre nō possumus. 17. Insidiās tyranni nō tolerābās. 18. Otium in patriā vestrā nō potest esse perpetuum. 19. Debēs virōs liberōs dē tyrannīs monēre. 20. Magister vester librōs pulchrōs semper amābat. 21. Librī bonī vērūque poterant patriam cōservāre. 22. Librīs bonīs patriam vestram cōservāre poteritis. 23. Tyranni sapientiam bonōrum librōrum superāre nō poterunt. 24. Malī librōs bonōs nō possunt tolerāre.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 7

1. In the 3rd declension do the case endings of feminine nouns differ from those of masculine nouns as they do in the 1st and 2nd declensions already learned?
2. Do neuter nouns of the 3rd declension have any case endings which are identical with those of neuter nouns of the 2nd declension? If so, name them.
3. Name the gender(s) and case(s) indicated by each of the following endings in the 3rd declension: (1) -ēs; (2) -a; (3) -em.
4. Name the case(s) and number of the following 3rd-declensional endings: (1) -ibus; (2) -ī; (3) -e; (4) -em; (5) -um; (6) -is; (7) -ēs.
5. To indicate the gender of the following nouns give the proper nominative singular form of **magnus**, **-a**, **-um** with each: (1) tempus; (2) virtūs; (3) labor; (4) civitās; (5) mōs; (6) pāx; (7) rēx; (8) corpus; (9) vērītās; (10) amor.
6. Translate the following phrases in accordance with their case endings wherever possible; where they are nominative or accusative so state: (1) labōre multō; (2) labōrī multō; (3) labōris multī; (4) labōrēs multī; (5) pācis perpetuae; (6) pāce perpetuā; (7) pācī perpetuae; (8) civitātum parvārum; (9) civitātem parvam; (10) civitātēs parvās; (11) civitātēs parvae; (12) civitāte parvā; (13) tempora mala; (14) tempus malum; (15) temporī malō; (16) temporum malōrum; (17) temporis malī; (18) mōrī tuō; (19) mōre tuō; (20) mōris tuī; (21) mōrēs tuī; (22) mōrēs tuōs; (23) mōrum tuōrum.
7. Translate the following phrases into Latin in accordance with the case named or indicated by the English preposition: (1) to/for great virtue; (2) great virtue (subject); (3) great virtues (object of verb); (4) of great virtues; (5) with great courage; (6) our time (obj. of verb); (7) our times (subj.); (8) our times (obj.); (9) to/for our times; (10) to/for our time; (11) of our time; (12) of our times; (13) my love (obj.); (14) my loves

(obj.); (15) to/for my love; (16) by my love; (17) of my love; (18) of my loves.

8. Meum tempus ōtiō est parvum. 9. Virtūs tua est magna. 10. Pecūnia est nihil sine mōribus bonīs. 11. Virtūtēs hominum multōrum sunt magnae. 12. Mōrēs hominis bonī erunt bonī. 13. Hominī litterās dabunt. 14. Hominēs multōs in cīvitate magnā vidēre poterāmus. 15. Magnum amōrem pecūniae in multīs hominibus vīdēbāmus. 16. Paucī hominēs virtūtī cūram dant. 17. Cīvitas nostra pācem hominibus multīs dabit. 18. Pāx nōn potest esse perpetua. 19. Sine bonā pāce cīvitatēs temporum nostrōrum nōn valēbunt. 20. Post multa bella tempora sunt mala. 21. In multīs cīvitatibus terrisque pāx nōn poterat valēre. 22. Sine magnō labōre homō nihil habēbit. 23. Virgō pulchra amīcōs mōrum bonōrum amat. 24. Hominēs magnae virtūtis tyrannōs superāre audēbant. 25. Amor patriae in cīvitate nostrā valēbat.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 8

- (1) In the 3d conjugation what tense is indicated by the stem vowel *e*?
(2) Can you think of some mnemonic device to help you remember this important point?
- (1) In the 3d conjugation what tense is indicated by the vowels *i, ō, u*?
(2) What mnemonic device may help here?
- State the person, number, and tense indicated by the following 3d conjugation endings: (1) -imus; (2) -ēs; (3) -unt; (4) -et; (5) -itis; (6) -ēmus; (7) -ō; (8) -ent; (9) -it; (10) -ētis; (11) -is; (12) -am; (13) -ēbant.
- What form of the verb does each of the following endings indicate: (1) -e; (2) -ere; (3) -ite?
- Given the verbs **mittō, mittere, send; agō, agere, do; scribō, scribere, write**, translate each of the following forms according to its ending:
(1) mittēbant; (2) mittit; (3) mittunt; (4) mittam; (5) mitte; (6) mittimus; (7) mittēbātis; (8) mittis; (9) mittite; (10) mittitis; (11) mittet; (12) mittēmus; (13) agit; (14) agent; (15) agunt; (16) agētis; (17) agēbāmus; (18) agam; (19) agēmus; (20) agis; (21) agitis; (22) scribet; (23) scribunt; (24) scribam; (25) scribēbam; (26) scribitis; (27) scribēmus; (28) scribit; (29) scribis; (30) scribent; (31) scribe.
- Given **pōnō, pōnere, put**, translate the following phrases into Latin:
(1) they were putting; (2) we shall put; (3) put (imperative sg.); (4) he puts; (5) they will put; (6) I shall put; (7) you (sg.) were putting; (8) you (pl.) will put; (9) put (imper. pl.); (10) we put; (11) you (pl.) are putting; (12) he will put.
- Quid agunt? Quid agētis? 8. Hominem ad mē dūcēbant. 9. Dūc hominem ad mē, et hominī grātiās agam. 10. Dum tyrannus cōpiās dūcit, possumus nihil agere. 11. Litterās ad virginem scribit. 12. Librum magnum

scribēbās. 13. Librōs bonōs scrībēs. 14. Librōs dē pāce scrībēmus.
 15. Cōpiamne librōrum bonōrum habētis? 16. Magister multōs puerōs do-
 cet. 17. Puerī magistrō grātiās nōn agunt. 18. Paucī cīvitatī nostrae grā-
 tiās agēbant. 19. Tyrannus magnās cōpiās ex cīvitate nostrā dūcet.
 20. Magna cōpia pecūniae hominēs ad sapientiam nōn dūcit. 21. Librīne
 bonī multōs ad ratiōnem dūcent? 22. Dūcimusne saepe hominēs ad ratiō-
 nem? 23. Ratiō hominēs ad bonam vītam dūcere potest. 24. Agitisne bo-
 nam vītam? 25. Amīcō bonō grātiās semper agite.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 9

1. Explain the term *demonstrative* pronoun and adjective.
2. Translate each of the following according to case(s) and number, indicat-
 ing also the gender(s) in each instance:

(1) illī	(10) illīs	(19) huius	(28) ūnā
(2) illa	(11) illō	(20) hunc	(29) tōtī
(3) illīus	(12) illārum	(21) hōs	(30) tōtīus
(4) ille	(13) hōc	(22) huic	(31) tōta
(5) illā	(14) hoc	(23) hōrum	(32) tōtum
(6) illud	(15) haec	(24) hās	(33) nūllīus
(7) illōrum	(16) hae	(25) hīs	(34) nūllī
(8) illae	(17) hāc	(26) ūnīus	(35) nūlla
(9) illōs	(18) hanc	(27) ūnī	(36) nūllōs

3. How can the presence of a noun be helpful in determining the form of
 a modifying demonstrative?
4. Translate the following phrases into Latin in the declensional forms indi-
 cated:

(1) this girl (nom.)	(16) to/for that boy alone
(2) these girls (nom.)	(17) to/for that girl alone
(3) these times (acc. pl.)	(18) of that girl alone
(4) to/for this time	(19) of tyrants alone
(5) to/for this boy	(20) the whole state (acc.)
(6) of this time	(21) of the whole country
(7) of that time	(22) to/for the whole country
(8) by this book	(23) of no reason
(9) by that book	(24) no reason (acc.)
(10) that girl (nom.)	(25) no girls (nom.)
(11) those times (nom.)	(26) to/for no book
(12) those times (acc.)	(27) no books (acc.)
(13) that time (nom.)	(28) to/for one state
(14) to/for this state alone	(29) to/for one girl
(15) of this state alone	(30) of one time

(31) of one war

(33) by another book

(32) to/for the other book

5. Hī tōtam cīvitātem dūcent (dūcunt, dūcēbant). 6. Ille haec in illā terrā vidēbit (videt, vidēbat). 7. In illō librō illa dē hōc homine scrībet (scrībam, scrībēbam). 8. Ūnus vir istās cōpiās in hanc terram dūcit (dūcet). 9. Magister haec alterī puerō dat. 10. Hunc librum dē aliō bellō scrībimus (scrībēmus). 11. Tōta patria huic sōlī grātiās agit (aget, agēbat). 12. Tōtam cūram illī cōnsiliō nunc dant. 13. Amīcus huius hanc cīvitātem illō cōnsiliō cōservābit. 14. Alter amīcus tōtam vītam in aliā terrā aget. 15. Hic vir sōlus mē dē vitiīs huius tyrannī monēre poterat. 16. Nūllās cōpiās in alterā terrā habēbātis. 17. Illī sōlī nūlla perīcula in hōc cōnsiliō vident. 18. Nōn solum mōrēs sed etiam īnsidiās illius laudāre audēs. 19. Propter īnsidiās enim ūnius hominis haec cīvitās nōn valēbat.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 10

1. Name the conjugation indicated by each of the following endings: (1) -ere; (2) -ēre; (3) -īre; (4) -āre.
2. State the person, number, and tense indicated by the following endings from the 4th conjugation and the -iō 3d: (1) -iunt; (2) -iēs; (3) -īs; (4) -iēbāmus; (5) -īmus; (6) -ī; (7) -iētis; (8) -īte; (9) -ītis; (10) -iō; (11) -it; (12) -e; (13) -iēbās.
3. State three points at which -iō verbs of the 3d conjugation differ from verbs of the 4th conjugation.

4. Translate the following in accordance with their specific forms:

(1) veniet	(6) audiētis	(11) venīre	(16) faciunt
(2) venit	(7) audītis	(12) facit	(17) facis
(3) veniunt	(8) venīte	(13) faciet	(18) faciam
(4) venient	(9) veniēs	(14) faciēmus	(19) faciēs
(5) audīs	(10) venī	(15) facimus	(20) facere

5. Given *sentiō*, *sentīre*, *feel*, and *iaciō*, *iacere*, *throw*, translate the following phrases into Latin:

(1) I shall feel	(8) feel (imper. sg.)	(15) throw (imper. sg.)
(2) we shall feel	(9) he will feel	(16) you (pl.) are throwing
(3) he feels	(10) we feel	(17) we shall throw
(4) you (pl.) feel	(11) he is throwing	(18) throw (imper. pl.)
(5) they will feel	(12) he will throw	(19) to throw
(6) they do feel	(13) I shall throw	(20) you (sg.) are throwing
(7) to feel	(14) we are throwing	

6. Ex hāc terrā fugiēbāmus. 7. Cum filiā tuā fuge. 8. In illum locum fugient. 9. Tempus fugit; hōrae fugiunt; senectūs venit. 10. Venīte cum

amicis vestris. 11. In patriam vestram veniebant. 12. O vir magne, in civitatem nostram veni. 13. Filiam tuam in illa civitate inveniēs. 14. Parvam pecuniam in viis invenire possunt. 15. Tyrannus viam in hanc civitatem invenit. 16. Illōs cum amicis ibi capiētis. 17. Ad tē cum magnis copiis venimus. 18. Invenietne multam famam glōriamque ibi? 19. Iste bellum semper faciēbat. 20. Isti hominēs pacem nōn facient. 21. Multī hominēs illa faciunt sed haec nōn faciunt. 22. Officium nostrum facimus et faciēmus. 23. Magnam cōpiam librōrum faciam. 24. Puerī cum illō virō bonō vivēbant. 25. In libris virōrum antiquōrum multam philosophiam et sapientiam inveniētis.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 11

- Name the nominative singular and plural of the following:
(1) 3d personal pronoun; (2) 1st per. pron.; (3) 2nd per. pron.
- Translate the following pronouns in accordance with case(s) and number; where a form is nom. or acc. so specify.
(1) vōbīs; (2) nōbīs; (3) nōs; (4) vōs; (5) tuī; (6) meī; (7) mihi; (8) tibi; (9) tē; (10) mē.
- Translate the following third-person pronouns in accordance with their gender(s), number(s), and case(s): (1) eōs; (2) eās; (3) eōrum; (4) eārum; (5) eius; (6) eā; (7) ea; (8) eō; (9) eī; (10) eīs; (11) eae; (12) id.
- Give the Latin for the following:

(1) his	(10) to her	(19) it (neut. acc.)
(2) her (possess.)	(11) by/w.fr. her	(20) you (emphatic nom. pl.)
(3) their (masc.)	(12) by/w.fr. him	(21) you (emphatic nom. sg.)
(4) their (fem.)	(13) to/for you (pl.)	(22) you (acc. pl.)
(5) them (fem.)	(14) to/for you (sg.)	(23) us
(6) them (masc.)	(15) they (masc.)	(24) we
(7) them (neut.)	(16) they (neut.)	(25) to/for us
(8) its	(17) they (fem.)	(26) I (emphatic form)
(9) to him	(18) to/for it	(27) to/for me
- Hī tibi id dabunt. 6. Ego vōbīs id dabam. 7. Vōs eīs id dōnum dabit. 8. Eī idem dabō. 9. Nōs eī ea dabimus. 10. Ille mihi id dabit. 11. Vōbīs librōs eius dabimus. 12. Nōbīs librōs eōrum dabis. 13. Pecūniam eōrum tibi dabimus. 14. Pecūniam eius mihi dabunt. 15. Eōs librōs ad eam mittēmus. 16. Librum eius ad tē mittam. 17. Ille autem pecūniam eōrum ad nōs mittēbat. 18. Eās cum eā mittimus. 19. Eum cum eīs mittō. 20. Eōs cum amicis eius mittēmus. 21. Tū mē cum amicō eōrum mittēs. 22. Vōs mēcum ad amicū eius mittēbant. 23. Nōs tēcum in terram eōrum mittit. 24. Eās nōbīscum ad amicōs eōrum mittent. 25. Eum vōbīscum ad amicōs eōrum mittam. 26. Tē cum eō ad mē mittent.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 12

1. Name the principal parts of a Latin verb in their regular sequence.
2. Give the principal parts of *mittō*, labeling and translating each one.
3. What is the major difference between the perfect and imperfect tenses?
4. You must be able to tell from what verb any specific verb form comes. Practice on the following list by naming the first principal part of each of the verbs in the list.

(1) <i>miserunt</i>	(6) <i>actum</i>	(11) <i>remanserant</i>	(16) <i>dixerunt</i>
(2) <i>laudaveram</i>	(7) <i>est</i>	(12) <i>scripsimus</i>	(17) <i>erat</i>
(3) <i>vincēbāmus</i>	(8) <i>dedimus</i>	(13) <i>fuit</i>	(18) <i>vixi</i>
(4) <i>dictum</i>	(9) <i>futūrum</i>	(14) <i>fecit</i>	(19) <i>faciēbās</i>
(5) <i>fecisti</i>	(10) <i>egimus</i>	(15) <i>fugere</i>	(20) <i>vīsum</i>

5. Translate the following endings of the perfect system according to person, number, and tense in each instance, using these conventions: -ī = I (perfect) . . . ; -eram = I had . . . ; -erō = I shall have . . . ; (1) -istis; (2) -it; (3) -ērunt; (4) -istī; (5) -imus; (6) -erat; (7) -erimus; (8) -erāmus; (9) -erās; (10) -erint; (11) -erant; (12) -erit; (13) -erātis.
6. Translate the following in accordance with the person, number, and tense of each:

(1) <i>vidēbant</i>	(10) <i>vixisti</i>	(19) <i>fugit</i>	(28) <i>remānsimus</i>
(2) <i>viderant</i>	(11) <i>vixerunt</i>	(20) <i>fūgit</i>	(29) <i>remanserāmus</i>
(3) <i>vidisti</i>	(12) <i>vincet</i>	(21) <i>fugiunt</i>	(30) <i>vēnit</i>
(4) <i>fecit</i>	(13) <i>vicit</i>	(22) <i>fūgerunt</i>	(31) <i>venit</i>
(5) <i>faciēbat</i>	(14) <i>vīcimus</i>	(23) <i>servāvit</i>	(32) <i>veniēbātis</i>
(6) <i>fecerāmus</i>	(15) <i>vincimus</i>	(24) <i>servāverunt</i>	(33) <i>vēnistis</i>
(7) <i>fecimus</i>	(16) <i>dedisti</i>	(25) <i>servāvistis</i>	(34) <i>vēnerunt</i>
(8) <i>faciēmus</i>	(17) <i>dederātis</i>	(26) <i>servāverat</i>	(35) <i>veniunt</i>
(9) <i>fecerunt</i>	(18) <i>dedimus</i>	(27) <i>servāverit</i>	(36) <i>vēnerant</i>

7. *Illī fūgerant* (fugient; fugiunt; fugiēbant; fūgerunt).
8. *Hī remānsērunt* (remanent; remanēbunt; remanēbant; remāanserant).
9. *Rēx Asiam vīcerat* (vincit; vicit; vincet).
10. *Rēgēs Asiam vīcērunt* (vincent; vincunt; vicerant).
11. *Rēgēs Asiam habuērunt* (habent; habēbunt; habuerant).
12. *Caesar in eandem terram vēnerat* (vēnit; venit; veniet).
13. *Caesar eadem dīxit* (dīcit; dīxerat; dīcet).
14. *Vōs nōbīs pācem dedistis* (dabitis; dabātis; dederātis).
15. *Tū litterās ad eam mīsisti* (mittēs; mittis; mīserās).
16. *Eōs in eādem viā vidimus* (vidēmus; viderāmus).
17. *Diū vīxerat* (vixit; vīvet).
18. *Id bene fēcerās* (faciēs; fēcisti; facis).
19. *Cīvitātem eōrum (eius) servāvī* (servābō; servābam; servāveram).
20. *Eum in eōdem locō invēnērunt* (invēnerant; invenient).
21. *Deus hominibus lībertātem dederat* (dedit; dat; dabit).
22. *Mihi grātiās ēgerunt* (agent; agēbant; ēgerant; agunt).
23. *Vōs fuistis* (erātis; estis; eritis; fuerātis) *virī liberī*.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 13

1. State the essential nature of reflexive pronouns, showing how, as a logical consequence, they differ from other pronouns.
2. Explain why the declension of reflexive pronouns begins with the genitive rather than with the nominative.
3. In what reflexive pronouns is the spelling the same as that of the corresponding simple pronoun?
4. Translate the following reflexive forms in accordance with their case(s) and number(s): (1) *mihi*; (2) *tē*; (3) *nōbīs*; (4) *sibi*; (5) *vōs*; (6) *sē*; (7) *vōbīs*.
5. Explain why the singular of *suus* can mean *their own* as well as *his own*, and the plural can mean *his own* as well as *their own*.
6. Explain why *eōrum* always means *their* and *eius* always means *his (her, its)* regardless of whether the nouns on which they depend are singular or plural.
7. Although *sē* and *ipse* can both be translated into English by *himself*, explain the basic difference between the Latin words.
8. Caesar *eōs* servāvit. 9. Caesar *eum* servābat. 10. Caesar *sē* servāvit. 11. Rōmānī *sē* servāverunt. 12. Rōmānī *eōs* servāverunt. 13. Rōmānī *eum* servāverunt. 14. Caesar *amīcum suum* servāvit. 15. Caesar *amīcōs suōs* servāvit. 16. Caesar *amīcum eius* servāvit. 17. Caesar *amīcōs eius* servāvit. 18. Caesar *amīcum eōrum* servāvit. 19. Caesar *amīcōs eōrum* servāvit. 20. Rōmānī *amīcum suum* servāverunt. 21. Rōmānī *amīcōs suōs* servāverunt. 22. Rōmānī *amīcum eōrum* servāverunt. 23. Rōmānī *amīcōs eōrum* servāverunt. 24. Rōmānī *amīcum eius* servāverunt. 25. Rōmānī *amīcōs eius* servāverunt. 26. Caesar *ipse eum* servāvit. 27. Caesar *ipse sē* servāvit. 28. Caesarem *ipsum* servāverunt. 29. *Amīcum Caesaris ipsius* servābant. 30. *Amīcum Rōmānōrum ipsorum* servāverunt. 31. *Amīcus Caesaris ipsius sē* servāvit. 32. *Amīcī Caesaris ipsius sē* servāverunt. 33. *Amīcus Caesaris ipsius eum* servāvit. 34. *Ipsī amīcī Caesaris eum* servāverunt. 35. *Nōs nōn* servāverunt. 36. *Nōs* servāvimus. 37. *Rōmānōs ipsōs* servāvimus. 38. Rōmānī *ipsī tē nōn* servāverunt. 39. *Tū tē* servāvistī. 40. *Tū Rōmānōs ipsōs* servāvistī. 41. *Mihi nihil* dabat. 42. *Mihi nihil* dedī. 43. *Sibi nihil* dedit. 44. *Sibi nihil* dedērunt. 45. *Eīs nihil* dedērunt. 46. *Eī nihil* dedērunt. 47. *Mē vīcī*. 48. *Mē* vīcērunt. 49. *Īram eōrum* vīcērunt. 50. *Īram suam* vīcērunt. 51. *Īram suam* vīcīt. 52. *Filiōs suōs* vīcīt. 53. *Filiōs suōs* vīcērunt.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 14

1. In what specific case ending of all i-stem nouns does the characteristic *i* appear?
2. What are the other i-stem peculiarities of neuters in *-e*, *-al*, and *-ar*?

3. Translate each of the following according to its case(s) and number; when a form is nom. or acc. label it as such.

(1) arte	(9) corporum	(17) rēgum	(25) virōs
(2) artium	(10) partis	(18) rēgī	(26) virī
(3) artēs	(11) partibus	(19) nōmina	(27) virēs
(4) marī	(12) partium	(20) animālia	(28) virīs
(5) maribus	(13) urbe	(21) animālī	(29) vīs
(6) mare	(14) urbī	(22) animālis	(30) vim
(7) maria	(15) urbium	(23) animālium	(31) vīribus
(8) corpora	(16) urbēs	(24) vīrium	(32) vī

4. Of the forms in #3 above, list those which are i- stem forms.

5. Translate the following phrases into Latin:

(1) by/w./fr. great force	(8) many seas (nom.)
(2) great man (acc.)	(9) by/w./fr. a great sea
(3) of great strength	(10) a great sea (acc.)
(4) to/for great force	(11) great force (acc.)
(5) of many citizens	(12) of many men (vir)
(6) by/w./fr. a good citizen	(13) by/w./fr. great strength
(7) to/for many citizens	(14) great strength (acc.)

6. What kind of idea is expressed by each of the following ablatives?

(1) cum rēge; (2) oculīs meis; (3) cum cūrā; (4) labōre meō.

7. Translate each of the following verb forms and name the verb from which each comes:

(1) cucurrērunt; (2) currēbāmus; (3) cucurristī;
(4) trāxērāmus; (5) trahet; (6) trahunt; (7) gerēbat; (8) gerit; (9) gerunt;
(10) gerēmus; (11) tenent; (12) tenēbunt; (13) tenuērunt; (14) tenuimus.

8. Multa bella cum Rōmānīs gessit. 9. Cīvitātem magnā cum sapientiā gerēbant. 10. Ipse cīvitātem vī cōpiārum tenuit. 11. Illa animālia multōs hominēs in mare trāxērunt. 12. Hoc magnā cum arte dīxistī. 13. Cum cūrā trāns urbem cucurrimus. 14. Magnā cum parte cīvium ad nōs veniēbat. 15. Iūra cīvium vī vincet. 16. Eum ad mortem trāns terram eius trāxistis. 17. Nōs cum cīvibus multārum urbium iungēmus. 18. Rēgī ipsī hās litterās cum virtūte scrīpsit. 19. Vīs illōrum marium erat magna. 20. Artem Graecōrum oculīs meis vīdī. 21. Sententiās multās pulchrāsque ex virīs antiquīs trāximus.

22. Name the type of ablative found in each of the following sentences above: 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 15

1. State the difference between cardinal and ordinal numerals.
2. What cardinals are declined?
3. What ordinals are declined?

4. State the form or possible forms of each of the following: (1) *duobus*; (2) *mille*; (3) *tria*; (4) *duo*; (5) *quinque*; (6) *milia*; (7) *decem*; (8) *duabus*; (9) *centum*; (10) *trium*; (11) *viginti*; (12) *octo*.
5. Why is the genitive of the whole so called?
6. What construction did the Romans use after cardinal numerals?
7. Translate each of the following phrases.

(1) <i>unus civis</i>	(9) <i>centum ex civibus</i>
(2) <i>decem cives</i>	(10) <i>mille cives</i>
(3) <i>pars civium</i>	(11) <i>tria milia civium</i>
(4) <i>tres cives</i>	(12) <i>quid novi</i>
(5) <i>tres ex sex civibus</i>	(13) <i>multum laudis</i>
(6) <i>quinque ex civibus</i>	(14) <i>satis pecuniae</i>
(7) <i>quinque cives</i>	(15) <i>nihil aquae</i>
(8) <i>centum cives</i>	

8. When the Romans put a word of time in the ablative case without a preposition, what kind of ideas did they express?
9. Study the ablatives in the following sentences. Then translate the sentences and name the type of ablative found in each one.

(1) <i>Cum amicis veniebat.</i>	(4) <i>Paucis horis librum scripsit.</i>
(2) <i>Una hora veniet.</i>	(5) <i>Illo tempore librum scripsit.</i>
(3) <i>Eodem tempore venit.</i>	(6) <i>Cum cura librum scribebat.</i>

10. *Illo tempore solo illa tria pericula timuit; sed mortem semper timebat.*
11. *Isti duo reges pecuniam inter milia civium iaciebant.* 12. *Iste unus tyrannus se semper laudabat.* 13. *Cives illarum quinque urbium libertatem expectabant.* 14. *Urbem duabus horis sapientiam suam conservaverunt.* 15. *In urbem cum tribus ex amicis meis veniebam.* 16. *Bella magna cum virtute gerebatis.* 17. *Itaque centum Romani mille Graecos vicerunt.* 18. *Patres filios suos saepe timebant—et nunc multum timoris habent.* 19. *Vidistine duos patres nostros eo tempore?* 20. *Ubi satis libertatis invenistis?* 21. *Tribus horis venerunt, et idem nobis dicebat.* 22. *Parvum argumentum intellegebam.* 23. *Nullam partem vitarum nostrarum mutavimus.* 24. *Civitas nostra libertatem et iura civium conservabat.* 25. *Romani morem temporum antiquorum laudabant.* 26. *Duo patres quattuor ex filiis miserunt.* 27. *Decem viri satis sapientiae et multum virtutis habuerunt.* 28. *Quid novi, mi amice?*

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 16

1. If one has carefully learned the declension of *civis* and *mare* one can easily decline the 3d-declension adjective **fortis**, **forte** with the exception of one form. What is that form?

2. (1) Adjectives of the 3d declension may be classified as adjectives of 3 endings, 2 endings, or 1 ending. Which type is by far the most common?
(2) In what one case do adjectives of 1 and 3 endings differ from those of 2 endings?
3. Cite and label three endings in which adjectives of the 3d declension show themselves to be *i*-stems.
4. Of the endings of the 3d-declension adjectives none is likely to cause recognition difficulty except perhaps the ablative singular. What is the normal ending of the ablative singular in all genders?
5. Can 3d-declension adjectives be used with nouns of the 1st or the 2nd declension?
6. Translate the following phrases in accordance with their case(s) and number. When they are nom. or acc., so indicate.

(1) <i>dulcī puellae</i>	(8) <i>omnia nōmina</i>	(15) <i>beātō hominī</i>
(2) <i>dulcī puellā</i>	(9) <i>omnia maria</i>	(16) <i>omnī marī</i>
(3) <i>dulcī mātrem</i>	(10) <i>omnī parte</i>	(17) <i>omnī bonae artī</i>
(4) <i>dulcī mātrem</i>	(11) <i>omnium partium</i>	(18) <i>omnī bonā arte</i>
(5) <i>beātae mātrem</i>	(12) <i>omnium rēgum</i>	(19) <i>omnis bonae artis</i>
(6) <i>beātā mātrem</i>	(13) <i>omnium bellōrum</i>	(20) <i>vī celerī</i>
(7) <i>omnia bella</i>	(14) <i>beātō homine</i>	

7. *Aetās longa saepe est difficilis.* 8. *Aetās difficilis potest esse beāta.*
9. *Quam brevis erat dulcis vīta eius!* 10. *Memoria dulcis aetātis mīlia hominum adiuvat.* 11. *Librum brevem centum hōrīs scrīpsistī.* 12. *In omnī marī haec duo animālia potentia inveniēbāmus.* 13. *In omnī terrā multa mīlia virōrum fortium vidēbitis.* 14. *Celer rūmor (celeris fāma) per omnem terram cucurrit.* 15. *Illud bellum breve erat difficile.* 16. *Omnia perīcula sex hōrīs superāvimus.* 17. *Tyrannus potēns patriam eōrum vī celerī vincet.* 18. *Brevī tempore omnia iūra cīvium mūtābit.* 19. *Difficilem artem liber-tātis dulcis nōn intellēxērunt, nam parvum sapientiae habuērunt.* 20. *Homines officia difficilia in omnibus terrīs timent.*

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 17

1. Define the terms “antecedent” and “relative pronoun.”
2. (1) What determines the *case* of the Latin relative pronoun?
(2) What determines the *gender* and the *number* of the relative pronoun?
3. State in what ways a relative agrees with its antecedent.
4. Name (1) the English relative pronoun which refers to persons and
(2) the one which refers to anything else. (3) Since in Latin the one relative pronoun serves both purposes, what two English meanings does it have?
5. Translate the following in accordance with their case(s) and number(s).

When a form is nom. or acc., so indicate if the translation does not make the point clear.

(1) cui	(4) cuius	(7) quā	(10) quās
(2) quōs	(5) quibus	(8) quī	(11) quōrum
(3) quae	(6) quod	(9) quem	(12) quam

6. Cīvem laudāvērunt quem mīserātis. 7. Decem cīvēs laudāvērunt quōs mīserātis. 8. Cīvem laudāvērunt quī patriam servāverat. 9. Centum cīvēs laudāvērunt quī patriam servāverant. 10. Cīvem laudāvērunt cuius fīlius patriam servāverat. 11. Cīvēs laudāvērunt quōrum septem fīliī patriam servāverant. 12. Cīvem laudāvērunt cui patriam commīserant. 13. Multōs ex cīvibus laudāvērunt quibus patriam commīserant. 14. Cīvem laudāvērunt quōcum vēnerant. 15. Cīvēs laudāvērunt quibuscum vēnerant. 16. Cum cīve vēnit cui vītā suā commīserat. 17. Tyrannī iūra cīvium dēlent quōs capiunt. 18. Tyrannus urbem dēlēvit ex quā mīlia cīvium fūgerant. 19. Tyrannus urbem dēlēvit in quam illī novem cīvēs fūgerant. 20. Tyrannus urbē dēlēvit ex quibus cīvēs fūgerant. 21. Tyrannus urbēs dēlēvit in quās cīvēs fūgerant. 22. Perīculum superāvit quod timuimus. 23. Perīcula superāvit quae timuimus. 24. Puellīs quās laudābat librōs dedit. 25. Vir cuius fīliam amās in urbem veniēbat. 26. Virō cuius fīliam amās vītā suā commisit. 27. Mātrē adiuvābat, quae multum virtūtis habuit. 28. Mātribus quae multōs fīliōs habuērunt rēx pecūniā dabat.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 18

- Define the term "passive voice" by explaining the etymology of "passive."
- What is the difference between the ablative of means and the ablative of agent in both meaning and construction?
- (1) What one letter occurs in 5 of the 6 passive personal endings and can thus be regarded as the peculiar sign of the passive?
(2) Does this characteristically passive letter occur in any of the corresponding active personal endings?
- Give the English pronoun by which each of the following passive endings can be translated: (1) -mur; (2) -tur; (3) -r; (4) -ntur; (5) -ris; (6) -minī.
- (1) Name the tense signs of the imperfect and the future in the passive voice of the 1st and 2nd conjugations.
(2) Are these the same as the tense signs in the active voice?
- If -bar can be translated "I was being . . ." and -bor, "I shall be . . .," translate each of the following: (1) -bimur; (2) -bāminī; (3) -bātur; (4) -beris; (5) -buntur; (6) -bāmur; (7) -bitur; (8) -bāris; (9) -biminī; (10) -bantur.
- Mē terrent; ab eīs terreor; vī eōrum terreor. 8. Tyrannus hanc urbem dē-

lēbat. 9. Haec urbs ā tyrannō dēlēbātur; īnsidiīs dēlēbitur. 10. Ab amīcīs movēbātur; cōnsiliīs eōrum movēbātur. 11. Viribus hominum nōn dēlēmur, sed possumus īnsidiīs dēlērī. 12. Nōn bellō dēlēbiminī, sed amōre ōtīi et cōnsiliīs hominum malōrum. 13. Tū ipse nōn mūtāris, sed nōmen tuum mūtātur. 14. Mīlia hominum amōre pecūniae tenentur. 15. Aliī ab tyrannīs tenēbantur. 16. Paucī amōre vērītātis amīcītaeque tenēbuntur. 17. Puer ab amīcīs cōservābitur. 18. Librī huius generis puerīs ā magistrō dabantur. 19. Lībertās populō ab rēge tertiō brevī tempore dabitur. 20. Patria nostra ā cīvibus fortibus etiam nunc servārī potest. 21. Fortūnā aliōrum monērī dēbēmus. 22. Cōnsiliīs istīus tyrannī quī trāns mare vīvit terrēmur; sed lībertātem amāmus et bellum magnā cum virtūte gerēmus. 23. Ab amīcīs potentibus adiuvābimur. 24. Omnēs virōs nostrōs laudāmus, quī virtūte et vērītate moventur, nōn amōre suī.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 19

1. Name the two basic verbal elements (1) of which the perfect passive indicative of all verbs is composed, and (2) of which the pluperfect passive indicative is composed.
2. In translation how does (1) *vir missus est* differ from *vir mittitur*, and (2) *vir missus erat*, from *vir mittēbātur*?
3. What is the use of the interrogative pronoun?
4. In what forms does the interrogative pronoun differ conspicuously in spelling from the relative?
5. By what two syntactical criteria can the interrogative pronoun be distinguished from the relative even when both have the same spelling?
6. Translate the following in accordance with their forms:

(1) movētur	(6) dēlēbantur	(11) tenēbāmur
(2) mōtus est	(7) dēlēti sunt	(12) mūtātus erat
(3) mōtum erat	(8) tenēmur	(13) mūtātus est
(4) movēbātur	(9) tentī sumus	(14) mūtātur
(5) dēlēti erant	(10) tentī erāmus	(15) mūtābātur
7. Translate the following forms of the interrogative pronoun: (1) cuius?; (2) quem?; (3) quī?; (4) quid?; (5) quōrum?; (6) cui?; (7) quās?; (8) quis?; (9) quae?
8. Ā quō liber parātus est (parātus erat, parābātur)? 9. Magister ā quō liber parātus est labōre superātur. 10. Cui liber datus est (dabātur, datus erat)? 11. Quī puer servātus est? 12. Puerum quī servātus est ego ipse vīdī. 13. Cuius duo filiī servātī sunt? 14. Senem cuius filiī servātī sunt numquam vīdī. 15. Quis missus est? 16. Ā cīve quī missus erat pāx et lībertās laudātae sunt. 17. Quī missī sunt? 18. Ā decem cīvibus quī missī erant amīcītia laudāta est. 19. Quōs in urbe vīdistī? 20. Ubi sunt trēs novī amīcī quōs in

urbe vīdistī? 21. Quae ā tē ibi inventa sunt? 22. Ubi sunt tria corpora quae ā tē ibi inventa sunt? 23. Ā quibus hoc dictum est? 24. Quibus hoc dictum est? 25. Octō hominēs miserī quibus haec dicta sunt ex urbe fūgērunt. 26. Quōrum filiī ab eō laudātī sunt? 27. Patrēs quōrum filiī laudātī sunt ei grātiās agent. 28. Quid vōs terret? 29. Quod perīculum vōs terret? 30. At perīculum quod vōs terret ā cīvibus fortibus victum est.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 20

1. Indicate the force of the following masculine and feminine endings of the 4th declension: (1) -um; (2) -uum; (3) -ū; (4) -us; (5) -ūs; (6) -uī.
2. Translate the following nouns in accordance with their case forms:

(1) manū	(6) frūctibus	(11) senātūs (sg.)
(2) manus	(7) frūctum	(12) senātuī
(3) manuum	(8) frūctūs	(13) senātus
(4) manū	(9) frūctuum	(14) senātū
(5) manūs	(10) frūctū	
3. (1) What gender predominates in the 4th declension?
(2) Name the noun which is the most common exception to this rule.
4. (1) Explain the difference of idea between the ablative of place from which and the ablative of separation.
(2) Which of the two is regular with verbs of freeing, lacking, and depriving?
(3) Which of the two is regular with verbs of motion?
5. State any differences of construction between them.
6. Quis ad nōs eō tempore vēnit? 7. Senex magnae fāmae ex patriā suā ad senātum nostrum fūgit. 8. Quid novī ab eō dictum est? 9. Hoc ab illō virō dictum est: "Lībertāte carēmus." 10. Nōs servitūte et gravī metū līberāte. 11. Cōpiae nostrae bellum longum contrā ācrēs manūs tyrannī gessērunt. 12. Illae manūs ācrēs quās tyrannus contrā nōs illā ex terrā mīsīt ā nōbīs victae sunt. 13. Post haec cīvēs quī tyrannum timuērunt ex patriā suā in cīvitātem nostram ductī sunt. 14. Eōs sceleribus istīus tyrannī līberāvimus. 15. Nunc omnī metū carent. 16. Filiī eōrum bonōs librōs in lūdīs nostrīs cum studiō legunt. 17. Itaque mīlle versūs manibus suīs scrīpsērunt. 18. Hī centum versūs nōbīs grātiās magnās agunt. 19. In hīs versibus senātus populusque Rōmānus laudantur. 20. Nam illī miserī nunc frūctūs pācis et multum lībertātis sine metū habent. 21. Quoniam aliōs adiūvimus, etiam nōs ipsī frūctum magnum habēmus. 22. Virī bonī cōpiā hōrum frūctuum numquam carēbunt. 23. Aetāte nostrā multī hominēs vītam in metū et servitūte agunt. 24. Dēbēmus illōs miserōs metū līberāre. 25. Nam quis potest beātus esse sī aliī hominēs frūctibus pācis lībertātisque carent?

26. What idea is expressed by each of the following ablatives, respectively? tempore (6), patriā (7), eō (8), virō (9), metū (10), nōbīs (12), patriā (13), sceleribus (14), metū (15), studiō (16), manibus (17), cōpiā (22), aetāte (23), metū (24).

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 21

1. Give the passive personal endings of the present and future tenses.
2. Repeat *aloud* the present and future passive of the model verbs *agō*, *audiō*, and *capiō*.
3. How can the present passive infinitive be distinguished from the active in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations? Illustrate by changing the following active infinitives into passive ones: (1) *sentīre*; (2) *movēre*; (3) *servāre*; (4) *scīre*; (5) *tenēre*. Translate each.
4. What is exceptional about the form of the present passive infinitive of the 3d conjugation? Illustrate by changing the following active infinitives into passive ones: (1) *mittere*; (2) *iacere*; (3) *tangere*; (4) *trahere*. Translate each.
5. Translate each of the following in accordance with its form:

(1) mittar	(7) rapitur	(13) raperis	(19) tangēminī
(2) mitteris	(8) rapiētur	(14) rapiēris	(20) sciēris
(3) mittēris	(9) rapī	(15) tanguntur	(21) scīris
(4) mittī	(10) rapimur	(16) tangentur	(22) sciētur
(5) mittuntur	(11) rapiuntur	(17) tangī	(23) scītur
(6) mittor	(12) rapiuntur	(18) tangeris	(24) scīrī

6. Quis mittitur (mittētur, mittēbātur, missus est)? 7. Ā quō hae litterae mittentur (missae sunt, mittuntur)? 8. Cuius manū illae litterae scriptae sunt (scribentur)? 9. Quid dictum est (dicēbātur, dicētur, dicitur)? 10. "Quis rapiētur?" "Tū rapiēris." 11. "Quī rapiuntur?" "Vōs rapiēminī." 12. Diū neglegēris/neglegēminī (neglēctus es/neglēctī estis). 13. Post multās hōrās liberātī sumus (liberābimur). 14. Cīvitātis causā eum rapī iussērunt. 15. Libertātis causā cīvitās nostra ab alterō virō gerī dēbet. 16. Animus eius pecūniā tangī nōn poterat. 17. Amor patriae in omnī animō sentiēbātur (sentiētur, sentītur, sēnsus est). 18. Amōre patriae cum aliīs cīvibus iungimur (iungēbāmur, iungēmur). 19. Amīcītia nōn semper intellegitur, sed sentītur. 20. Sapientia et vēritās in illīs duōbus hominibus nōn inveniuntur (inveniuntur, inventae sunt). 21. Sapientia etiam multā pecūniā nōn parātur (parābitur, parāta est). 22. Vēritās saepe nōn scītur (sciētur, scīta est), quod studium eius est difficile. 23. Nōn sine magnō labōre vēritās inveniētur (inventae sunt, potest invenīrī). 24. Aliī studiō pecūniae atque laudis trahuntur; nōs dēbēmus amōre vēritātis sapientiaeque trahī.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 22

1. As **u** is characteristic of the 4th declension, what vowel is characteristic of the 5th declension?
2. List the case endings of the 5th declension which are enough like the corresponding endings of the 3rd declension that they can be immediately recognized without difficulty.
3. (1) What is the gender of most nouns of the 5th declension?
(2) Name the chief exception.
4. Translate each of the following in accordance with its case(s) and number(s). Where a form is nom. or acc., so state.

(1) <i>speī</i>	(6) <i>fidē</i>	(11) <i>diēbus</i>	(16) <i>reī</i>
(2) <i>spērum</i>	(7) <i>fidem</i>	(12) <i>rem</i>	(17) <i>ignium</i>
(3) <i>spem</i>	(8) <i>fideī</i>	(13) <i>rērum</i>	(18) <i>ignem</i>
(4) <i>spēbus</i>	(9) <i>diērum</i>	(14) <i>rē</i>	(19) <i>ignibus</i>
(5) <i>spēs</i>	(10) <i>diēs</i>	(15) <i>rēbus</i>	(20) <i>ignēs</i>

5. Name the type of adverbial idea in each of the following, and then translate the sentence.

(1) <i>In urbe remānsit.</i>	(4) <i>Cum eīs vēnit.</i>	(7) <i>Illud igne factum est.</i>
(2) <i>Ūnā hōrā veniet.</i>	(5) <i>Ex urbe vēnit.</i>	(8) <i>Id ab eīs factum est.</i>
(3) <i>Eō tempore vēnit.</i>	(6) <i>Ignē carent.</i>	(9) <i>Id cum fidē factum est.</i>

6. Concerning each of the following adverbial ideas, state whether in Latin the ablative alone expresses the idea, or whether the Romans used a preposition with the ablative, or whether a preposition was sometimes used and sometimes not. Base your answers on the rules learned thus far.

(1) personal agent	(5) means
(2) accompaniment	(6) manner
(3) separation	(7) place from which
(4) place where	(8) time when or within when

7. *Eō tempore libertātem illōrum decem cīvium cum fidē cōservāvit.*
8. *Rem pūblicam magnā cum cūrā gessit.*
9. *Rēs pūblica magnā cūrā ab eō gesta est.*
10. *Multae rēs bonae in mediā urbe vīsae sunt.*
11. *Eō diē multās rēs cum spē parāvērunt.*
12. *Ignem ex manibus puerī ēripiimus.*
13. *Quīnque diēbus Cicerō rem pūblicam ē periculō ēripiet.*
14. *Duās rēs pūblicās metū liberāvistī.*
15. *Terra hominēs fructibus bonīs alit.*
16. *Incertās spēs eōrum virtūte suā aluit.*
17. *Hāc aetate spēs nostrae ā his tribus tyrannīs tolluntur.*
18. *Septem ex amīcīs nostrīs ex illā rē pūblicā magnō cum metū vēnērunt.*
19. *Tōta gēns in finēs huius reī pūblīcae magnā cum manū amīcōrum ūnō diē vēnit.*
20. *Nōn omnēs virī liberī audent sē cum hāc rē pūblicā iungere.*
21. *Sī illī fidē carent, nūlla spēs est amīcitiae et pācis.*

22. Bona fidēs et amor huius rei pūblicae possunt nōs cōservāre. 23. Tōtam vītam huic rei pūblicae dedistī.
24. What idea is expressed by each of the following ablatives? (The numbers refer to the sentences.) (7) tempore, fidē; (8) cūrā; (9) cūrā; (10) urbe; (11) diē, spē; (13) diēbus, periculō; (14) metū; (15) fructibus; (16) virtūte; (17) aetate, tyrannīs; (18) rē pūblicā, metū; (19) manū, diē; (21) fidē.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 23

1. State what Latin participle is indicated by each of the following endings and give the English suffix or phrase which can be used as an approximate equivalent in each instance: (1) -tus; (2) -ns; (3) -sūrus; (4) -ntem; (5) -tūrus; (6) -ndus; (7) -sus; (8) -ntēs; (9) -sī; (10) -tīs. Such forms should be practiced aloud until you have an immediate linguistic reflex to each one. These reflexes can be tested in the following exercise.
2. Translate the following participles in accordance with their tense and voice.

(1) futūrus	(7) versus	(13) faciendus	(19) datī
(2) pressūrus	(8) versūrus	(14) rapientēs	(20) datūrōs
(3) premēns	(9) dictus	(15) raptūrōs	(21) dantem
(4) pressus	(10) dīcēns	(16) cupīta	(22) mōtus
(5) premendus	(11) dictūrus	(17) cupientēs	(23) moventem
(6) vertēns	(12) factus	(18) dandum	(24) mōtūrī

3. Translate the following participles or participial phrases into Latin in their nom. sg. masc. form.

(1) (having been) seen	(10) (having been) conquered
(2) seeing	(11) about to conquer
(3) about to see	(12) conquering
(4) to be written	(13) about to join
(5) about to write	(14) joining
(6) (having been) written	(15) (having been) dragged
(7) sending	(16) dragging
(8) (having been) sent	(17) about to throw
(9) about to send	(18) (having been) thrown

4. Captus nihil dīxit. 5. Servitūte liberātus, vītam iūcundam aget. 6. Dōna dantibus grātiās ēgit. 7. Aliquem dōna petentem nōn amō. 8. Homīnī multam pecūniam cupientī pauca dōna sōla dabat. 9. Ad lūdum tuum fīlium meum docendum mīsī. 10. Iste, aliam gentem victūrus, magistrōs librōsque dēlēre cupiēbat. 11. Hīs īnsidiīs territī, vītam miseram vīvemus. 12. Diū oppressī, sē contrā opprimentem tyrannum vertere coepērunt.

13. Illi quattuor viri miserī, ā tyrannō vīsī, trāns finem cucurrerunt. 14. Ōrator, tyrannum timēns, iūcunda semper dīcēbat. 15. Aliquem nōs timentem timēmus. 16. Hī vincentēs omnia iūra cīvium victōrum tollent. 17. Ille miser fugitūrus cōnsilium trium amīcōrum petēbat. 18. Senex, ab duōbus ex amīcīs monitus, ad nōs fūgit. 19. Ipse, ā sene secūdō adiūtus, pecūniā carentibus multās rēs dabat. 20. Quis, hīs periculīs liberātus, deīs grātiās nōn dabit? 21. Iūctī vōbiscum, rem pūblicam cōservābimus. 22. Fidem habentibus nihil est incertum.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 24

- (1) What are the two essential parts of a regular ablative absolute in Latin?
(2) Can the noun or pronoun of an ablative absolute also appear as the subject or the object of the verb?
- (1) Explain the term "absolute."
(2) Guided by the examples in Chapter 24, p. 156, tell what punctuation usually indicates an ablative absolute, and show how this harmonizes with the term "absolute."
- Should the ablative absolute always be translated literally? Explain.
- Name five subordinating conjunctions in English which may be used to translate the ablative absolute depending on the requirements of the context.
- State whether the Romans would have regarded any or all of the following sentences as incorrect, and explain why. (Examples in Chapter 24 will help you.)
 - Urbe captā, Caesar eam dēlēvit.
 - Caesar, urbem captus, eam dēlēvit.
 - Caesar urbem captam dēlēvit.
 - Urbe captā, Caesar multās gentēs dēlēvit.
- (1) What idea is expressed by the **-ndus** participle (gerundive) + **sum**?
(2) Explain the agreement of the **-ndus**, **-nda**, **-ndum** participle.
(3) What Latin verb + the infinitive expresses a similar idea?
- (1) Explain the syntax of **mihi** in the following sentence: Cīvitās mihi cōservanda est.
(2) Fill out the blank in the following sentence with the Latin for "by me" and explain the construction: Cīvitās—cōservāta est.
- Hīs duōbus virīs imperium tenentibus, rēs pūblica valēbit. 9. Hāc fāmā narrātā, dux urbem sine morā relīquit. 10. Omnī cupiditāte pecūniae glōriaeque ex animō expulsā, ille dux sē vīcit. 11. Omnis cupiditās rērum malārū nōbīs vincenda est sī bonam vītam agere cupimus. 12. Cīvibus patriam amantibus, possumus habēre magnās spēs. 13. Omnēs cīvēs istum tyrannum timēbant, quī expellendus erat. 14. Tyrannō superātō, cīvēs

libertatem et iura recēperunt. 15. At tyrannō expulsō, alius tyrannus imperium saepe accipit. 16. Quis imperium accipiēns adiuvāre civitatem solum, nōn sē, cupit? 17. Multis gentibus victis, totum mundum tenere cupivisti. 18. Servitūs omnis generis per totum mundum opprimenda est. 19. Si res publica nostra valet, nihil tibi timendum est. 20. Patria nostra cuique adiuvanda est quā nostrum modum vitae amat. 21. Omnia igitur iura civibus magnā curā cōservanda sunt. 22. Officiis ā civibus relictis, res publica in magnō periculō erit. 23. His rebus gravibus dictis, orator ā nobis laudatus est. 24. Veritas et virtūs omnibus viris semper quaerendae sunt. 25. Veritate et virtute quaesitis, res publica cōservata est.

26. From the above sentences list:

- A. 10 instances of the ablative absolute.
- B. 7 instances of the **-ndus sum** construction (passive periphrastic).
- C. 5 instances of the dative of agent.
- D. 2 instances of the ablative of agent.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 25

1. Review the present active and passive infinitives of all four conjugations.
2. If **-tūrus (-sūrus)** marks the future active participle, what form logically is **-tūrus (-sūrus) esse**?
3. If **-tus (-sus)** marks the perfect passive participle, what form logically is **-tus (-sus) esse**?
4. With what do the participial elements of the above infinitives (the **-tūrus, -tūra, -tūrum** and the **-tus, -a, -um**) agree?
5. To what English verb phrase is the Latin ending **-isse** equivalent? Repeat this sufficiently so that when you see **-isse** your linguistic reflex automatically and instantly gives you the proper tense and voice of the infinitive.
6. Now try your reflexes by translating the following forms in accordance with their tense and voice.

(1) mōvisse	(11) sustulisse	(21) quaesitum esse
(2) mōtus esse	(12) trāxisse	(22) expulsum esse
(3) mōtūrus esse	(13) tetigisse	(23) relictōs esse
(4) movērī	(14) amāvisse	(24) data esse
(5) dīcī	(15) vīcisē	(25) datūra esse
(6) scīrī	(16) vīxisse	(26) versūrum esse
(7) servārī	(17) trāctōs esse	(27) pressūrōs esse
(8) rapī	(18) vīsam esse	(28) raptūrōs esse
(9) mittī	(19) raptum esse	(29) iussūrum esse
(10) crēdidisse	(20) missōs esse	(30) tāctūrōs esse

7. Explain the difference between a direct and an indirect statement.
8. Indicate what verbs in the following list may introduce an indirect statement and give their meanings.

(1) mittō	(7) videō	(13) audiō	(19) ostendō
(2) nūntiō	(8) nesciō	(14) sentiō	(20) spērō
(3) rīdēō	(9) parō	(15) agō	(21) iungō
(4) intellegō	(10) crēdō	(16) scrībō	(22) putō
(5) accipiō	(11) terreō	(17) audeō	(23) amō
(6) cupiō	(12) neglegō	(18) gerō	(24) negō

9. In what four main categories can we list most verbs which introduce indirect statements?
10. In English the indirect statement most often appears as a "that" clause, though an infinitive with subject accusative is sometimes used ("I believe that he is brave"; "I believe him to be brave"). What is the form of the indirect statement in classical Latin?
11. In what case did the Romans put the subject of an infinitive?
12. In Latin indirect statement does the tense of the infinitive depend on the tense of the verb of saying? In other words, must a present infinitive be used only with a present main verb, a perfect only with a perfect main verb, etc.?
13. What time relative to that of the main verb does each of the following infinitive tenses indicate: (1) perfect; (2) future; (3) present?
14. Sciō tē hoc fēcisse (factūrum esse, facere). 15. Scīvī tē hoc fēcisse (factūrum esse, facere). 16. Crēdidimus eōs ventūrōs esse (vēnisse, venīre). 17. Crēdimus eōs ventūrōs esse (vēnisse, venīre). 18. Crās audiet (A) eōs venīre (i.e., crās); (B) eōs vēnisse (e.g., herī); (C) eōs ventūrōs esse (e.g., paucīs diēbus). 19. Hodiē audit (A) eōs venīre (hodiē); (B) eōs vēnisse (herī); (C) eōs ventūrōs esse (mox, soon). 20. Herī audīvit (A) eōs venīre (herī); (B) eōs vēnisse (e.g., prīdiē, the day before yesterday); (C) eōs ventūrōs (paucīs diēbus). 21. Spērant vōs eum vīsūrōs esse. 22. Sciō hoc ā tē factum esse. 23. Nescīvī illa ab eō facta esse. 24. Negāvērunt urbem ab hostibus capī (captam esse). 25. Scītis illōs esse (futūrōs esse, fuisse) semper fidēlēs. 26. Scīvistis illōs esse (futūrōs esse, fuisse) semper fidēlēs. 27. Putābant tyrannum sibi expellendum esse. 28. Crēdimus pācem omnibus ducibus quaerendam esse. 29. Dīcit pācem ab decem ducibus quaerī (quaesītam esse). 30. Dīxit duōs ducēs pācem quaesītūrōs esse (quaerere, quaesīvisse). 31. Hostēs spērant sē omnēs rēs pūblicās victūrōs esse. 32. Bene sciō mē multa nescīre; nēmō enim potest omnia scīre.
33. All infinitives except one in the above sentences are infinitives in indirect statement. Name that one exception.
34. Explain the syntax of the following words by stating in each instance (A) the form and (B) the reason for the form: (14) tē; fēcisse; (16) eōs; (17) ventūrōs esse; (21) eum; (22) hoc; (23) eō; (24) hostibus; (25) fidēlēs; (27) sibi; (28) pācem; ducibus; (29) ducibus; (30) pācem; (31) rēs pūblicās.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 26

1. (1) In the comparison of adjectives, to what English ending does the Latin **-ior** correspond?
(2) What mnemonic aid can be found in their superficial similarity?
2. (1) To what English adjectival ending does **-issimus** correspond?
(2) Can any mnemonic device be found here?
3. (1) To what part of an adjective are **-ior** and **-issimus** normally added?
(2) Illustrate by adding these endings to the following adjectives: **turpis**; **vēlōx**, gen. **vēlōcis**, *swift*; **prūdēns**, gen. **prūdētis**, *prudent*.
4. If **acerbus** means *harsh* give (1) three possible forces of the comparative **acerbior** and (2) two possible forces of the superlative **acerbissimus**.
5. Give the meaning of **quam** (1) with the comparative degree (e.g., *hic erat acerbior quam ille*) and (2) with the superlative (e.g., *hic erat quam acerbissimus*).
6. What case follows **quam**, *than*?
7. (1) Do most adjectives of the third declension have consonant stems or **i**-stems?
(2) Do comparatives have consonant stems or **i**-stems?
8. **Nūntiāvērunt ducem quam fortissimum vēnisse.** 9. **Lūce clārissimā ab quattuor virīs visā, cōpiae fortissimae contrā hostēs missae sunt.** 10. **Istō homine turpissimō expulsō, senātus cīvibus fideliōribus dōna dedit.** 11. **Beātiōrēs civēs prō cīvibus miseriōribus haec dulcia faciēbant.** 12. **Hic auctor est clārior quam ille.** 13. **Quīdam dīxērunt hunc auctōrem esse clāriōrem quam illum.** 14. **Librōs sapientiōrum auctōrum legite, sī vītā sapientissimam agere cupitis.** 15. **Sex auctōrēs quōrum librōs lēgī sunt acerbīōrēs.** 16. **Quibusdam librīs sapientissimīs lēctīs, illa vitia turpiōra vītāvimus.** 17. **Hic vir, quī turpia vitia sua superāvit, fortior est quam dux fortissimus.** 18. **Quis est vir fēlicissimus? Is quī vītā sapientissimam agit fēlicior est quam tyrannus potentissimus.** 19. **Remedium vitiōrum vestrōrum vidētur difficilior.** 20. **Ille dux putāvit patriam esse sibi cāriōrem quam vītā.** 21. **Manus adulēscēntium quam fideliōrum senātuī quae-renda est.**

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 27

1. (1) What is peculiar about the comparison of adjectives in which the masculine of the positive degree ends in **-er**?
(2) Does this hold for adjectives of any declension or only for those of the 1st and 2nd declension?
2. (1) What is peculiar about the comparison of **facilis**?
(2) Do all adjectives in **-lis** follow this rule? Be specific.
3. Some of the most common adjectives are the most irregular in their comparison. To illustrate how helpful English can be in learning these

irregular forms, write each of the following Latin words on a separate line:

parvus, malus, bonus, (prō), magnus, superus, multus;

and then, choosing from the following list, write opposite each of them the English words which suggest the comparative and the superlative respectively:

pessimist, prime, minus, ameliorate, summit, maximum, supreme,
optimist, plus, superior, pejorative, prior, major, minimum.

4. Translate the following:

(1) bellum minus	(13) fidēs minima	(25) plūrēs labōrēs
(2) bellum pessimum	(14) mare minus	(26) ducēs optimī
(3) bellum maius	(15) in marī minōre	(27) ducēs maiōrēs
(4) bella priōra	(16) maria maiōra	(28) ducēs meliōrēs
(5) liber simillimus	(17) fructūs optimī	(29) dōna minima
(6) liber difficilior	(18) fructus peior	(30) dōna plūra
(7) puer minimus	(19) hominēs ācerimī	(31) dōna prīma
(8) puer melior	(20) hominēs ācriōrēs	(32) plūs laudis
(9) puella pulcherrima	(21) hominēs plūrēs	(33) plūrēs laudēs
(10) puella pulchrior	(22) labor difficillimus	(34) cīvēs pessimī
(11) puellae plūrimae	(23) labor suprēmus	(35) cīvēs meliōrēs
(12) fidēs maior	(24) plūs labōris	(36) cīvēs liberrimī

5. Facillima saepe nōn sunt optima. 6. Difficilia saepe sunt maxima. 7. Meliōra studia sunt difficiliōra. 8. Pessimī auctōrēs librōs plūrimōs scrībunt. 9. Hī librī peiōrēs sunt quam librī auctōrum meliōrum. 10. Puer minor maius dōnum accēpit. 11. Illa rēs pūblica minima maximās spēs habuit. 12. Plūrēs virī crēdunt hoc bellum esse peius quam prīmum bellum. 13. Dux melior cum cōpiīs maiōribus veniet. 14. Ācrēs ducēs ācriōrēs cōpiās ācerimōrum hostium saepe laudābant. 15. Tyrannō pessimō expulsō, cīvēs ducem meliōrem et sapientiōrem quaesivērunt. 16. Meliōrī ducī maius imperium et plūs pecūniae dedērunt. 17. Cīvēs urbium minōrum nōn sunt meliōrēs quam eī urbium maximārum. 18. Nōs nōn meliōrēs sumus quam plūrimī virī priōrum aetātum. 19. Maiōrēs nostrī Apollinem (Apollō, acc.) deum sōlis appellābant.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 28

1. What does the subjunctive usually indicate in Latin—a fact or something other than a fact?
2. Is the subjunctive more or less common in Latin than it is in English?
3. What vowel is the sign of the present subjunctive (1) in the first conjugation and (2) in the other conjugations?
4. When the verb of the *main clause* is in the subjunctive, what is the force of this subjunctive?

5. What idea is expressed by the subjunctive in a *subordinate clause* introduced by *ut* or *nē*?
6. In this chapter when *nē* is used with a *main verb* in the subjunctive, what kind of subjunctive is it?
7. Did the Roman prose-writers of the classical period use the infinitive to express purpose as we do in English?
8. Whenever in the following list a form is subjunctive, so label it, indicating also its person and number. The indicative forms are to be translated in accordance with their person, number, and tense.

(1) mittet	(11) audiēmur	(21) liberēminī
(2) mittat	(12) audiāmur	(22) liberābiminī
(3) mittit	(13) audīmur	(23) dēlentur
(4) det	(14) ēripiās	(24) dēleantur
(5) dat	(15) ēripis	(25) vincēris
(6) crēdant	(16) ēripiēs	(26) vinceris
(7) crēdunt	(17) sciuntur	(27) vincāris
(8) crēdent	(18) scientur	(28) dīcimus
(9) movent	(19) sciantur	(29) dīcēmus
(10) moveant	(20) liberāminī	(30) dīcāmus

9. Ille dux veniat. Eum expectāmus. 10. Cīvēs turpēs ex rē pūblicā discēdant ut in pāce vivāmus. 11. Si illī duo amīcōs cupiunt, vērā beneficia faciant. 12. Beneficia aliīs praestat ut amētur. 13. Haec verba fēlicia vōbīs dīcō nē discēdātis. 14. Patriae causā haec difficillima faciāmus. 15. Illīs miserīs plūs pecūniae date nē armīs contrā hostēs careant. 16. Putat eōs id factūrōs esse ut iram meam vītent. 17. Arma parēmus nē libertās nostra tollātur. 18. Armīsne sōlīs libertās nostra ē periculō ēripiētur? 19. Nē sapientēs librōs difficiliōrēs scrībant. 20. Satis sapientiae enim ā librīs difficiliōribus nōn accipiēmus. 21. Meliōra et maiōra faciat nē vītā miserrimā agat. 22. Haec illī auctōrī clārissimō nārrā ut in librō eius scrībantur. 23. Vēritātem semper quaerāmus, sine quā maximī animī nōn possunt esse fēlicēs.

24. Explain the syntax of the following words (i.e., copy the words each on a new line, state the form, and give the reason for that form): (9) veniat; (10) discēdant, vivāmus; (11) faciant; (12) praestat, amētur; (13) discēdātis; (14) faciāmus; (15) date, armīs, careant; (16) eōs, factūrōs esse, vītent; (17) parēmus, tollātur; (18) armīs, ēripiētur; (19) scrībant; (20) accipiēmus; (21) faciat, agat; (22) nārrā, scrībantur; (23) quaerāmus.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 29

1. What is the easy rule for the recognition and the formation of the imperfect subjunctive active and passive?

2. Does this rule apply to such irregular verbs as **sum** and **possum**?
3. The indicatives in the following list are to be translated according to their forms. The subjunctives are to be so labeled, with indication also of their tense, person, and number.

(1) vocāret	(11) dīcat	(21) possīmus
(2) invenīrent	(12) dīcet	(22) essent
(3) vidērēmus	(13) dīcit	(23) accipiās
(4) dīcerem	(14) sint	(24) accipiēs
(5) ēriperēs	(15) posset	(25) acciperēs
(6) servet	(16) possit	(26) expellēminī
(7) servārētis	(17) discēderent	(27) expellerēminī
(8) videat	(18) discēdent	(28) expellāminī
(9) inveniēs	(19) discēdant	(29) movērentur
(10) inveniās	(20) dēmus	(30) moventur

4. How can the idea of result be expressed in Latin?
5. How can result clauses be distinguished from purpose clauses?
6. When and where is the imperfect subjunctive used?
7. Optimōs librōs tantā cum cūrā lēgērunt ut multum sapientiae discerent.
8. Bonōs librōs cum cūrā legēbāmus ut sapientiam discerēmus.
9. Optimī librī discipulīs legendī sunt ut vērītatem et mōrēs bonōs discant.
10. Sapientissimī auctōrēs plūrēs librōs scrībant ut omnēs gentēs adiuvāre possint.
11. Animī plūrimōrum hominum tam stultī sunt ut discere nōn cupiant.
12. At multae mentēs ita ācrēs sunt ut bene discere possint.
13. Quīdam magistrī discipulōs tantā cum arte docēbant ut ipsī discipulī quidem discere cuperent.
14. Imperium istius tyrannī tantum erat ut senātus eum expellere nōn posset.
15. Omnēs cīvēs sē patriae dent nē hostēs libertātem tollant.
16. Caesar tam ācer dux erat ut hostēs mīlitēs Rōmānōs nōn vincerent.
17. Dūcimusne aliās gentēs tantā cum sapientiā et virtūte ut libertās cōnservētur?
18. Tanta beneficia faciēbātis ut omnēs vōs amārent.
19. Tam dūrus erat ut nēmō eum amāret.
20. Mīlia cīvium ex eā terrā fugiēbant nē ā tyrannō opprimerentur.
21. Libertātem sic amāvērunt ut numquam ab hostibus vincerentur.
22. Explain the syntax of the following words: (7) discerent; (8) discerēmus; (9) discant; (10) scrībant, possint; (11) cupiant; (12) possint; (13) cupe-
rent; (14) posset; (15) dent, tollant; (16) vincerent; (17) cōnservētur;
(18) amārent; (19) amāret; (20) opprimerentur; (21) vincerentur.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 30

1. As the form of the imperfect subjunctive active is the present active infinitive plus personal endings, how can the pluperfect subjunctive active be easily recognized?

2. As the pluperfect indicative passive is the perfect passive particle + **eram** (i.e., the imperfect indicative of **sum**), what parallel rule holds for the pluperfect subjunctive passive?
3. If **positus est** is the perfect indicative passive, what most naturally is **positus sit**?
4. What forms of the active indicative do the forms of the perfect subjunctive active resemble in most instances?
5. State the tense, voice, person, and number of each of the following subjunctives:

(1) <i>poneretur</i>	(5) <i>posuerint</i>	(9) <i>darent</i>	(13) <i>dedissēs</i>
(2) <i>posuissem</i>	(6) <i>poneremus</i>	(10) <i>datī essēmus</i>	(14) <i>darētur</i>
(3) <i>positī sint</i>	(7) <i>posuissētis</i>	(11) <i>det</i>	(15) <i>dederimus</i>
(4) <i>ponāmur</i>	(8) <i>positus esset</i>	(12) <i>datus sīs</i>	(16) <i>dedissent</i>

6. (1) Name the primary tenses of the indicative.
 (2) Name the primary tenses of the subjunctive.
 (3) Name the historical tenses of the indicative.
 (4) Name the historical tenses of the subjunctive.
7. (1) What time does the present subjunctive indicate relative to that of a primary main verb?
 (2) What time does the imperfect subjunctive indicate relative to that of a historical main verb?
 (3) What time does the perfect subjunctive indicate relative to that of a primary main verb?
 (4) What time does the pluperfect subjunctive indicate relative to that of a secondary main verb?

8. *Ubi dux est (fuit)?* 9. *Rogant ubi dux sit (fuerit).* 10. *Rogābant ubi dux esset (fuisset).* 11. *Rogābunt ubi dux sit (fuerit).* 12. *Nesciō ubi pecūnia posita sit.* 13. *Scīsne ubi pecūnia ponātur?* 14. *Scīvērunt ubi pecūnia poneretur.* 15. *Nescīvit ubi pecūnia posita esset.* 16. *Vōbīs dīcēmus cūr mīles hoc fēcerit (faciat).* 17. *Mihi dīxērunt cūr mīles hoc fēcisset (faceret).* 18. *Dīc mihi quis vēnerit (veniat).* 19. *Ōrātor rogāvit cūr cēterī cīvēs haec cōnsilia nōn cognōvissent.* 20. *Ducī nūntiāvimus cēterōs mīlitēs in illam terram fugere (fūgisse).* 21. *Ducī nūntiāvimus in quam terram cēterī mīlitēs fugerent (fūgissent).* 22. *Audīvimus cīvēs tam fidēlēs esse ut rem pūblicam cōnservārent.* 23. *Audīvimus quid cīvēs fēcissent ut rem pūblicam cōservārent.* 24. *Quaerēbant quōrum in rē pūblicā pāx invenīrī posset.* 25. *Cognōvimus pācem in patriā eōrum nōn inventam esse.* 26. *Illī stultī semper rogant quid sit melius quam imperium aut pecūnia.* 27. *Nōs quidem putāmus pecūniam ipsam nōn esse malam; sed crēdimus vērītatem et līberrātem et amīcitiā esse meliōrēs et maiōrēs.* 28. *Haec cupimus ut vītā pulchrīōrem agāmus; nam pecūnia sōla et imperium possunt hominēs dūrōs facere,*

ut fēlicēs nōn sint. 29. Dēnique omnia expōnat ut iam comprehendātis quanta scelera contrā rem pūblicam commissa sint.

30. Explain the syntax of the following: (15) posita esset; (16) fēcērit; (17) fēcisset; (18) vēnerit; (20) fugere; (21) fugerent; (22) esse, cōservārent; (23) fēcissent, cōservārent; (24) posset; (25) inventam esse; (26) sit; (27) esse; (28) agāmus, sint; (29) expōnat, comprehendātis, commissa sint.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 31

1. Name the three possible meanings of **cum** + the subjunctive.
2. When **tamen** follows a **cum**-clause, what does **cum** regularly mean?
3. (1) To what conjugation does **ferō** belong?
(2) State the irregularity which the following forms of **ferō** have in common: *ferre, fers, fert, fertis, ferris, fertur*.
4. In the following list label the subjunctives and translate the rest according to their forms.

(1) ferat	(6) ferunt	(11) fertis	(16) tulisse
(2) fert	(7) ferent	(12) ferēris	(17) lātūrus esse
(3) ferret	(8) ferant	(13) ferris	(18) ferendus
(4) feret	(9) fertur	(14) fer	(19) lātus esse
(5) ferre	(10) ferte	(15) ferrī	(20) tulisset

5. Cum hoc dīxissēmus, illī vīgintī respondērunt sē pācem aequam oblātūrōs esse. 6. Cum sē in aliam terram contulisset, tamen amīcōs novōs invēnit. 7. Cum amīcitiā nōbīs offerant, eīs auxiliū offerēmus. 8. Cum perīculum magnum esset, omnēs cōpiās et arma brevī tempore contulērunt. 9. Quid tū fers? Quid ille fert? Dīc mihi cūr haec dōna offerantur. 10. Cum exposuisset quid peteret, negāvistī tantum auxiliū posse offerri. 11. Cum dōna iūcunda tulissent, potuī tamen īnsidiās eōrum cognōscere. 12. Cum cōsilia tua nunc comprehendāmus, īnsidiās tuās nōn ferēmus. 13. Tanta mala nōn ferenda sunt. Cōnfer tē in exsilium. 14. Dēnique hī centum cīvēs reī pūblīcae auxiliū ferant. 15. Putābam eōs vīnum nāvibus lātūrōs esse. 16. Cum mīlitēs nostrī hostēs vicissent, tamen eīs multa beneficia obtulērunt. 17. Cum cognovisset quanta beneficia ceterī trēs offerrent, ipse aequa beneficia obtulit. 18. Cīvibus miserīs gentium parvārum satis auxiliū dēbēmus offerre. 19. Cum cōsul haec verba dīxisset, senātus respondit pecūniā ad hanc rem collātā esse.

20. Explain the syntax of the following words: (5) dīxissēmus, oblātūrōs esse; (6) contulisset; (7) offerant; (8) esset; (9) offerantur; (10) exposuisset, peteret; (11) tulissent; (12) comprehendāmus; (13) cōnfer; (14) ferant; (15) nāvibus, lātūrōs esse; (16) vicissent; (17) offerrent; (19) dīxisset.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 32

1. What is the regular positive ending (1) of adverbs made from adjectives of the first and the second declensions and (2) of adverbs made from adjectives of the third declension?
2. In English what adverbial ending is equivalent to the Latin adverbial *-ē* or *-iter*?
3. Do all Latin adverbs of the positive degree end in *-ē* or *-iter*?
4. (1) What is the ending of the comparative degree of an adverb in Latin?
(2) With what form of the adjective is this identical?
(3) In English how is the comparative degree of the adverb usually formed?
5. How does the base of the superlative degree of a Latin adverb compare with that of the corresponding adjective?
6. Translate each of the following adverbs in two ways: (1) *liberius*; (2) *liberrimē*.
7. Translate each of the following adverbs in accordance with its form.

(1) <i>iūcundē</i>	(6) <i>breviter</i>	(11) <i>minimē</i>	(16) <i>minus</i>
(2) <i>iūcundius</i>	(7) <i>celerrimē</i>	(12) <i>magis</i>	(17) <i>facile</i>
(3) <i>iūcundissimē</i>	(8) <i>peius</i>	(13) <i>diūtius</i>	(18) <i>maximē</i>
(4) <i>melius</i>	(9) <i>fidēlius</i>	(14) <i>male</i>	(19) <i>gravissimē</i>
(5) <i>fidēlissimē</i>	(10) <i>facilius</i>	(15) <i>miserius</i>	(20) <i>celerius</i>
8. (1) What is the stem of *volō* in the indicative?
(2) What is the stem of *volō* in the present and the imperfect subjunctive?
9. To what other irregular verb is *volō* similar in the present subjunctive?
10. Label the subjunctives in the following list and translate the other forms.

(1) <i>volēs</i>	(7) <i>māllēmus</i>	(13) <i>voluissē</i>	(19) <i>voluistī</i>
(2) <i>velīs</i>	(8) <i>voluissēs</i>	(14) <i>volunt</i>	(20) <i>vellet</i>
(3) <i>vīs</i>	(9) <i>volam</i>	(15) <i>voluimus</i>	(21) <i>nōlunt</i>
(4) <i>vellēs</i>	(10) <i>volēbant</i>	(16) <i>velle</i>	(22) <i>nōllet</i>
(5) <i>māvult</i>	(11) <i>volet</i>	(17) <i>voluerat</i>	(23) <i>mālit</i>
(6) <i>velīmus</i>	(12) <i>vultis</i>	(18) <i>voluērunt</i>	(24) <i>nōlet</i>
11. *Quīdam mālunt crēdere omnēs esse parēs.* 12. *Quīdam negant mentēs quidem omnium hominum esse parēs.* 13. *Hī divitiās celerrimē invēnērunt; illī diūtissimē erunt pauperēs.* 14. *Hic plūrimōs honōrēs quam facillimē accipere vult.* 15. *Nōlīte hanc scientiam āmittere.* 16. *Cīvēs ipsī rem publicam melius gessērunt quam ille dux.* 17. *Ibi terra est aequior et plūs patet.* 18. *Nōs ā scientiā prohibēre nōlent virī liberī; sed tyrannī maximē sic volunt.* 19. *Tyrannus cīvēs suōs ita male opprimēbat ut semper liberī esse vellent.* 20. *Plūrima dōna liberrimē offeret ut exercitus istum tyrannum adiuvāre velit.* 21. *Cum auxilium offerre minimē vellent, nōluimus eis beneficia*

multa praestāre. 22. Cum hostēs contrā nōs celeriter veniant, volumus nostrōs ad arma quam celerrimē vocāre. 23. Cum libertātem lēgēsque cōservāre vērē vellent, tamen scelera tyrannī diūtissimē ferenda erant. 24. Māvult haec sapientius facere nē hanc quidem occasiōnem āmittat. 25. Nōlī discēdere, mī amīce.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 33

1. (1) What form of the verb is found in both clauses of a future less vivid condition?
(2) Explain why this construction is called "less vivid" as compared with the simple future (or "future more vivid")
 2. (1) Name the specific type of condition (A) that has the imperfect subjunctive in both clauses and (B) that has the pluperfect subjunctive in both clauses.
(2) In each of these conditions which part of the sentence is essentially the same in both Latin and English?
 3. What is the regular negative of the conditional clause in Latin?
 4. What type of Latin condition is translated by "should . . . would" and hence can be called a "should-would condition"?
 5. What is the meaning of *quis*, *quid* after *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num*?
6. *Sī ratiō dūcit, fēlix es.* 7. *Sī ratiō dūcet, fēlix eris.* 8. *Sī ratiō dūcat, fēlix sīs.* 9. *Sī ratiō dūceret, fēlix essēs.* 10. *Sī ratiō dūxisset, fēlix fuissēs.* 11. *Sī pecūniam amās, sapientiā carēs.* 12. *Sī pecūniam amābis, sapientiā carēbis.* 13. *Sī pecūniam amēs, sapientiā carēas.* 14. *Sī pecūniam amārēs, sapientiā carērēs.* 15. *Sī pecūniam amāvissēs, sapientiā caruissēs.* 16. *Sī vērītātem quaerimus, scientiam invenīmus.* 17. *Sī vērītātem quaerēmus, scientiam invenīēmus.* 18. *Sī vērītātem quaerāmus, scientiam invenīāmus.* 19. *Sī vērītātem quaererēmus, scientiam invenīrēmus.* 20. *Sī vērītātem quaesīvissemus, scientiam invēnissēmus.* 21. *Nisi īram vītābitis, duōs amīcōs āmittētis.* 22. *Nisi īram vītāvissētis, quīnque amīcōs āmīssissētis.* 23. *Nisi īram vītētis, multōs amīcōs āmittātis.* 24. *Nisi īram vītārētis, multōs amīcōs āmitterētis.* 25. *Nisi īram vītātis, multōs amīcōs āmittitis.* 26. *Nisi īram vītāvistis, multōs amīcōs āmīssistis.* 27. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habet, eum laudāmus.* 28. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habuisset, eum laudāvissēmus.* 29. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habeat, eum laudēmus.* 30. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habuit, eum laudāvimus (laudābāmus).* 31. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habēret, eum laudārēmus.* 32. *Sī quis bonōs mōrēs habēbit, eum laudābimus.* 33. *Sī istī vincent, discēdēmus.* 34. *Sī istī vincant, discēdāmus.* 35. *Sī istī vīcissent, discessissēmus.* 36. *Sī librōs bene lēgissēs, melius scrīpsissēs.* 37. *Sī librōs bene legēs, melius scrībēs.* 38. *Sī librōs bene legās, melius scrībās.* 39. Name in sequence the types of conditions found in sentences 6–10 and 21–26.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 34

1. State the chief peculiarity of deponent verbs.
2. Write a synopsis of the following verbs in the 6 tenses of the indicative and the 4 tenses of the subjunctive as indicated:
 - (1) *cōnor* in the 1st person plural.
 - (2) *loquor* in the 3d person singular.
3. (1) Write, label, and translate all the participles of *patior*.
 (2) Write, label, and translate all the infinitives of *patior*.
4. Using the proper form of *illud cōnsilium* fill in the following blanks to complete the idea suggested by the English sentence in each instance.
 - (1) He will not follow that plan: *nōn sequētur* _____.
 - (2) He will not use that plan: *nōn utētur* _____.
 - (3) He will not permit that plan: *nōn patiētur* _____.
5. Explain the proper form of *illud cōnsilium* in #4 (2) above.
6. Name the *active forms* found in deponent verbs.
7. Give the imperative forms of (1) *cōnor* and (2) *loquor*, and translate each one.
8. Translate the following participles: (1) *locūtus*; (2) *mortuus*; (3) *cōnātus*; (4) *passus*; (5) *secūtus*; (6) *ēgressus*; (7) *profectus*.
9. In the following list label any subjunctive forms and translate the rest:

(1) <i>ūtētur</i>	(6) <i>ūsus esset</i>	(11) <i>patī</i>	(16) <i>patitur</i>
(2) <i>ūtātur</i>	(7) <i>ūsūrum esse</i>	(12) <i>passī sunt</i>	(17) <i>patiēmur</i>
(3) <i>ūtitur</i>	(8) <i>patiēris</i>	(13) <i>passum esse</i>	(18) <i>arbitrētur</i>
(4) <i>ūterētur</i>	(9) <i>pateris</i>	(14) <i>patientēs</i>	(19) <i>arbitrārētur</i>
(5) <i>ūsus</i>	(10) <i>patere</i>	(15) <i>patiātur</i>	(20) <i>patiendum est</i>
10. *Arbitrātur haec mala patienda esse.* 11. *Cōnābimur haec mala patī.*
12. *Nisi morī vīs, patere haec mala.* 13. *Maxima mala passus, homō miser mortuus est.* 14. *Tyrannus arbitrātus est eōs duōs haec mala diū passūrōs esse.* 15. *Cum tria bella passī essent, istum tyrannum in exilium expellere ausī sunt.* 16. *Sī hunc ducem novum sequēminī, libertāte et ōtiō ūtēminī.* 17. *Hīs verbīs dictīs, eum sequī ausī sumus.* 18. *Haec verba locūtī, profectī sumus nē in eō locō miserō morerēmur.* 19. *Cum vōs cōnsiliō malō ūsōs esse arbitrārētur, tamen vōbiscum liberē locūtus est.* 20. *Sī quis vīnō eius generis ūtī audeat, celeriter moriātur.* 21. *Eōdem diē fīlius eius nātus est et mortuus est.* 22. *Omnibus opibus nostrīs ūtāmur ut patria nostra servētur.* 23. *Cum in aliam terram proficīscī cōnārētur, ā mīlitibus captus est.* 24. *Arbitrābar eum ex urbe cum decem amīcīs ēgressūrum esse.* 25. *Eā nocte profectus, Caesar ad quandam īnsulam clārissimam vēnit.* 26. *Sī meliōribus librīs ūsī essent, plūra didicissent.* 27. *Sī multōs amīcōs habēre vīs, nōlī esse superbus.*
28. Name the type of condition found above in each of the following sentences: 12, 16, 20, 26.

29. Explain the syntax of the following: (14) *passūrōs esse*; (17) *verbīs*; (18) *locūtī*, *morerēmur*; (19) *cōsiliō*, *arbitrārētur*; (21) *diē*; (22) *ūtāmur*; (25) *nocte*; (26) *librīs*.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 35

- A certain number of verbs, which in English apparently take a direct object, in Latin take a dative. In lieu of a good rule to cover such verbs, what procedures can prove helpful?
 - Some other verbs also, when compounded with certain prepositions, may take a dative.
 - What is the concept that underlies this?
 - Do all compound verbs take the dative?
 - Copy each of the following verbs on a new line; after it write that one of the three forms *eī*, *eum*, *eō* which is in the case required by the verb; and then translate the whole expression, using the pronoun to mean "him" generally and "it" where necessary.

(1) <i>cognōscunt</i>	(7) <i>patiuntur</i>	(13) <i>superant</i>	(19) <i>persuādent</i>
(2) <i>ignōscunt</i>	(8) <i>invenient</i>	(14) <i>crēdunt</i>	(20) <i>ūtuntur</i>
(3) <i>serviunt</i>	(9) <i>nocent</i>	(15) <i>carent</i>	(21) <i>pellunt</i>
(4) <i>servant</i>	(10) <i>iuvant</i>	(16) <i>student</i>	(22) <i>parcunt</i>
(5) <i>parāvī</i>	(11) <i>placent</i>	(17) <i>hortantur</i>	(23) <i>imperant</i>
(6) <i>pāruī</i>	(12) <i>iaciunt</i>	(18) <i>sequuntur</i>	(24) <i>iubent</i>
4. *Ducem servāvit.* 5. *Ducī servīvit.* 6. *Servī aliīs hominibus serviunt.*
 7. *Virī fortēs aliōs servant.* 8. *Ille servus filiō meō servīvit et eum servāvit.*
 9. *Sī quis sibi sōlī serviet, rem publicam numquam servābit.* 10. *Sī quis hunc labōrem suscēpisset, mille virōs servāvisset.* 11. *Deī mihi ignōscunt; vōs, o cīvēs, tōtī exercitū ignōscite.* 12. *Sī Deum nobīs ignōscere volumus, nōs dēbēmus aliīs hominibus ignōscere.* 13. *Mihi nunc nōn crēdunt, neque umquam duōbus filiīs meis crēdere volent.* 14. *Illī amīcī sunt mihi cāris-simī.* 15. *Cum bonā fidē carērēs, tibi crēdere nōn poterant.* 16. *Huic ducī pāreāmus ut nobīs parcat et urbem servet.* 17. *Nisi Caesar cīvibus placēbit, vītae eius nōn parcent.* 18. *Litterīs Latīnīs studeō, quae mihi placent etiam sī amīcīs meis persuadere nōn possum.* 19. *Vēritātī et sapientiae semper studeāmus et pāreāmus.* 20. *Optimīs rēbus semper studēte sī vērē esse fēlicēs vultis.* 21. *Hīs rēbus studentēs, et librīs et vītā ūtāmur.* 22. *Vir bonus nēminī nocere vult: omnibus parcat, omnēs iuvat.* 23. *Praemia mea sunt simillima tuīs.*
24. Explain the syntax of the following: (5) *ducī*; (8) *eum*; (9) *sibi*; (11) *exercitū*; (12) *hominibus*; (13) *filiīs*; (14) *mihi*; (15) *fidē*; (16) *ducī*, *pāreāmus*, *servet*; (17) *cīvibus*, *vītae*; (18) *litterīs*, *amīcīs*; (21) *rēbus*, *librīs*, *ūtāmur*; (22) *omnibus*; (23) *tuīs*.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 36

1. We have already learned how the Romans expressed indirect statements (Chapter 25) and indirect questions (Chapter 30). Now after a verb having the connotation of command, how did the Romans express an indirect command?
2. List some common Latin verbs which can take an indirect command.
3. In the following list label the subjunctives and translate the other forms.

(1) <i>fiet</i>	(6) <i>fīunt</i>	(10) <i>fierent</i>	(14) <i>fierem</i>
(2) <i>fit</i>	(7) <i>fīēbant</i>	(11) <i>fīmus</i>	(15) <i>fīant</i>
(3) <i>fiat</i>	(8) <i>fīēs</i>	(12) <i>fīent</i>	(16) <i>faciendus</i>
(4) <i>fieret</i>	(9) <i>factus esse</i>	(13) <i>fīs</i>	(17) <i>fīāmus</i>
(5) <i>fieri</i>			

4. *Dixit eōs litterīs Latīnīs studēre.* 5. *Dixit cūr litterīs Latīnīs studērent.*
6. *Dixit ut litterīs Latīnīs studērent.* 7. *Ab eīs quaeſivimus cūr philosophiae Graecae studērent.* 8. *Quaerisne ut nātūram omnium rērum cognōscāmus?*
9. *Tē moneō ut hīs sapientibus parcās.* 10. *Militēs monuit nē eīs pācem petentibus nocērent.* 11. *Nōbīs imperābit nē hostibus crēdāmus.* 12. *Tibi imperāvit ut ducī pārērēs.* 13. *Tē rogō cūr hoc fēcērīs.* 14. *Tē rogō ut hoc faciās.* 15. *Ā tē petō ut pāx fiat.* 16. *Ā mē petēbant nē bellum facerem.*
17. *Eum ōrāvī nē rēgī turpī pārēret.* 18. *Vōs ōrāmus ut discipulī ācerimī fīatis.* 19. *Nōlī esse similis istī tyrannō dūrō.* 20. *Caesar cūrāvīt ut imperium suum maximum in cīvitate fieret.* 21. *Ōrātor nōs hortātus est ut liberāe patriae nostrae cum studiō servīrēmus.* 22. *Nōbīs persuāsīt ut aequīs lēgibus semper ūterēmur.* 23. *Cōnāmur ducī persuādēre nē artibus et lēgibus patriae noceat.* 24. *Tyrannus imperat ut pecūnia fīat; et pecūnia fit.* *At ille stultus nōn sentit hanc pecūniam sine bonā fidē futūram esse nihil.* 25. *Plūrēs quidem discipulōs hortēmur ut linguae Latīnae studeant.*
26. Explain the syntax of the following: (4) *studēre*; (5) *studērent*; (6) *studērent*; (7) *studērent*; (8) *cognōscāmus*; (9) *parcās*; (10) *eīs*, *pācem*; (11) *hostibus*; (13) *fēcērīs*; (14) *faciās*; (16) *facerem*; (18) *fīātis*; (22) *lēgibus*; (23) *lēgibus*; (24) *futūram esse*; (25) *hortēmur*.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 37

1. (1) Name the tenses and moods in which the stem of *īre* is changed to *e* before *a*, *o*, and *u*.
(2) Otherwise, what is the stem of *eō* in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitives?
2. State the nominative singular and the nominative plural of the present participle of *eō*.

3. Write a synopsis of *eō* in the 2nd singular and the 3d plural indicative and subjunctive active.
4. In the following list label the subjunctives and translate the other forms.

(1) <i>iimus</i>	(7) <i>itūrus esse</i>	(13) <i>iī</i>	(19) <i>euntēs</i>
(2) <i>īmus</i>	(8) <i>euntem</i>	(14) <i>ībat</i>	(20) <i>ībō</i>
(3) <i>īrēmus</i>	(9) <i>iērunť</i>	(15) <i>ierant</i>	(21) <i>iit</i>
(4) <i>ībimus</i>	(10) <i>eunt</i>	(16) <i>ierim</i>	(22) <i>ībāmus</i>
(5) <i>īssēmus</i>	(11) <i>eant</i>	(17) <i>īret</i>	(23) <i>īssēt</i>
(6) <i>eāmus</i>	(12) <i>ībunt</i>	(18) <i>īsse</i>	(24) <i>eat</i>

5. State how the Romans regularly expressed the following place concepts and translate the English example into Latin:
- (1) place from which: from (out of) that land.
 - (2) place where: in that land; on that island.
 - (3) place to which: into (to) that land.
6. State the general rules for these place constructions when the name of a city is involved.
7. Define the locative case, and state the nature of the locative forms.
8. State how the Romans expressed each of the following time concepts and translate the English example:
- (1) time when: on the same day.
 - (2) time how long: for many days.
 - (3) time within which: in one day.
9. What is peculiar about the principal parts of *licet*? Explain. Translate into Latin "You may go."

10. Translate each of the following words or phrases in accordance with the principles of this chapter.

(1) <i>ūnum diem</i>	(7) <i>paucīs diēbus</i>	(13) <i>domum</i>
(2) <i>ūnō diē</i>	(8) <i>eādem nocte</i>	(14) <i>Athēnīs</i>
(3) <i>illō diē</i>	(9) <i>multōs diēs</i>	(15) <i>domī</i>
(4) <i>Rōmā</i>	(10) <i>in nāvem</i>	(16) <i>Athēnās</i>
(5) <i>Rōmae</i>	(11) <i>in nāve</i>	(17) <i>domō</i>
(6) <i>Rōmam</i>	(12) <i>ex nāve</i>	(18) <i>paucās hōrās</i>

11. *Paucīs hōrīs Rōmam ībimus.* 12. *Nōs ad urbem īmus; illī domum eunt.* 13. *Ut saepe fassī sumus, tibi nōn licet Rōmā Athēnās ire.* 14. *Cūr domō tam celeriter abīstī?* 15. *Rōmam veniunt ut cum frātre meō Athēnās eant.* 16. *Nōlīte abire Rōmā.* 17. *Frātre tuō Rōmae interfectō, hortābāmur tē ut Athēnās redīrēs.* 18. *Sī in fīnēs hostium hōc tempore eat, paucīs hōrīs pereat.* 19. *Negāvit sē velle in istā terrā multōs diēs remanēre.* 20. *Dixistī tē domum Athēnīs ūnā hōrā reditūrum esse.* 21. *Ā tē petō ut ex nāve ad īnsulam brevī tempore redeās.* 22. *Eīs diēbus solitī sumus Athēnīs esse.* 23. *Sī amīcīs eius Rōmae nocuissent, Rōmam brevissimō tempore redīssēt.*

24. Cum frāter meus domī remanēret, ego tamen in novās terrās domō abiī.
 25. Rōmānī, sī quid malī loquī volebant, saepe dīcēbant: "Abī in malam rem." 26. Eīs persuādet ut Latīnae studeant.
27. Explain the syntax of the following words: (11) hōrīs, Rōmam; (12) domum; (13) Rōmā, Athēnās, īre; (14) domō; (15) Rōmam; (17) frātre; (18) tempore, eat, hōrīs; (19) velle, diēs; (20) domum, Athēnīs, hōrā, reditūrum esse; (21) tempore, redeās; (22) diēbus, Athēnīs; (23) amīcīs, Rōmae, redisset; (24) domī, terrās, domō; (26) studeant.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 38

- What does a relative clause with the indicative tell about the antecedent?
 - What does a relative clause with the subjunctive tell about its antecedent, and what is the nature of the antecedent?
 - What is the basic difference between the dative of indirect object and the dative of reference?
 - How are supines formed and what are their functions?
5. Amīcus meus quī cōnsulem dēfendit ipse erat vir clārissimus. 6. At nēmō erat quī istum hominem turpem dēfenderet. 7. Quid est quod virī plūs metuant quam tyrannum? 8. Quis est quī inter libertātem et imperium tyrannī dubitet? 9. Rōmae antiquae erant quī pecūniam plūs quam rem pūblicam amārent. 10. Abeat ā patriā iste homō malus quī odium omnium cīvium bonōrum passus est. 11. Catilīna (= Catiline), quī tantās īnsidiās contrā rem pūblicam fēcerat, ex urbe ā Cicerōne expulsus est. 12. Istī ducī in exsiliū abeuntī quae vīta potest esse iūcunda? 13. Quis est quī tantum dolōrem ferre possit? 14. Nisi quis iūcundus bonusque erit, vitam vērē fēlicem mihi nōn vīvet. 15. Cōsulī nōn crēdent quī opera turpia faciat. 16. Nōlī crēdere eī quī sit acerbus amīcīs. 17. Cicerō erat cōsul quī rem pūblicam salūtī suae antepōneret. 18. Scīvērunt quārē cōnsulem tam fortem sequī vellēmus. 19. Nihil sciō quod mihi facilius esse possit. 20. Ducem quaerō quem omnēs laudent. 21. Rōmam ībant rogātum libertātem. 22. Rōmānī, quī decem rēs pūblicās Graecās exercitibus suis cēperant, ipsī—mīrābile dictū—Graecīs artibus captī sunt! 23. Virīs antīquīs nihil erat quod melius esset quam virtūs et sapientia. 24. Nihil metuendum est quod animō nocēre nōn possit.
- Analyze the relative clauses in the following pair of sentences, showing how they differ in their force: 5 and 6.
 - Explain the syntax of the following words: (7) metuant; (8) dubitet; (9) Rōmae, amārent; (10) abeat, passus est; (11) fēcerat; (12) ducī, potest; (13) possit; (14) erit, mihi; (15) cōsulī; (16) amīcīs; (17) salūtī, antepōneret; (18) vellēmus; (19) mihi, possit; (21) rogātum; (22) cēperant, dictū; (23) virīs; (24) animō, possit.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 39

1. (1) Define the term *gerund*.
 (2) What is the ending of the gerund in English?
 (3) How is the gerund declined in Latin?
 (4) As a noun, what is the syntax of the gerund in Latin?
 (5) What serves in place of the nominative of the gerund in Latin?
2. (1) What part of speech is the Latin gerundive?
 (2) What mnemonic device may help you to remember this?
 (3) As an adjective, what is the syntax of the gerundive?
 (4) How is the gerundive declined?
 (5) How can the gerundive be distinguished from the gerund in Latin usage (though not in English translation)?
3. (1) How is the Latin gerund to be translated?
 (2) How is the gerundive in agreement with its noun to be translated?
 (3) For example, translate:
 (A) *Discimus legendō cum cūrā* (gerund).
 (B) *Discimus librīs legendīs cum cūrā* (gerundive).
4. *Experiendō discimus.* 5. *Ad discendum vēnērunt.* 6. *Sē discendō dedit.*
 7. *Discendī causā ad lūdum tuum vēnērunt.* 8. *Puer cupidus discendī ad lūdum iit.* 9. *Metus moriendī eum terrēbat.* 10. *Spēs vīvendī post mortem multōs hortātur.* 11. *Cōgitandō eōs superāvit.* 12. *Sē dedit—*
 - (1) *glōriae quaerendae.* (9) *iniūriīs oppugnandīs.*
 - (2) *bellō gerendō.* (10) *librīs scribendīs.*
 - (3) *pecūniae faciendae.* (11) *librīs legendīs.*
 - (4) *imperio accipiendō.* (12) *philosophiae discendae.*
 - (5) *civitatibus delendīs.* (13) *litterīs Latīnīs discendīs.*
 - (6) *huic ducī sequendō.* (14) *vēritātī intellegendae.*
 - (7) *patriae servandae.* (15) *sapientiae quaerendae.*
 - (8) *pācī petendae.* (16) *hominibus adiuvandīs.*
13. *Rōmam vēnit—*
 - (1) *ad hoc opus suscipiendum.* (5) *huius operis suscipiendī causā.*
 - (2) *ad lūdōs Rōmānōs videndōs.* (6) *philosophiae discendae causā.*
 - (3) *ad aedificia vetera videnda.* (7) *novōrum librōrum legendōrum causā.*
 - (4) *ad pācem petendam.* (8) *lūdōs vīsum.*
14. *Librum scripsit—*
 - (1) *dē dolōre ferendō.* (5) *dē bellō gerendō.*
 - (2) *dē metū superandō.* (6) *dē libertāte dēfendendā.*
 - (3) *dē bonā vitā vīvendā.* (7) *dē hostibus vincendīs.*
 - (4) *dē rē publicā gerendā.* (8) *dē dōnīs dandīs.*

15. Sapientiōrēs fīmus—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Latīnīs litterīs legendīs. | (4) metū vincendō. |
| (2) philosophiā discendā. | (5) vērītate sequendā. |
| (3) vītā experiendā. | |

16. Nōs ipsōs adiuvāmus—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) bonīs librīs semper legendīs. | (3) auxiliō offerendō. |
| (2) virīs miserīs metū liberandīs. | (4) aliīs adiuvandīs. |

17. Multum tempus cōnsūmpsit—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) in cōgitandō (loquendō, currendō). | (4) in exercitū parandō. |
| (2) in hīs operibus faciendīs. | (5) in cōpiīs parandīs. |
| (3) in viā inveniendā. | |

18. Tempus huic librō sōlī scrībendō habuit.

EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 40

1. Explain the essential differences involved in introducing questions with *-ne*, *nōne*, and *num*.
2. What word is used to introduce a positive fear clause? a negative fear clause? Can you explain why this is the opposite of what one might expect?
3. In order for a noun to function as either a descriptive genitive or a descriptive ablative, what condition must be met?
4. Magnopere vereor ut imperātor nōbīs satis auxiliū mittat.
5. Fuit fēmina maximā virtūte et fidē atque simillima mātři.
6. Nōlī timēre nē omnēs virī et fēminae magnōrum animōrum Rōmā discēdant.
7. Id quidem est facile dictū sed difficile factū!
8. Parentibus placitum domum vēnērunt.
9. Nōne vīs audīre aliquid bonī?
10. Vīsne habēre multum sapientiae? Studē Latīnae!
11. Imperāvit tribus mīlitibus ut pācem petītum Rōmam adīrent.
12. Num dubitās hoc dīcere, mī amīce?
13. Tū mē hortāris ut sim animō magnō et spem salūtis habeam, sed timeō nē sim infīrmior.
14. Ego dīvitiās sapientiae antepōnō. Nōn enim arbitror hominēs vītā fēlicem sine cōpiā pecūniae reperīre posse.
15. Plūrimī autem virī dīvitēs multum metūs sentiunt.
16. Pauperēs saepe sunt fēliciōrēs et minus metūs habent.
17. Pecūnia ipsa nōn est mala: sed rēs mentis animīque plūs opis ad fēliciter vīvendū offerunt.
18. Novem ex ducibus nōs hortātī sunt ut plūs auxiliū prae-stārēmus.
19. Quīnque ex custōdiīs interfectīs, pater meus cum duōbus ex filiīs et cum magnō numerō amīcōrum in illam terram līberam fūgit.
20. Numquam satis ōtiū habēbit; at aliquid ōtiū melius est quam nihil.
21. Nostrīs temporibus omnēs plūs metūs et minus speī habēmus.
22. Magna fidēs et virtūs omnibus virīs reperiendae sunt.

Key to Exercises

KEY FOR CHAPTER 1

1. (1) he, she, it; (2) we; (3) I; (4) they; (5) you (sg.); (6) you (pl.)
2. The forms are present active infinitives of the 2nd conjugation. (1) to advise/warn; (2) to see; (3) to be strong; (4) to owe.
3. The forms are present active infinitives of the 1st conjugation. (1) to call; (2) to save; (3) to give; (4) to think; (5) to praise; (6) to love; (7) to err.
4. The forms are present active imperatives 2nd person singular of the 1st or the 2nd conjugations. (1) call; (2) save; (3) give; (4) think; (5) praise; (6) love; (7) advise/warn; (8) see; (9) be strong/good-bye.
5. The forms are present active imperatives 2nd person plural of the 1st or the 2nd conjugations. (1) call; (2) save; (3) give; (4) think; (5) praise; (6) love; (7) advise/warn; (8) see; (9) be strong/good-bye.
6. (1) he/she/it calls, is calling, does call; (2) we think; (3) they love; (4) you (sg.) owe/ought; (5) he sees; (6) they see; (7) we owe/ought; (8) you (sg.) are strong; (9) you (pl.) err/are mistaken; (10) we see; (11) he/she/it loves; (12) you (pl.) see; (13) you (sg.) err; (14) they give; (15) we save; (16) he gives; (17) they love; (18) you (sg.) see.
7. They warn me if I err. 8. He warns me if they err. 9. Warn me if he errs. 10. You (sg.) ought to warn me. 11. You (pl.) ought to save me. 12. They ought not to praise me. 13. "What does he give?" "He often gives nothing." 14. They often call me and advise me. 15. I see nothing. What do you see? 16. Praise me, please, if I do not make a mistake. 17. If you (pl.) are well, we are well. 18. If he is well, I am well. 19. If he (she) loves me, he (she) ought to praise me. 20. Save me. 21. I ought not to err. 22. What ought we to praise? 23. He sees; he ponders; he advises.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 2

1. In classical Latin there was no regular definite or indefinite article. The words *the* and *a* have to be added in the English translation according to the sense of

- a Latin passage. Thus *puella* may mean *the girl* or *a girl*, and *puellae* may mean *the girls* or *girls* according to the Latin context. Often in an isolated sentence *the* and *a* can be used interchangeably, or perhaps no article at all need be used.
2. (1) acc. case; (2) gen. case; (3) nom. case; (4) abl.; (5) voc.; (6) dat.
 3. (1) acc. pl. as direct object of a verb; (2) nom. sg. as subject of a verb or voc. sg. for direct address; (3) acc. sg. as direct object; (4) nom. pl. subject, or voc. for direct address.
 4. (1) gen. pl., of; (2) abl. sg., by/with/from, etc.; (3) gen. sg., of; dat. sg., to/for; nom. pl.; voc. pl.; (4) dat. pl., to/for; abl. pl., by/with/from, etc.
 5. (1) girl, direct obj. of verb; (2) girl, subject or vocative; (3) girls, object; (4) girls, subj. or voc.; (5) countries, obj.; (6) country, obj.; (7) country, subj. or voc.; (8) countries, subj. or voc.; (9) money, obj.; (10) money, subj. or voc.; (11) penalties, obj.; (12) penalty, obj.
 6. (1) of the girl, girl's, or to/for the girl; (2) of the girls, girls'; (3) O fatherland; (4) of or to/for the fatherland; (5) by/with, etc., money; (6) of or to/for money; (7) to/for or by/with, etc., penalties; (8) by/with etc., a penalty; (9) of penalties.
 7. (1) *multae pecūniae*, *multam pecūniam*; (2) *magnae fāmae*, *magnā fāmā*; (3) *vītae meae*, *vītae meae*; (4) *fortūnam tuam*, *fortūnās tuās*; (5) *magnae patriae*, *magnarum patriarum*; (6) *fortūnā meā*, *fortūnīs meis*; (7) *magnae poenae*, *magnīs poenīs*; (8) *multīs philosophiīs*, *multīs philosophiīs*.
 8. (1) *multā pecūniā*; (2) *multarum puellarum*; (3) *meae patriae*; (4) *magnam vītam*; (5) *tuis poenīs*; (6) *multae patriae*; (7) *multīs puellīs*; (8) *meae vītae*; (9) *Ō fortūna*; (10) *puellae*; (11) *puellarum*; (12) *puellae*; (13) *puellās*; (14) *puellae*.
 9. Farewell (goodbye), my native land. 10. The fortune of the girl (the girl's fortune) is great. 11. The girl is praising the fortune of your (sg.) country. 12. O girl, save your country. 13. Many girls love money. 14. You (pl.) are giving nothing to the girl, *or* you give nothing to a girl. 15. He sees the money of the girl, *or* the girl's money. 16. You (sg.) do not see the girls' money. 17. We ought to warn the girls. 18. They ought to praise the girl. 19. Life gives (good) fortune to many girls. 20. You (sg.) are saving my life by *or* with your money. 21. Fame is nothing without fortune. 22. You (pl.) do not like life without money. 23. A country is not strong without fame and fortune. 24. You (sg.) ought not to praise the anger of the girls. 25. We like a life without punishments. 26. We are not strong without philosophy. 27. What is life without philosophy?

KEY FOR CHAPTER 3

1. (1) acc. sg., obj.; (2) nom. pl. as subj., voc. pl. for direct address; (3) nom. sg., subj.; (4) acc. pl. obj.; (5) voc. sg., direct address.
2. (1) dat. sg., to/for; abl. sg., by/with, etc.; (2) gen. pl., of; (3) gen. sg., of; (4) dat. pl., to/for; abl. pl., by/with, etc.
3. (1) sons, obj.; (2) sons, subj. or direct address; (3) son, obj.; (4) people, obj.; (5) people, direct address; (6) people, subj.; (7) man, subj. or direct address; (8) men, obj.; (9) men, subj. or direct address; (10) man, obj.; (11) friend, direct address; (12) friends, subj. or direct address; (13) friends, obj.; (14) friend, obj.
4. (1) of my sons; (2) to/for my son, by/with, etc., my son; (3) of the Roman people; (4) to/for the Roman people, by/with, etc., the Roman people; (5) to/for the men,

by/with, etc., the men; (6) of the man; (7) of the men; (8) of a few friends; (9) to/for or by/with, etc., a few friends; (10) to/for or by/with, etc., my friend; (11) of my friend; (12) to/for or by/with, etc., many boys.

5. (1) *populī Rōmānī*, *populō Rōmānō*; (2) *magnōs virōs*, *magnīs virīs*; (3) *puerīs meīs*, *puerīs meīs*; (4) *magnō numerō*, *magnō numerō*; (5) *magne vir*, *magnī virī*; (6) *filiī meī*, *filiōrum meōrum*.

6. (1) *multōrum puerōrum*; (2) *populō Rōmānō*; (3) *filiōs meōs*; (4) *Ō filiī meī*; (5) *magnum numerum*; (6) *magnō numerō*; (7) *Ō vir magne*; (8) *multīs puerīs*; (9) *vir magnus*; (10) *populī Rōmānī*.

7. Good-bye, my friend. 8. The Roman people praise your (sg.) son's wisdom. 9. O great man, save the Roman people. 10. The number of the Roman people is great. 11. Many boys love girls. 12. You (pl.) are giving nothing to my son. 13. I see men in the field. 14. You (sg.) see the friend of my son. 15. He does not see your (sg.) sons' friend. 16. We ought to warn my sons. 17. They ought to praise your (sg.) son. 18. Life gives fame to few men. 19. You (sg.) consider me in the number (circle) of your friends. 20. Great men often have few friends. 21. My friend is always thinking. 22. The son of a great man is not always a great man. 23. We do not always see (understand) the wisdom of great men. 24. You (pl.) ought to praise philosophy, the wisdom of great men.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 4

1. Nom. sg. in *-um*; nom. and acc. pl. in *-a*. Actually the vocative should also be added here; but henceforth, since aside from the singular of 2nd-declension masculines in *-us* the vocatives follow the rule of having the same form as the nominative, little specific mention is made of the vocative.
2. (1) nom. pl. as subject; acc. pl. as obj.; (2) nom. sg. as subj.; acc. sg. as obj.
3. (1) dat. sg., to/for; abl. sg., by/with, etc.; (2) gen. pl., of; (3) gen. sg., of; (4) dat. pl., to/for; abl. pl., by/with, etc.
4. (1) wars, subj. or obj.; (2) war, subj. or obj.; (3) duty, subj. or obj.; (4) duties, subj. or obj.; (5) dangers, subj. or obj. Of course any of these forms could also be vocative.
5. (1) of evil wars; (2) to/for evil war, by/with, etc., evil war; (3) of evil war; (4) to/for evil wars, by/with, etc., evil wars; (5) of great duty or service; (6) to/for great duties, by/with, etc., great duties; (7) to/for small danger, by/with, etc., small danger.
6. (1) *bella parva*, *bella parva*; (2) *ōtium bonum*, *ōtia bona*; (3) *periculī magnī*, *periculōrum magnōrum*; (4) *officiū vērum*, *officiō vērō*.
7. (1) *Ō bellum malum*; (2) *officiō magnō*; (3) *periculō magnō*; (4) *ōtium bonum*; (5) *multīs bellīs*; (6) *ōtī bonī*; (7) *periculīs multōrum bellōrum*; (8) *bella parva*; (9) *bella parva*; (10) *Ō bella stulta*; (11) *bellum parvum*.

8. Peace (leisure) is good. 9. Many wars do not preserve peace. 10. The danger is great. 11. We are in great danger. 12. And leisure often has dangers. 13. Life is not without many dangers. 14. Good men love peace. 15. The foolish man praises the dangers of war. 16. Often we do not preserve the peace by war. 17. The Roman people do not always have good peace. 18. They often save the fatherland and

peace by small wars. 19. Many girls are pretty. 20. True friends are few. 21. My friend is a man of great service. 22. The duties of a teacher are many and great. 23. You (sg.) are a man of little leisure. 24. You (pl.) are men of great care. 25. We ought to give attention to duty without delay. 26. Life is nothing without eyes.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 5

1. future: -ō, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt; imperfect: -m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt.
2. They are the same in the future, but the imperfect has -m instead of -ō in the first pers. sg.
3. future: -bi- (-b- in 1st pers. sg.; -bu- in 3d pers. pl.); imperfect: -bā- (with the -a- shortened before -m, -t, and -nt).
4. (1) we were; (2) he will; (3) you (pl.) will; (4) I shall; (5) they will; (6) he was.
5. By learning the vocabulary form of the adjective: *liber, libera, liberum, pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*; and often by learning English derivatives.
6. They show whether the e of a masculine in -er survives throughout the rest of the paradigm; liberty, *liber, libera, liberum*; pulchritude, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*.
7. (1) they were remaining, remained; (2) he will remain; (3) we shall remain; (4) I was giving, I gave; (5) you (pl.) will give; (6) he will give; (7) you (sg.) will see; (8) we shall see; (9) they were calling, called; (10) you (sg.) will call; (11) you (sg.) will have; (12) they were having, had.
8. (1) dabimus; (2) manēbās; (3) vidēbunt; (4) vocābimus; (5) vocābat; (6) vidēbitis; (7) vidēbō; (8) servābant; (9) habēbimus; (10) habēbāmus; (11) habēbit; (12) habet.
9. Our teacher praises me and he will praise you tomorrow (sg.). 10. Free men were overcoming our dangers. 11. Our sons love pretty girls. 12. Our friend will not stay in the company (number) of fools. 13. We used to have many faults and always shall have. 14. Great dangers do not overcome our courage. 15. Our beautiful country is free. 16. You (pl.) are free men; you will have a beautiful country. 17. Free teachers were giving attention to duty. 18. Therefore, we shall overcome evil men in our country. 19. If you (sg.) overcome (lit., will overcome) your anger, you will overcome yourself. 20. Because of our courage many men are free. 21. Free fatherland, we always used to love you and we always shall love (you). 22. You (pl.) will not preserve wisdom by means of money. 23. Does your (sg.) soul possess enough wisdom?

KEY FOR CHAPTER 6

1. See Ch. 6, p. 38, s.v. "Complementary Infinitive."
2. (1) we; (2) they; (3) you (sg.); (4) he, she, it; (5) I; (6) I; (7) you (pl.).
3. See p. 38.
4. (1) he, she, it was; (2) he, etc., was able; (3) he will be; (4) he will be able; (5) we are; (6) we are able; (7) we were able; (8) we shall be able; (9) I was able; (10) I was; (11) I shall be; (12) I shall be able; (13) they will be; (14) they will be able; (15) they were able; (16) to be; (17) to be able.
5. (1) sumus; (2) erāmus; (3) erimus; (4) poterimus; (5) potest; (6) poterit; (7) poterat; (8) posse; (9) poterant; (10) possunt; (11) poterunt; (12) sunt; (13) esse; (14) poteram.

6. Your (pl.) country was free. 7. I was able to be a tyrant. 8. Your friend will be a tyrant. 9. Where (there) is a tyrant, there men cannot be free. 10. He could not remain in our country yesterday. 11. Tyrants will always have many faults. 12. We were not able to overcome the tyrants. 13. We ought to overcome our tyrant. 14. The tyrant was able to overcome (the) good men; but he will not be able to remain there. 15. You (pl.) will be able to see the dangers of a tyrant. 16. We cannot tolerate the faults of tyrants. 17. You (sg.) were not tolerating (did not tolerate) the treachery of the tyrant. 18. The peace in your (pl.) country cannot be perpetual. 19. You (sg.) ought to warn free men about tyrants. 20. Your (pl.) teacher always used to like (liked) fine books. 21. Good and true books were able to save the country. 22. You (pl.) will be able to save your country with good books. 23. Tyrants will not be able to overcome the wisdom of good books. 24. Bad men cannot tolerate good books.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 7

1. No.
2. Yes: nom. and acc. pl.
3. (1) nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem.; (2) nom. and acc. pl. neut.; (3) acc. sg. masc. and fem.
4. (1) dat. and abl. pl.; (2) dat. sg.; (3) abl. sg.; (4) acc. sg. masc. and fem.; (5) gen. pl.; (6) gen. sg.; (7) nom. and acc. pl. masc. and fem.
5. (1) *magnum tempus*; (2) *magna virtūs*; (3) *magnus labor*; (4) *magna civitās*; (5) *magnus mōs*; (6) *magna pāx*; (7) *magnus rēx*; (8) *magnum corpus*; (9) *magna vērītās*; (10) *magnus amor*.
6. (1) by/with much labor; (2) to/for much labor; (3) of much labor; (4) many labors (nom.); (5) of perpetual peace; (6) by/with perpetual peace; (7) to/for perpetual peace; (8) of small states; (9) a small state (acc.); (10) small states (acc.); (11) small states (nom.); (12) by a small state; (13) bad times (nom. or acc. pl.); (14) bad time (nom. or acc. sg.); (15) to/for a bad time; (16) of bad times; (17) of a bad time; (18) to/for your habit; (19) by your habit; (20) of your habit; (21) your character (nom.); (22) your character (acc.); (23) of your character.
7. (1) *magnae virtūtī*; (2) *magna virtūs*; (3) *magnās virtūtēs*; (4) *magnārum virtūtum*; (5) *magnā virtūte*; (6) *tempus nostrum*; (7) *tempora nostra*; (8) *tempora nostra*; (9) *temporibus nostris*; (10) *temporī nostrō*; (11) *temporis nostrī*; (12) *temporum nostrōrum*; (13) *amōrem meum*; (14) *amōrēs meōs*; (15) *amōrī meō*; (16) *amōre meō*; (17) *amōris mei*; (18) *amōrum meōrum*.
8. My time for leisure is small. 9. Your (sg.) courage is great. 10. Money is nothing without good character. 11. The virtues of many human beings are great. 12. The character of a good man will be good. 13. They will give a letter to the man. 14. We were able to see many men in the great state. 15. We used to see (saw, were seeing) a great love of money in many men. 16. Few men give attention to excellence. 17. Our state will give peace to many men. 18. Peace cannot be perpetual. 19. Without good peace the states of our times will not be strong. 20. Times are bad after many wars. 21. In many states and lands peace could not be strong. 22. Without great labor the man will have nothing. 23. The beautiful

maiden loves friends of good character. 24. Men of great courage were daring to overcome tyrants. 25. Love of country was strong in our state.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 8

1. (1) Future. (2) See Ch. 8. Perhaps a better device is found in the fact that our word "future" ends in -e: futur/e. The -a- in *dūcam* is the only exception among six forms.
2. (1) Present. (2) See Ch. 8.
3. (1) 1st pers. pl. pres.; (2) 2nd sg. fut.; (3) 3d pl. pres.; (4) 3d sg. fut.; (5) 2nd pl. pres.; (6) 1st pl. fut.; (7) 1st sg. pres.; (8) 3d pl. fut.; (9) 3d sg. pres.; (10) 2nd pl. fut.; (11) 2nd sg. pres.; (12) 1st sg. fut.; (13) 3d pl. impf.
4. (1) imper. sg.; (2) pres. inf.; (3) imper. pl.
5. (1) they were sending; (2) he is sending; (3) they are sending; (4) I shall send; (5) send (sg.); (6) we are sending; (7) you (pl.) were sending; (8) you (sg.) are sending; (9) send (pl.); (10) you (pl.) send; (11) he will send; (12) we shall send; (13) he does; (14) they will do; (15) they are doing; (16) you (pl.) will do; (17) we were doing; (18) I shall do; (19) we shall do; (20) you (sg.) are doing; (21) you (pl.) are doing; (22) he will write; (23) they are writing; (24) I shall write; (25) I was writing; (26) you (pl.) are writing; (27) we shall write; (28) he is writing; (29) you (sg.) are writing; (30) they will write; (31) write!
6. (1) *pōnēbant*; (2) *pōnēmus*; (3) *pōne*; (4) *pōnit*; (5) *pōnent*; (6) *pōnam*; (7) *pōnēbās*; (8) *pōnētis*; (9) *pōnite*; (10) *pōnimus*; (11) *pōnitis*; (12) *pōnet*.
7. What are they doing? What will you (pl.) do? 8. They were leading the man to me. 9. Lead (sg.) the man to me, and I shall thank the man. 10. While the tyrant leads the troops, we can do nothing. 11. He is writing a letter to the maiden. 12. You (sg.) were writing a great book. 13. You (sg.) will write good books. 14. We shall write books about peace. 15. Do you (pl.) have an abundance of good books? 16. The teacher teaches many boys. 17. The boys do not thank the teacher. 18. Few men were thanking our state. 19. The tyrant will lead great forces out of our state. 20. A great abundance of money does not lead men to wisdom. 21. Will good books lead many men to reason? 22. Do we often lead men to reason? 23. Reason can lead men to a good life. 24. Are you (pl.) leading a good life? 25. Always thank (pl.) a good friend.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 9

1. See p. 55.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. (1) to/for that (m., f., n.);
those (nom. m.) | (9) those (acc. m.)
(10) to/for by/w./fr. those (m., f., n.) |
| (2) that (nom. f.); those (nom./acc. n.) | (11) by that (m., n.) |
| (3) of that (m., f., n.) | (12) of those (f.) |
| (4) that (nom. m.) | (13) by this (m., n.) |
| (5) by that (f.) | (14) this (nom./acc. n.) |
| (6) that (nom./acc. n.) | (15) this (nom. f.); these (nom./acc. n.) |
| (7) of those (m., n.) | (16) these (nom. f.) |
| (8) those (nom. f.) | (17) by this (f.) |

(18) this (acc. f.)	(29) to/for the whole (m., f., n.); whole (nom. pl. m.)
(19) of this (m., f., n.)	(30) of the whole (m., f., n.)
(20) this (acc. m.)	(31) the whole (nom. f.); whole (nom./acc. pl. n.)
(21) these (acc. m.)	(32) the whole (acc. m.; nom./acc. n.)
(22) to this (m., f., n.)	(33) of no (sg. m., f., n.)
(23) of these (m., n.)	(34) to/for no (sg. m., f., n.); no (nom. pl. m.)
(24) these (acc. f.)	(35) no (nom. sg. f.; nom./acc. pl. n.)
(25) to/for these; by these (m., f., n.)	(36) no (acc. pl. m.)
(26) of one (m., f., n.)	
(27) to/for one (m., f., n.)	
(28) by one (f.)	

3. See text and examples on p. 56.

4. (1) haec puella	(12) illa tempora	(23) nullius rationis
(2) hae puellae	(13) illud tempus	(24) nullam rationem
(3) haec tempora	(14) huic civitati soli	(25) nullae puellae
(4) huic temporis	(15) huius civitatis solius	(26) nulli libro
(5) huic pueri	(16) illi pueri soli	(27) nullis libris
(6) huius temporis	(17) illi puellae soli	(28) uni civitati
(7) illius temporis	(18) illius puellae solius	(29) uni puellae
(8) hoc libro	(19) tyrannorum solorum	(30) unius temporis
(9) illud libro	(20) totam civitatem	(31) unius belli
(10) illa puella	(21) toti patriae	(32) alteri libro
(11) illa tempora	(22) toti patriae	(33) alio libro

5. These men will lead (lead, were leading) the whole state. 6. That man will see (sees, was seeing/saw) these things in that land. 7. In that book he will write (I shall write, I was writing) those things about this man. 8. One man is leading (will lead) those forces into this land. 9. The teacher gives these things to the other boy. 10. We are writing (shall write) this book about another war. 11. The whole country thanks (will thank, was thanking) this man alone. 12. They are now giving their entire attention to that plan. 13. This man's friend will save this state by that plan. 14. The other friend will lead (his) entire life in another land. 15. This man alone was able to warn me about the faults of this tyrant. 16. You (pl.) had no forces in the other land. 17. Those men alone see no dangers in this plan. 18. You (sg.) dare to praise not only the character but also the treachery of that man. 19. In fact, on account of the treachery of one man this state was not strong.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 10

- (1) 3d; (2) 2nd; (3) 4th; (4) 1st.
- (1) 3d pl. pres.; (2) 2nd sg. fut.; (3) 2nd sg. pres.; (4) 1st pl. impf.; (5) 1st pl. pres.; (6) imper. sg.; (7) 2nd pl. fut.; (8) imper. pl.; (9) 2nd pl. pres.; (10) 1st sg. pres.; (11) 3d sg. pres.; (12) imper. sg. (13) 2nd sg. impf. Note: nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 are 4th only; 12 is 3d only. The chief difference is the -i- of the 4th and the -i- of the 3d. See p. 64.
- (1) pres. inf.; (2) imper. sg.; (3) short stem vowels in 2nd sg. and 1st and 2nd pl. of pres. ind. and in the imper. pl.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. (1) he will come | (11) to come |
| (2) he is coming | (12) he makes/does |
| (3) they are coming | (13) he will make/do |
| (4) they will come | (14) we shall make |
| (5) you (sg.) hear | (15) we are making |
| (6) you (pl.) will hear | (16) they make |
| (7) you (pl.) hear | (17) you (sg.) make |
| (8) come (pl.) | (18) I shall make |
| (9) you (sg.) will come | (19) you (sg.) will make |
| (10) come (sg.) | (20) to make |
-
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 5. (1) sentiam | (6) sentiunt | (11) iacit | (16) iacitis |
| (2) sentiēmus | (7) sentīre | (12) iaciet | (17) iaciēmus |
| (3) sentiit | (8) sentī | (13) iaciam | (18) iacite |
| (4) sentiitis | (9) sentiet | (14) iacimus | (19) iacere |
| (5) sentient | (10) sentiūmus | (15) iace | (20) iacis |

6. We were fleeing from this land. 7. Flee (sg.) with your daughter. 8. They will flee into that place. 9. Time flees; the hours flee; old age is coming. 10. Come (pl.) with your friends. 11. They were coming into your country. 12. O great man, come into our state. 13. You (sg.) will find your daughter in that state. 14. They can find little money in the streets. 15. The tyrant is finding a way into this state. 16. You (pl.) will capture those men there with (their) friends. 17. We are coming to you with great forces. 18. Will he find much fame and glory there? 19. That man was always making war. 20. Those men (of yours or such men) will not make peace. 21. Many men do those things but do not do these things. 22. We are doing and will do our duty. 23. I shall make a great supply of books. 24. The boys were living with that good man. 25. In the books of ancient men you (pl.) will find much philosophy and wisdom.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 11

- (1) *is*, *ea*, *id* and *eī*, *eae*, *ea*; (2) *ego* and *nōs*; (3) *tū* and *vōs*.
 - (1) to/for you (pl.); by/w./fr. you; (2) to/for us; by/w./fr. us; (3) we (nom.); us (acc.); (4) you (nom. pl.); you (acc. pl.); (5) of you (sg.); (6) of me; (7) to/for me; (8) to/for you (sg.); (9) you (acc. sg.); by/w./fr. you; (10) me (acc.); by/w./fr. me.
 - (1) them (masc.); (2) them (fem.); (3) their (masc., neut.); (4) their (fem.); (5) his, her, its; (6) by/w./fr. her; (7) she (nom.); they (nom. and acc. pl. neut.); (8) by/w./fr. him, it; (9) to/for him, her, it; they (masc. nom.); (10) to/for them (masc., fem., neut.); by/w./fr. them; (11) they (nom. fem.); (12) it (nom. or acc. sg.). N.B. in the sg. any one of the three Latin genders of *is*, *ea*, *id* may be translated by *it* when the antecedent of the pronoun is a word which in English is neuter. For instance, suppose that in a preceding sentence the word *pāx* appears. Then we read: *Sine eā nūlla civitās valet*. The Latin feminine *eā* becomes English *it* because in English *peace* is regarded as neuter.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 4. (1) eius | (4) eārum | (7) ea | (10) eī |
| (2) eius | (5) eās | (8) eius | (11) eā |
| (3) eōrum | (6) eōs | (9) eī | (12) eō |

(13) vōbīs	(17) eae	(21) tū	(25) nōbīs
(14) tibi	(18) eī	(22) vōs	(26) ego
(15) eī	(19) id	(23) nōs	(27) mihi
(16) ea	(20) vōs	(24) nōs	

5. These men will give it to you (sg.). 6. I was giving it to you (pl.). 7. You (pl.) will give this gift to them. 8. I shall give the same thing to him (her, it). 9. We shall give them (= those things) to him (her). 10. That man will give it to me. 11. We shall give you (pl.) his books. 12. You (sg.) will give us their (masc.) books. 13. We shall give their money to you (sg.). 14. They will give his (her) money to me. 15. We shall send these/those books to her. 16. I shall send his (her) book to you (sg.). 17. That man, however, was sending their money to us. 18. We are sending them (fem.) with her. 19. I am sending him with them. 20. We shall send them with his (her) friends. 21. You (sg.) will send me with their friend. 22. They were sending you (pl.) with me to his friend. 23. He is sending us with you (sg.) into their land. 24. They will send them (fem.) with us to their friends. 25. I shall send him with you (pl.) to their friends. 26. They will send you (sg.) with him to me.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 12

- (1) pres. act. ind.; (2) pres. act. inf.; (3) perf. act. ind.; (4) perf. pass. partic.
- (1) *mittō*, pres. act. ind., *I send*
(2) *mittere*, pres. act. inf., *to send*
(3) *misī*, perf. act. ind., *I sent*
(4) *missum*, perf. pass. partic., *having been sent, sent*
- The perfect is like a "snapshot" of a past, completed action; the imperfect looks at continuing or progressive past action, like a video.
- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>mittō</i> | (6) <i>agō</i> | (11) <i>remaneō</i> | (16) <i>dīcō</i> |
| (2) <i>laudō</i> | (7) <i>sum</i> | (12) <i>scrībō</i> | (17) <i>sum</i> |
| (3) <i>vincō</i> | (8) <i>dō</i> | (13) <i>sum</i> | (18) <i>vīvō</i> |
| (4) <i>dīcō</i> | (9) <i>sum</i> | (14) <i>faciō</i> | (19) <i>faciō</i> |
| (5) <i>faciō</i> | (10) <i>agō</i> | (15) <i>fugiō</i> | (20) <i>videō</i> |
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) you (pl. perf.) . . . | (2) he (perf.) . . . | (3) they (perf.) . . . | (4) you (sg. perf.) . . . |
| (5) we (perf.) . . . | (6) he had . . . | (7) we shall have . . . | (8) we had . . . |
| (9) you (sg.) had . . . | (10) they will have . . . | (11) they had . . . | (12) he will have . . . |
| (13) you (pl.) had . . . | | | |
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) they saw, were seeing | (12) he will conquer |
| (2) they had seen | (13) he conquered |
| (3) you (sg.) saw | (14) we conquered |
| (4) he did | (15) we conquer |
| (5) he was doing | (16) you (sg.) gave |
| (6) we had done | (17) you (pl.) had given |
| (7) we did | (18) we gave |
| (8) we shall do | (19) he flees |
| (9) they did | (20) he fled |
| (10) you (sg.) lived | (21) they flee |
| (11) they lived | (22) they fled |

(23) he saved	(30) he came
(24) they saved	(31) he comes
(25) you (pl.) saved	(32) you (pl.) were coming
(26) he had saved	(33) you (pl.) came
(27) he will have saved	(34) they came
(28) we remained	(35) they come
(29) we had remained	(36) they had come

7. Those men had fled (will flee; are fleeing; were fleeing; fled). 8. These men remained (remain; will remain; were remaining; had remained). 9. The king had conquered (is conquering; conquered; will conquer) Asia. 10. The kings conquered (will conquer; are conquering; had conquered) Asia. 11. Kings possessed (possess; will possess; had possessed) Asia. 12. Caesar had come (came; is coming; will come) into the same land. 13. Caesar said (says; had said; will say) the same things. 14. *You* (pl.) gave (will give; were giving; had given) us peace. 15. *You* (sg.) sent (will send; are sending; had sent) a letter to her. 16. We saw (see; had seen) them in the same street. 17. He had lived (lived; will live) a long time. 18. *You* (sg.) had done (will do; did; are doing) it well. 19. I saved (shall save; was saving; had saved) their (his) state. 20. They found (had found; will find) him in the same place. 21. God had given (gave; gives; will give) liberty to men. 22. They thanked (will thank; were thanking; had thanked; thank) me. 23. *You* (pl.) were (were; are; will be; had been) free men.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 13

1. See p. 82, s.v. "Reflexive Pronouns."
2. See p. 82, s.v. "Declension of Reflexive Pronouns."
3. In pronouns of the first and the second persons.
4. (1) to/for myself.
(2) yourself (sg. acc.); by/w./fr. yourself.
(3) to/for ourselves; by/w./fr. ourselves.
(4) to/for himself (herself, itself); to/for themselves.
(5) yourselves (acc.).
(6) himself (acc.); by/w./fr. himself; themselves (acc.); by/w./fr. themselves.
(7) to/for yourselves; by/w./fr. yourselves.
5. Since *suus*, -a, -um is an adjective, it must agree in number with the noun which it modifies. Since *suus* is a reflexive, it means *his own* or *their own* according to whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. See, for example, sentences 15 and 20 below.
6. *Eōrum* and *eius* are fixed genitives of possession; and therefore, they do not, like *suus*, agree with the nouns on which they depend. See, for example, sentences 16–19 below.
7. See p. 85, s.v. "The Intensive Pronoun." *Sē*, being reflexive, is used in the predicate and refers to the subject. *Ipse* can be used to emphasize a noun or pronoun in any part of a sentence. See, for example, sentences 27, 28, and 31 below.
8. Caesar saved them. 9. Caesar was saving him (= another person). 10. Caesar saved himself. 11. The Romans saved themselves. 12. The Romans saved them (=

others). 13. The Romans saved him. 14. Caesar saved his own friend. 15. Caesar saved his own friends. 16. Caesar saved his (= another's) friend. 17. Caesar saved his (= another's) friends. 18. Caesar saved their friend. 19. Caesar saved their friends. 20. The Romans saved their (own) friend. 21. The Romans saved their (own) friends. 22. The Romans saved their (= others') friend. 23. The Romans saved their (= others') friends. 24. The Romans saved his friend. 25. The Romans saved his friends. 26. Caesar himself saved him. 27. Caesar himself saved himself. 28. They saved Caesar himself. 29. They were saving the friend of Caesar himself. 30. They saved the friend of the Romans themselves. 31. The friend of Caesar himself saved himself. 32. The friends of Caesar himself saved themselves. 33. The friend of Caesar himself saved him. 34. Caesar's friends themselves saved him. 35. They did not save us. 36. We saved ourselves. 37. We saved the Romans themselves. 38. The Romans themselves did not save you. 39. *You* (sg.) saved yourself. 40. *You* (sg.) saved the Romans themselves. 41. He was giving nothing to me. 42. I gave nothing to myself. 43. He gave nothing to himself. 44. They gave nothing to themselves. 45. They gave nothing to them (= others). 46. They gave nothing to him. 47. I conquered myself. 48. They conquered me. 49. They conquered their (= others') anger. 50. They conquered their own anger. 51. He conquered his own anger. 52. He conquered his own sons. 53. They conquered their own sons.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 14

1. In the gen. pl.
2. *-ī* in abl. sg.; *-ia* in nom. and acc. pl.
3.

(1) by/w./fr. art	(17) of the kings
(2) of the arts	(18) to/for the king
(3) arts (nom. or acc.)	(19) names (nom. or acc.)
(4) to/for the sea; by/w./fr. the sea	(20) animals (nom. or acc.)
(5) to/for the seas; by/w./fr. the seas	(21) to/for an animal; by/w./fr. an animal
(6) the sea (nom. or acc.)	(22) of an animal
(7) the seas (nom. or acc.)	(23) of animals
(8) bodies (nom. or acc.)	(24) of strength
(9) of bodies	(25) men (acc.)
(10) of a part	(26) of the man; men (nom.)
(11) to/for parts; by/w./fr. parts	(27) strength (nom. or acc. pl.)
(12) of parts	(28) to/for men; by/w./fr. men
(13) by/w./fr./the city	(29) force (nom.); of force
(14) to/for the city	(30) force (acc.)
(15) of cities	(31) to/for strength; by/w./fr. strength
(16) cities (nom. or acc.)	(32) to/for force; by/w./fr. force
4. (2); (4) as abl.; (7); (12); (15); (20); (21) as abl.; (23); (24); (30); (32) as abl.
5.

(1) <i>vī magnā</i>	(6) <i>cīve bonō</i>	(11) <i>vīm magnam</i>
(2) <i>virum magnum</i>	(7) <i>cīvibus multīs</i>	(12) <i>virōrum multōrum</i>
(3) <i>vīrium magnārum</i>	(8) <i>maria multa</i>	(13) <i>vīribus magnīs</i>
(4) <i>vī magnae</i>	(9) <i>marī magnō</i>	(14) <i>vīrēs magnās</i>
(5) <i>cīvium multōrum</i>	(10) <i>mare magnum</i>	

6. (1) accompaniment; (2) means; (3) manner; (4) means
 7. (1) they ran (*currō*); (2) we were running (*currō*); (3) you (sg.) ran (*currō*); (4) we had dragged (*trahō*); (5) he will drag (*trahō*); (6) they are dragging (*trahō*); (7) he was managing (*gerō*); (8) he manages (*gerō*); (9) they manage (*gerō*); (10) we shall manage (*gerō*); (11) they hold (*teneō*); (12) they will hold (*teneō*); (13) they held (*teneō*); (14) we held (*teneō*).

8. He waged many wars with the Romans. 9. They were managing the state with great wisdom. 10. He himself held the state by the power of troops. 11. Those animals dragged many men into the sea. 12. You (sg.) said this with great skill. 13. We ran with care (carefully) across the city. 14. He was coming to us with a large part of the citizens. 15. He will conquer the rights of the citizens by force. 16. You (pl.) dragged him to death across his land. 17. We shall join ourselves with the citizens of many cities. 18. He wrote this letter to the king himself with courage (courageously). 19. The violence of those seas was great. 20. I have seen the art of the Greeks with my own eyes. 21. We have drawn many beautiful thoughts from the ancients.

22. 8, accompaniment; 9, manner; 10, means; 12, manner; 13, manner; 14, accompaniment; 15, means; 17, accompaniment; 18, manner; 20, means.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 15

1. See p. 97.
2. See p. 97–98.
3. See p. 98.
4. (1) dat./abl. pl. m. and n.; (2) indecl. adj. agreeing with noun in any case; (3) nom./acc. pl. n.; (4) nom. pl. m. and n., acc. pl. n.; (5) any form in pl.; (6) nom./acc. pl. n.; (7) any form in pl.; (8) dat./abl. pl. f.; (9) any form in pl.; (10) gen. pl. any gender; (11) any form in pl.; (12) any form in pl.
5. The word which indicates the whole number or amount out of which a part is taken is normally put in the genitive case. See p. 99 s.v. “Genitive of the Whole.”
6. *Ex* or *dē* + abl.

7. (1) one citizen	(6) 5 of the citizens	(11) 3000 citizens
(2) ten citizens	(7) 5 citizens	(12) what (is) new?
(3) part of the citizens	(8) 100 citizens	(13) much praise
(4) three citizens	(9) 100 of the citizens	(14) enough money
(5) 3 of the 6 citizens	(10) 1000 citizens	(15) no water
8. Time when, at which, within which.
9. (1) He used to come (was coming, kept coming) with his friends. Ablative of accompaniment.
 - (2) He will come in one hour. Abl. of time within which.
 - (3) He came at the same time. Abl. of time when.
 - (4) He wrote the book in a few hours. Time within which.
 - (5) At that time he wrote a book. Time when.
 - (6) He was writing the book with care. Manner.

10. At that time alone he feared those three dangers; but he always used to fear (was afraid of) death. 11. Those two kings used to throw money among the thousands of citizens. 12. That one tyrant (of yours) always used to praise himself. 13. The citizens of those five cities kept expecting liberty. 14. They saved the city in two hours by their own wisdom. 15. I used to come into the city with three of my friends. 16. You (pl.) used to wage great wars with courage (= courageously). 17. Therefore a hundred Romans conquered a thousand Greeks. 18. Fathers often used to fear their own sons—and now they have much (of) fear. 19. Did you (sg.) see our two fathers at that time? 20. Where did you (pl.) find enough freedom? 21. They came in three hours, and he kept saying the same thing to us. 22. I understood little of the argument. 23. We have changed no part of our lives. 24. Our state used to preserve the liberty and rights of the citizens. 25. The Romans used to praise the customs of ancient times. 26. The two fathers sent four of their sons. 27. The ten men had enough wisdom and much virtue. 28. What's new, my friend?

KEY FOR CHAPTER 16

1. Abl. sg. masc. and fem.: **forti** as compared with **cive**.
2. (1) The adjective of 2 endings.
(2) Nom. sg. masc. and fem.: **fortis**, **fortis**; **acer**, **aceris**; **potēns**, **potēns**.
3. **-ī**, abl. sg. of all genders; **-ium**, gen. pl. of all genders; **-ia**, nom. and acc. neut. pl.; but see p. 105 n. 2.
4. **-ī**; but see p. 105 n. 2.
5. Yes.
6. (1) to/for a sweet girl (11) of all parts
(2) by/w./fr. a sweet girl (12) of all kings
(3) by/w./fr. a sweet mother (13) of all wars
(4) to/for a sweet mother (14) by/w./fr. a happy man
(5) to/for a happy mother (15) to/for a happy man
(6) by/w./fr. a happy mother (16) to/for or by/w./fr. every sea
(7) all wars, nom. or acc. pl. (17) to/for every good art
(8) all names, nom. or acc. pl. (18) by/w./fr. every good art
(9) all seas, nom. or acc. pl. (19) of every good art
(10) by/w./fr. every part (20) to/for, by/w./fr. swift force

7. A long life is often difficult. 8. A difficult life can be happy. 9. How brief was his sweet life! 10. The memory of a sweet period of life helps thousands of men. 11. You (sg.) wrote a short book in a hundred hours. 12. In every sea we kept finding these two powerful animals. 13. In every land you (pl.) will see many thousands of brave men. 14. Swift rumor ran through every land. 15. That short war was difficult. 16. We overcame all dangers in six hours. 17. The powerful tyrant will conquer their country with swift violence. 18. In a short time he will change all the rights of the citizens. 19. They did not understand the difficult art of sweet liberty, for they had little wisdom. 20. Men fear difficult duties in all lands.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 17

1. See Ch. 17, p. 110–11, s.v. "Usage and Agreement."
2. (1) Its use in its own clause. (2) The antecedent.

3. In gender and number.
4. (1) who. (2) which. (3) who, which.
5. (1) to/for whom or which, masc. sg.
 (2) whom or which, masc. pl.
 (3) who/which, nom. sg. fem.
 who/which, nom. pl. fem.
 which, nom. or acc. pl. neut.
 (4) of whom/which, whose, sg.
 (5) to/for or by/w./fr. whom/which, pl.
 (6) which, nom. or acc. neut. sg.
 (7) by/w./fr. whom/which, fem. sg.
 (8) who/which, masc. sg. and pl.
 (9) whom/which, masc. sg.
 (10) whom/which, fem. pl.
 (11) of whom/which, whose, masc. pl.
 (12) whom/which, fem. sg.
6. They praised the citizen whom you (pl.) had sent. 7. They praised the ten citizens whom you (pl.) had sent. 8. They praised the citizen who had saved the country. 9. They praised the hundred citizens who had saved the country. 10. They praised the citizen whose son had saved the country. 11. They praised the citizens whose seven sons had saved the country. 12. They praised the citizen to whom they had entrusted the country. 13. They praised many of the citizens to whom they had entrusted the country. 14. They praised the citizen with whom they had come. 15. They praised the citizens with whom they had come. 16. He came with the citizen to whom he had entrusted his own life. 17. Tyrants destroy the rights of the citizens whom they capture. 18. The tyrant destroyed the city from which thousands of citizens had fled. 19. The tyrant destroyed the city into which those nine citizens had fled. 20. The tyrant destroyed the cities from which the citizens had fled. 21. The tyrant destroyed the cities into which the citizens had fled. 22. He overcame the danger which we feared. 23. He overcame the dangers which we feared. 24. He gave books to the girls whom he was praising. 25. The man whose daughter you (sg.) love kept coming into the city. 26. He entrusted his own life to the man whose daughter you (sg.) love. 27. He used to help the mother, who had much courage. 28. The king used to give money to the mothers who had many sons.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 18

1. See p. 118 s.v. "The Passive Voice."
2. See p. 118 s.v. "Ablative of Personal Agent." Note that "agent" is a person; "means" is something other than a person.
3. (1) The letter r.
 (2) No.
4. (1) we; (2) he; (3) I; (4) they; (5) you (sg.); (6) you (pl.).
5. (1) -bā-, imperf.; -bi- (-bō-, -be-, -bu-), fut.
 (2) Yes, with the minor exception of -be- in the 2nd pers. sg.
6. (1) we shall be . . . ; (2) you (pl.) were being . . . ; (3) he was being . . . ; (4) you

(sg.) will be . . . ; (5) they will be . . . ; (6) we were being . . . ; (7) he will be . . . ;
 (8) you (sg.) were being . . . ; (9) you (pl.) will be . . . ; (10) they were being . . .

7. They terrify me; I am terrified by them; I am terrified by their violence. 8. The tyrant was destroying this city. 9. This city was being destroyed by the tyrant; it will be destroyed by a plot. 10. He used to be aroused (moved) by his friends; he used to be aroused by their plans. 11. We are not being destroyed by the strength of men, but we can be destroyed by a plot. 12. You (pl.) will be destroyed not by war but by love of leisure and by the plans of evil men. 13. You yourself (sg.) are not being changed, but your name is being changed. 14. Thousands of men are possessed by the love of money. 15. Others used to be held by tyrants. 16. A few will be possessed by love of truth and friendship. 17. The boy will be saved by his friends. 18. Books of this sort used to be given to the boys by the teacher. 19. Liberty will be given to the people by the third king in a short time. 20. Our country can even now be saved by brave citizens. 21. We ought to be warned by the fortune of other men (others). 22. We are terrified by the plans of that tyrant who lives across the sea; but we love liberty, and we shall wage war with great courage. 23. We shall be helped by powerful friends. 24. We praise all our men, who are moved by courage and truth, not by love of themselves.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 19

1. (1) The perfect passive participle plus the present of *sum*.
 (2) The perfect passive participle plus the imperfect of *sum*.
2. (1) *Vir missus est* = a man was (has been) sent; *vir mittitur* = a man is (is being) sent.
 (2) *Vir missus erat* = a man had been sent; *vir mittēbatur* = a man was being (used to be) sent.
3. An interrogative pronoun introduces a question.
4. *quis* (nom. sg. m. and f.); *quid* (nom. and acc. sg. n.).
5. See p. 124.
6. (1) he is (is being) moved (9) we were held
 (2) he was (has been) moved (10) we had been held
 (3) it had been moved (11) we were being held
 (4) he was being moved (12) he had been changed
 (5) they had been destroyed (13) he was (has been) changed
 (6) they were being destroyed (14) he is (is being) changed
 (7) they were destroyed (15) he was being changed
 (8) we are held
7. (1) whose (sg.)? (6) to whom (sg.)?
 (2) whom (sg.)? (7) whom (fem. pl.)?
 (3) who (pl.)? (8) who (sg.)?
 (4) what (nom. and acc. sg.)? (9) who (fem. pl.);
 (5) whose (pl.)? what (neut. nom. and acc. pl.)?
8. By whom was the book prepared (had been prepared; was being prepared)?
9. The teacher by whom the book was prepared is overcome with work. 10. To

whom was the book given (was being given, had been given)? 11. What boy was saved? 12. I myself saw the boy who was saved. 13. Whose (sg.) two sons were saved? 14. I never saw the old man whose sons were saved. 15. Who (sg.) was sent? 16. Peace and liberty were praised by the citizen who had been sent. 17. Who (pl.) were sent? 18. Friendship was praised by the ten citizens who had been sent. 19. Whom (pl.) did you (sg.) see in the city? 20. Where are the three new friends whom you (sg.) saw in the city? 21. What things were found by you (sg.) there? 22. Where are the three bodies which were found there by you (sg.)? 23. By whom was this (thing) said? 24. To whom was this said? 25. The eight wretched men to whom these things were said fled from the city. 26. Whose sons were praised by him? 27. The fathers whose sons were praised will thank him. 28. What terrifies you? 29. What danger terrifies you? 30. But the danger which terrifies you has been conquered by brave citizens.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 20

1. (1) object, acc. sg.; (2) of, pl.; (3) by/w./fr., sg.; (4) subject, sg.; (5) of (sg.); subject or object (pl.); (6) to/for, sg.
2. (1) to/for a hand (band) (8) of fruit; fruits (subj./obj.)
 (2) a hand (subj.) (9) of fruits
 (3) of hands (10) by/w./fr. fruit
 (4) by/w./fr. a hand (11) of the senate
 (5) of a hand; hands (subj./obj.) (12) to/for the senate
 (6) to/for or by/w./fr. fruits (13) the senate (subj.)
 (7) fruit (obj.) (14) by/w./fr. the senate
3. (1) Masculine; (2) *manus*.
4. (1) The ablative of place from which = motion apart; the ablative of separation = distance apart.
 (2) The ablative of separation.
 (3) The ablative of place from which.
5. Place from which regularly has a preposition (*ab, dē, ex*); for separation, see p. 130.
6. Who came to us at that time? 7. An old man of great fame fled from his country to our senate. 8. What new was said by him? 9. This (thing) was said by that man: "We lack liberty." 10. Free us from slavery and heavy fear. 11. Our forces waged long war against the tyrant's fierce bands. 12. Those fierce bands which the tyrant sent against us from that land were conquered by us. 13. After this (*lit.* these things) the citizens who feared the tyrant were led from their own country into our state. 14. We freed them from the crimes of that tyrant. 15. Now they lack (are free from) every fear (anxiety). 16. Their sons eagerly (with zeal) read good books in our schools. 17. And so they have written a thousand verses with their own hands. 18. These one hundred verses give great thanks to us. 19. In these verses the senate and the Roman people are praised. 20. For those unfortunate men now have the fruits of peace and much liberty without fear. 21. Since we have helped others, even we ourselves have great enjoyment. 22. Good men will never lack an

abundance of these fruits. 23. In our age many human beings pass their life in fear and slavery. 24. We ought to free those unfortunate men from fear. 25. For who can be happy if other human beings lack the enjoyments of peace and liberty?

26. (6) time when; (7) place from which; (8) agent; (9) agent; (10) separation; (12) agent; (13) place from which; (14) separation; (15) separation; (16) manner; (17) means; (22) separation; (23) time when; (24) separation.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 21

1. See p. 116–17.
2. Check with paradigms on p. 135–36 and repeat them until you can say them without hesitation.
3. In the passive infinitive the final *-e* of the active infinitive has been changed to *-ī*: (1) *sentīrī*, to be felt; (2) *movērī*, to be moved; (3) *servārī*, to be saved; (4) *scīrī*, to be known; (5) *tenērī*, to be held.
4. The whole active ending *-ere* is changed to *-ī*: (1) *mittī*, to be sent; (2) *iacī*, to be thrown; (3) *tangī*, to be touched; *trahī*, to be drawn.
5.

(1) I shall be sent	(13) you (sg.) are seized
(2) you (sg.) are sent	(14) you (sg.) will be seized
(3) you (sg.) will be sent	(15) they are touched
(4) to be sent	(16) they will be touched
(5) they are sent	(17) to be touched
(6) I am sent	(18) you (sg.) are touched
(7) he is seized	(19) you (pl.) will be touched
(8) he will be seized	(20) you (sg.) will be known
(9) to be seized	(21) you (sg.) are known
(10) we are seized	(22) he will be known
(11) they will be seized	(23) he is known
(12) they are seized	(24) to be known
6. Who is being sent (will be sent, used to be sent, was sent)? 7. By whom will this letter be sent (was sent, is sent)? 8. By whose hand was that letter written (will be written)? 9. What was said (was being said, will be said, is said)? 10. "Who (sg.) will be seized?" "You (sg.) will be seized." 11. "Who (pl.) will be seized?" "You (pl.) will be seized." 12. For a long time you (sg./pl.) will be neglected (were neglected). 13. After many hours we were freed (shall be freed). 14. For the sake of the state they ordered him to be seized. 15. For the sake of liberty our state ought to be managed by the other man. 16. His soul could not be touched by money. 17. In every soul the love of country used to be felt (will be felt, is felt, was felt). 18. We are joined (used to be joined, will be joined) to (*lit.*, with) other citizens by love of country. 19. Friendship is not always understood, but it is felt. 20. Wisdom and truth will not be found (are not found, were not found) in those two men. 21. Wisdom is not obtained (will not be obtained, was not obtained) by even a great deal of (= much) money. 22. Truth often is not known (will not be known, was not known), because the study of it is difficult. 23. Not without great labor will truth be found (was found, can be found). 24. Others are drawn by eagerness for (*lit.*, of) money and fame; we ought to be drawn by love of truth and wisdom.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 22

1. *ē*.
2. *-em, -ē; -ēs, -ēbus, -ēs, -ēbus* (also *-ei, dat., and -erum, gen.*)
3. (1) Feminine. (2) *Diēs*.
4.

(1) of hope; to/for hope	(11) to/for or by/w./fr. days
(2) of hopes	(12) thing (acc.)
(3) hope (acc.)	(13) of things
(4) to/for or by/w./fr. hopes	(14) by/w./fr. a thing
(5) hope (nom.); hopes (nom., acc.)	(15) to/for or by/w./fr. things
(6) by/w./fr. faith	(16) of or to/for a thing
(7) faith (acc.)	(17) of fires
(8) of or to/for faith	(18) fire (acc.)
(9) of days	(19) to/for or by/w./fr. fires
(10) day (nom.); days (nom., acc.)	(20) fires (nom., acc.)
5. (1) place where; he remained in the city.
 (2) time within which; he will come in one hour.
 (3) time when; he came at that time.
 (4) accompaniment; he came with them.
 (5) place from which; he came from the city.
 (6) separation; they lack fire.
 (7) means; that was done by fire.
 (8) agent; it was done by them.
 (9) manner; it was done faithfully (with faith).
6. (1) *ab* + abl.
 (2) *cum* + abl.
 (3) abl. alone after verbs of freeing, lacking, and depriving; with other verbs *ab, dē, ex* is often used.
 (4) *in* + abl.
 (5) abl. alone
 (6) *cum* + abl.; *cum* may be omitted when the noun is modified by an adj.
 (7) *ab, dē, ex* + abl.
 (8) abl. alone.
7. At that time he faithfully preserved the liberty of those ten citizens. 8. He managed the state with great care (= very carefully). 9. The state was managed by him with great care. 10. Many good things were seen in the middle of the city. 11. On that day they prepared many things hopefully. 12. We snatched the fire from the hands of the boy. 13. In five days Cicero will rescue the republic from danger. 14. You (sg.) freed the two republics from fear. 15. The earth nourishes human beings with good fruits. 16. He nourished their uncertain hopes by his own courage. 17. In this age our hopes are being destroyed by these three tyrants. 18. Seven of our friends came from that state with great fear. 19. The whole clan came into the territory of this state with a large band of friends in one day. 20. Not all free men dare to join themselves with this republic. 21. If those men lack faith, there is no hope of friendship and peace. 22. Good faith and the love of this republic can save us. 23. You (sg.) have given (your) whole life to this state.

24. (7) time when; manner; (8) manner; (9) manner; (10) place where; (11) time when; manner; (13) time within which; separation; (14) separation; (15) means; (16) means; (17) time when; agent; (18) place from which; manner; (19) accompaniment; time within which; (21) separation.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 23

1. (1) perf. pass. = having been . . . or Eng. perf. partic.
 (2) pres. act. = -ing
 (3) fut. act. = about to . . .
 (4) pres. act. = -ing
 (5) fut. act. = about to . . .
 (6) fut. pass. = (about) to be . . .
 (7) perf. pass. = having been . . .
 (8) pres. act. = -ing.
 (9) perf. pass. = having been (e.g., nom. pl.)
 (10) perf. pass. = having been (dat. or abl. pl.)
2. (1) about to be (13) (about) to be done
 (2) about to press (14) seizing
 (3) pressing (15) about to seize
 (4) (having been) pressed (16) (having been) desired
 (5) (about) to be pressed (17) desiring
 (6) turning (18) (about) to be given
 (7) (having been) turned (19) (having been) given
 (8) about to turn (20) about to give
 (9) (having been) said (21) giving
 (10) saying (22) (having been) moved
 (11) about to say (23) moving
 (12) (having been) done (24) about to move
3. (1) *vīsus* (6) *scrīptus* (11) *victūrus* (15) *tractus*
 (2) *vidēns* (7) *mittēns* (12) *vincēns* (16) *trahēns*
 (3) *vīsūrus* (8) *missus* (13) *iūctūrus* (17) *iactūrus*
 (4) *scrībendus* (9) *missūrus* (14) *iungēns* (18) *iactus*
 (5) *scrīptūrus* (10) *victus*

4. When captured (*lit.*, having been captured) he said nothing. 5. Freed from slavery he will lead a pleasant life. 6. He thanked those giving the gifts. 7. I do not like someone seeking gifts. 8. To a man desiring much money he used to give only a few gifts. 9. I sent my son to your school to be taught. 10. That man, when about to conquer another people, kept wishing to destroy (their) teachers and books. 11. Terrified by this plot we shall live a wretched life. 12. Long oppressed, they began to turn themselves against the oppressing tyrant. 13. Those four unfortunate men, when seen by the tyrant, ran across the border. 14. The orator, because he feared the tyrant, always used to say pleasing things. 15. We fear someone fearing us. (= who fears us). 16. These men, if they conquer, will take away all the rights of the conquered citizens. 17. That wretched man on the point of fleeing kept seek-

ing the advice of his three friends. 18. The old man, warned by two of his friends, fled to us. 19. Having himself been helped by the second old man, he kept giving many things to those lacking money. 20. Who, when freed from these dangers, will not thank the gods? 21. Joined with you (pl.), we shall save the republic. 22. To those having faith nothing is uncertain.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 24

1. (1) A noun (pronoun) + participle in abl.
(2) No. (See p. 155.)
2. (1) See p. 155.
(2) As a rule commas separate an abl. abs. from the rest of the sentence. This makes it appear somewhat apart from the rest of the sentence.
3. No. Since this "absolute" construction is not too commonly favored in English, the literal translation if regularly adhered to would make rather clumsy English.
4. When, since, after, although, if. (See p. 156.)
5. (1) Incorrect because the noun (*urbe*) of the abl. abs. is used (through its pronoun *eam*) as the object.
(2) Incorrect because *captus* means *having been* captured, not *having* captured.
(3) Correct because *urbem captam* (*the captured city*) stands as the natural object of *dēlēvit*.
(4) Correct because *urbe captā* is a normal abl. abs., the noun of which is not used elsewhere as subject or object.
6. (1) Obligation or necessity.
(2) It is really a predicate adjective; and so it naturally agrees with the subject of *sum*.
(3) *Dēbeō* + inf., though *dēbeō* more often expresses the idea of moral obligation.
7. (1) *Mihi* is dat. of agent.
(2) *Ā mē*; abl. of agent.
8. If (since, etc.) these two men hold the power, the republic will be strong. 9. When (since, etc.) this rumor had been reported, the leader left the city without delay. 10. When every desire for (*lit.*, of) money and glory had been banished from his soul, that leader conquered himself. 11. Every desire for evil things ought to be conquered by us (= we ought to conquer . . .) if we wish to lead a good life. 12. If (since, etc.) the citizens love (their) country, we can have great hopes. 13. All citizens kept fearing that tyrant (of yours), who had to be banished. 14. When the tyrant had been overcome, the citizens regained their liberty and rights. 15. But after a tyrant has been expelled, another tyrant often gets the power. 16. Who in taking the power desires to help the state alone, not himself? 17. When many peoples had been conquered, you (sg.) desired to possess the whole world. 18. Slavery of every sort must be checked throughout the whole world. 19. If our republic is strong, nothing is to be feared by you (sg.). 20. Our country ought to be helped by each one who likes our mode of life. 21. All rights, therefore, ought to be preserved by the citizens with great care. 22. When duties have been deserted by the citizens, the state will be in great danger. 23. When these important things had

been said, the orator was praised by us. 24. Truth and virtue ought always to be sought by all men. 25. When (since) truth and virtue had been sought, the republic was saved.

26. A. (8) virīs tenentibus; (9) fāmā narrātā; (10) cupiditāte expulsā; (12) cīvibus amantibus; (14) tyrannō superātō; (15) tyrannō expulsō; (17) gentibus victīs; (22) officiīs relictīs; (23) rēbus dictīs; (25) vērītate . . . quaesītīs.
 B. (11) vincenda est; (13) expellendus erat; (18) opprimenda est; (19) timendum est; (20) adiuvanda est; (21) cōservanda sunt; (24) quaerendae sunt.
 C. (11) nōbīs; (19) tibi; (20) cuique; (21) cīvibus; (24) virīs.
 D. (22) ā cīvibus; (23) ā nōbīs.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 25

- See p. 117, 136, 162.
- Future active infinitive.
- Perfect passive infinitive.
- They agree with the subject of the infinitive. See p. 163, n. 4.
- Since it is the ending of the perfect active infinitive, *-isse* in effect means "to have. . ."
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) to have moved | (16) to have lived |
| (2) to have been moved | (17) to have been drawn |
| (3) to be about to move | (18) to have been seen |
| (4) to be moved | (19) to have been seized |
| (5) to be said | (20) to have been sent |
| (6) to be known | (21) to have been sought |
| (7) to be saved | (22) to have been expelled |
| (8) to be seized | (23) to have been left |
| (9) to be sent | (24) to have been given |
| (10) to have believed | (25) to be about to give |
| (11) to have destroyed | (26) to be about to turn |
| (12) to have drawn | (27) to be about to press |
| (13) to have touched | (28) to be about to seize |
| (14) to have loved | (29) to be about to order |
| (15) to have conquered | (30) to be about to touch |
- See p. 164.

(2) nūntiō, I announce	(14) sentiō, I feel, think
(4) intellegō, I understand	(16) scrībō, I write
(7) videō, I see	(19) ostendō, I show
(8) nesciō, I do not know	(20) spērō, I hope
(10) crēdō, I believe	(22) putō, I think
(13) audiō, I hear	(24) negō, I say that . . . not, deny
- Saying, knowing, thinking, perceiving. See p. 167.
- The infinitive with subject accusative; not a "that" clause.
- The accusative.
- No.
- (1) The perfect infinitive = time *before* that of the main verb.

(2) The future infinitive = time *after* that of the main verb.

(3) The present infinitive = the *same time* as that of the main verb. See p. 165.

14. I know that you did (will do, are doing) this (thing). 15. I knew that you had done (would do, were doing) this. 16. We believed that they would come (had come, were coming). 17. We believe that they will come (came, are coming). 18. Tomorrow he will hear (A) that they are coming (i.e., tomorrow); (B) that they came (e.g., yesterday) *or* that they have come; (C) that they will come (e.g., in a few days). 19. Today he hears (A) that they are coming (today); (B) that they came (yesterday); (C) that they will come (soon). 20. Yesterday he heard (A) that they were coming (yesterday); (B) that they had come (e.g., the day before yesterday); (C) that they would come (in a few days). 21. They hope that you (pl.) will see him. 22. I know that this was done by you. 23. I did not know that those things had been done by him. 24. They said that the city was not being captured by the enemy (had not been captured). 25. You (pl.) know that those men are (will be, were/have been) always faithful. 26. You (pl.) knew that those men were (would be, had been) always faithful. 27. They kept thinking that the tyrant ought to be driven out by them (by themselves). 28. We believe that peace ought to be sought by all leaders. 29. He says that peace is being sought (was sought) by the ten leaders. 30. He said that the two leaders would seek (were seeking, had sought) peace. 31. The enemy hope that they will conquer all states. 32. I well know that I do not know many things, for no one can know all things.

33. *Scire* (sentence 32) is a complementary infinitive depending on *potest*.

34.	Word	Form	Reason
	(14) <i>tē</i>	acc.	subj. of inf. (<i>fēcisse</i>)
	(14) <i>fēcisse</i>	perf. act. inf.	indir. statement
	(16) <i>eōs</i>	acc.	subj. of inf. (<i>ventūrōs esse</i>)
	(17) <i>ventūrōs esse</i>	fut. act. inf.	indir. state
	(21) <i>eum</i>	acc.	obj. of inf. (<i>vīsūrōs esse</i>)
	(22) <i>hoc</i>	acc.	subj. of inf. (<i>factum esse</i>)
	(23) <i>eō</i>	abl.	agent
	(24) <i>hostibus</i>	abl.	agent
	(25) <i>fidēlēs</i>	acc.	pred. adj. agreeing with <i>illōs</i>
	(27) <i>sibi</i>	dat.	agent w. pass. periphrastic
	(28) <i>pācem</i>	acc.	subj. of inf. (<i>quaerendam esse</i>)
	(28) <i>ducibus</i>	dat.	agent w. pass. periphr.
	(29) <i>ducibus</i>	abl.	agent
	(30) <i>pācem</i>	acc.	obj. of inf. (<i>quaesitūrōs esse</i>)
	(31) <i>rēs pūblicās</i>	acc.	obj. of inf.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 26

1. (1) Latin *-ior* corresponds to English *-er*.

(2) They have a slight similarity in sound and they both have a final *-r* as a sign of the comparative.

2. (1) Latin *-issimus* corresponds to English *-est*.

(2) The *s*'s which they have in common suggest *s* as a sign of the superlative.

3. (1) They are added to the *base* of the adjective. (See p. 171–72.)
 (2) *turpior, turpissimus; vēlōcior, vēlōcissimus; prūdentior, prūdentissimus*
4. (1) **Acerbior** = harsher, rather harsh, too harsh.
 (2) **Acerbissimus** = harshest, very harsh.
5. (1) **Quam** with the comparative = *than* (this man was harsher than that one).
 (2) **Quam** with the superlative = *as . . . as possible, -st possible* (this man was as harsh as possible, the harshest possible).
6. There is no fixed case after **quam**, which is an adverb or conjunction of comparison. The second word of a comparison, which comes after **quam**, is put in the same case as that of the first of the two words compared. (See p. 173.)
7. (1) Most have *i*-stems.
 (2) Comparatives have consonant stems. (Note, incidentally, that *comparative* and *consonant* both begin with the same sound.)

8. They announced that the bravest possible leader had come. 9. After a very clear light had been seen by the four men, the bravest troops were sent against the enemy. 10. When that very base man had been banished, the senate gave gifts to the more faithful citizens. 11. The more fortunate citizens used to do these pleasant things on behalf of the more unfortunate citizens. 12. This author is more famous than that one. 13. Certain men said that this author was more famous than that one. 14. Read the books of wiser authors if you wish to lead the wisest (a very wise) life. 15. The six authors whose books I have read are too (rather) harsh. 16. After certain very wise books had been read, we avoided those baser faults. 17. This man, who has overcome his base faults, is braver than the very brave leader. 18. Who is the happiest man? He who leads the wisest life is happier than the most powerful tyrant. 19. The cure of your vices seems rather (too) difficult. 20. That leader thought that his country was dearer to him than life. 21. A band of the most faithful young men possible ought to be sought by the senate.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 27

1. (1) and (2)—see p. 179 item II.
2. (1) and (2)—see p. 179 item I.
3.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
parvus	minus (minor, minus)	minimum (minus)
malus	pejorative (peior)	pessimist (pessimus)
bonus	ameliorate (melior)	optimist (optimus)
(prō)	prior (prior)	prime (prīmus)
magnus	major (maior)	maximum (maximus)
superus	superior (superior)	supreme (suprēmus)
multus	plus (plūs)	summit (summus)
4.

(1) a smaller war	(7) the smallest boy
(2) the worst (very bad) war	(8) the better boy
(3) a greater war	(9) a very (most) beautiful girl
(4) former wars	(10) a more beautiful girl
(5) a very similar book	(11) very many girls
(6) a more difficult book	(12) greater faith

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (13) very small faith | (25) more labors |
| (14) a smaller sea | (26) the best leaders |
| (15) in a smaller sea | (27) greater leaders |
| (16) larger seas | (28) better leaders |
| (17) the best fruits | (29) the smallest gifts |
| (18) worse fruit | (30) more gifts |
| (19) the fiercest (very fierce) men | (31) the first gifts |
| (20) fiercer men | (32) more praise |
| (21) more men | (33) more praises |
| (22) most (very) difficult labor | (34) the worst citizens |
| (23) the last (supreme) labor | (35) better citizens |
| (24) more labor | (36) very free citizens |

5. The easiest things often are not the best. 6. The difficult things are often the greatest. 7. The better pursuits are more (rather) difficult. 8. The worst authors write very many books. 9. These books are worse than the books of better authors. 10. The smaller boy received a larger gift. 11. That very small republic had the greatest hopes. 12. More men believe that this war is worse than the first war. 13. A better leader will come with greater forces. 14. Fierce leaders often used to praise the fiercer forces of the fiercest enemy. 15. When the very evil tyrant had been banished, the citizens sought a better and a wiser leader. 16. They gave the better leader greater power and more money. 17. Citizens of the smaller cities are not better than those of the largest cities. 18. We are not better than very many men of former ages. 19. Our ancestors used to call Apollo the god of the sun.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 28

1. Something other than a fact; e.g., the command and purpose clauses learned in this chapter. See p. 186.
2. See p. 186.
3. (1) *ē*; (2) *ā* (except that in the 3rd and 4th conjugations the forms *dūcam* and *audiam* are identical in the future indicative and the present subjunctive).
4. Command, called "jussive."
5. Purpose.
6. Jussive.
7. No. (See p. 189.)
8. (1) he will send
(2) subj., 3rd sg.
(3) he is sending
(4) subj., 3rd sg.
(5) he gives
(6) subj., 3rd pl.
(7) they believe
(8) they will believe
(9) they move
(10) subj., 3rd pl.
(11) we shall be heard
(12) subj., 1st pl. pass.
(13) we are heard
(14) subj., 2nd sg.
(15) you (sg.) are seizing
(16) you (sg.) will seize
(17) they are known
(18) they will be known
(19) subj., 3rd pl. pass.
(20) you (pl.) are freed
(21) subj., 2d. pl. pass.
(22) you (pl.) will be freed

(23) they are destroyed	(27) subj., 2nd sg.
(24) subj., 3rd pl. pass.	(28) we say
(25) you (sg.) will be conquered	(29) we shall say
(26) you (sg.) are conquered	(30) subj., 1st pl.

9. Let that leader come. We are awaiting him. 10. Let the base citizens depart from (our) republic so that we may live in peace. 11. If those two men desire friends, let them do real kindnesses. 12. He shows kindnesses to others in order to be loved (so that he may be loved). 13. I say these happy words to you so that you may not depart. 14. Let us do these very difficult things for the sake of our country. 15. Give more money to those unfortunate people so that they may not lack arms against the enemy. 16. He thinks that they will do it to avoid my anger. 17. Let us prepare arms so that our liberty may not be taken away. 18. Will our freedom be rescued from danger by arms alone? 19. Let philosophers not write too difficult books. 20. For (= the truth is) we shall not receive enough wisdom from too difficult books. 21. Let him do better and greater things so that he may not lead a most wretched life. 22. Tell these things to that very famous author so that they may be written in his book. 23. Let us always seek the truth, without which the greatest souls cannot be happy.

24.	<i>Word</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Reason</i>
	(9) <i>veniat</i>	pres. subj.	command (jussive)
	(10) <i>discēdant</i>	pres. subj.	command
	<i>vīvāmus</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(11) <i>faciant</i>	pres. subj.	command
	(12) <i>praestat</i>	pres. ind.	statement of fact
	<i>amētur</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(13) <i>discēdātis</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(14) <i>faciāmus</i>	pres. subj.	command
	(15) <i>date</i>	imper.	command in 2nd per.
	<i>armīs</i>	abl.	separation
	<i>careant</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(16) <i>eōs</i>	acc.	subj. of inf.
	<i>factūrōs esse</i>	fut. act. inf.	indirect statement
	<i>vītent</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(17) <i>parēmus</i>	pres. subj.	command
	<i>tollātur</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(18) <i>armīs</i>	abl.	means
	<i>ēripiētur</i>	fut. ind.	fact
	(19) <i>scrībant</i>	pres. subj.	command
	(20) <i>accipiēmus</i>	fut. ind.	fact
	(21) <i>faciat</i>	pres. subj.	command
	<i>agat</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(22) <i>nārrā</i>	imper.	command in 2nd per.
	<i>scrībantur</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(23) <i>quaerāmus</i>	pres. subj.	command

KEY FOR CHAPTER 29

1. Present active infinitive + personal endings. See p. 194.

2. Yes.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. (1) impf. subj., 3 sg. | (16) pres. subj., 3 sg. |
| (2) impf. subj., 3 pl. | (17) impf. subj., 3 pl. |
| (3) impf. subj., 1 pl. | (18) they will depart |
| (4) impf. subj., 1 sg. | (19) pres. subj., 3 pl. |
| (5) impf. subj., 2 sg. | (20) pres. subj., 1 pl. |
| (6) pres. subj., 3 sg. | (21) pres. subj., 1 pl. |
| (7) impf. subj., 2 pl. | (22) impf. subj., 3 pl. |
| (8) pres. subj., 3 sg. | (23) pres. subj., 2 sg. |
| (9) you (sg.) will find | (24) you will receive |
| (10) pres. subj., 2 sg. | (25) impf. subj., 2 sg. |
| (11) pres. subj., 3 sg. | (26) you (pl.) will be banished |
| (12) he will say | (27) impf. subj., 2 pl. |
| (13) he says | (28) pres. subj., 2 pl. |
| (14) pres. subj., 3 pl. | (29) impf. subj., 3 pl. |
| (15) impf. subj., 3 sg. | (30) they are moved |

4. Ut or ut nōn + subjunctive.

5. See p. 196.

6. See p. 196.

7. They read the best books with such great care that they learned much wisdom. 8. We used to read good books with care so that we might learn wisdom. 9. The best books ought to be read by students in order that they may learn the truth and good character. 10. Let the wisest authors write more books so that they may be able to help all peoples. 11. The souls of very many men are so foolish that they do not wish to learn. 12. But many minds are so keen that they can learn well. 13. Some teachers used to teach their pupils so skillfully (with such great skill) that even the pupils themselves wanted to learn. 14. The power of that tyrant was so great that the senate could not drive him out. 15. Let all citizens dedicate (give) themselves to the country so that the enemy may not take away their liberty. 16. Caesar was such a keen leader that the enemy did not conquer the Roman soldiers. 17. Are we leading other peoples with such great wisdom and courage that liberty is being preserved? 18. You (pl.) used to do such great kindnesses that all loved you. 19. He was so harsh that no one loved him. 20. Thousands of citizens kept fleeing from that land in order not to be oppressed by the tyrant. 21. They so loved liberty that they were never conquered by the enemy.

22.	Word	Form	Reason
	(7) <i>discerent</i>	impf. subj.	result
	(8) <i>discerēmus</i>	impf. subj.	purpose
	(9) <i>discant</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(10) <i>scribant</i>	pres. subj.	command
	<i>possint</i>	pres. subj.	purpose
	(11) <i>cupiant</i>	pres. subj.	result

(12) possint	pres. subj.	result
(13) cuperent	impf. subj.	result
(14) posset	impf. subj.	result
(15) dent	pres. subj.	command
tollant	pres. subj.	purpose
(16) vincerent	impf. subj.	result
(17) cōservētur	pres. subj.	result
(18) amārent	impf. subj.	result
(19) amāret	impf. subj.	result
(20) opprimerentur	impf. subj.	purpose
(21) vincerentur	impf. subj.	result

KEY FOR CHAPTER 30

1. It is the perfect active infinitive (-isse) + personal endings; e.g., **pōnere-m** and **posuisse-m**.
2. It is the perfect passive participle + **essem** (the imperfect subjunctive of **sum**); e.g., **positus eram** and **positus essem**.
3. **Positus sit** is perfect subjunctive passive.
4. The future perfect indicative.
5. (1) impf. pass., 3 sg.
(2) plupf. act., 1 sg.
(3) perf. pass., 3 pl.
(4) pres. pass., 1 pl.
(5) perf. act., 3 pl.
(6) impf. act., 1 pl.
(7) plupf. act., 2 pl.
(8) plupf. pass., 3 sg.
(9) impf. act., 3 pl.
(10) plupf. pass., 1 pl.
(11) pres. act., 3 sg.
(12) perf. pass., 2 sg.
(13) plupf. act., 2 sg.
(14) impf. pass., 3 sg.
(15) perf. act., 1 pl.
(16) plupf. act., 3 pl.
6. (1) Present and future. See p. 205.
(2) Present and perfect.
(3) The past tenses.
(4) Imperfect and pluperfect.
7. (1) The same time or time after (contemporaneous or subsequent). See p. 205.
(2) The same time or time after.
(3) Time before (prior).
(4) Time before (prior).
8. Where is (was) the leader? 9. They ask where the leader is (was). 10. They kept asking where the leader was (had been). 11. They will ask where the leader is (was). 12. I do not know where the money was put. 13. Do you (sg.) know where the money is being put? 14. They knew where the money was being put. 15. He did not know where the money had been put. 16. We shall tell you (pl.) why the soldier did (does) this. 17. They told me why the soldier had done (was doing) this. 18. Tell me who came (is coming). 19. The orator asked why the other citizens had not learned these plans. 20. We announced to the leader that the other soldiers were fleeing (had fled) into that land. 21. We announced to the leader into what

land the other soldiers were fleeing (had fled). 22. We heard that the citizens were so faithful that they preserved the state. 23. We heard what the citizens had done to preserve the state. 24. They kept inquiring in whose state peace could be found. 25. We learned that peace had not been found in their country. 26. Those foolish men always ask what is better than power or money. 27. We certainly think that money itself is not bad; but we believe that truth and liberty and friendship are better and greater. 28. These things we desire so that we may live a finer life; for money alone and power can make men harsh, so that they are not happy. 29. Finally, let him explain all things so that you (pl.) may now understand what great crimes have been committed against the republic.

30.	Word	Form	Reason
	(15) posita esset	plupf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(16) fēcerit	perf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(17) fēcisset	plupf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(18) vēnerit	perf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(20) fugere	pres. inf.	ind. state.
	(21) fugerent	impf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(22) esse	pres. inf.	ind. state.
	cōservārent	impf. subj.	result
	(23) fēcissent	plupf. subj.	ind. quest.
	cōservārent	impf. subj.	purpose
	(24) posset	impf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(25) inventam esse	perf. inf.	ind. state.
	(26) sit	pres. subj.	ind. quest.
	(27) esse	pres. inf.	ind. state.
	(28) agāmus	pres. subj.	purpose
	sint	pres. subj.	result
	(29) expōnat	pres. subj.	jussive
	comprehendātis	pres. subj.	purpose
	commissa sint	pres. subj.	ind. quest.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 31

1. When (circumstantial, which is to be distinguished from *cum* temporal), since, although.
2. Although.
3. (1) The 3rd conjugation.
(2) They lack the connecting vowel *e/i*, which is seen in the corresponding forms of *ducō*. (See p. 212.)
4. (1) pres. subj. act., 3 sg. (8) pres. subj. act., 3 pl.
(2) he bears (9) he is borne
(3) impf. subj. act., 3 sg. (10) bear (2 pl.)
(4) he will bear (11) you (pl.) bear
(5) to bear (12) you (sg.) will be borne
(6) they bear (13) you (sg.) are borne
(7) they will bear (14) bear (2 sg.)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (15) to be borne | (18) to be borne (gerundive) |
| (16) to have borne | (19) to have been borne |
| (17) to be about to bear | (20) plupf. subj. act., 3 sg. |

5. When we had said this, those twenty men replied that they would offer a just peace. 6. Although he had gone into another country, nevertheless he found new friends. 7. Since they offer us friendship, we shall offer them aid. 8. Since the danger was great, they brought all their troops and arms together in a short time. 9. What do *you* (sg.) bring? What does he bring? Tell me why these gifts are offered. 10. When he had explained what he was seeking, you (sg.) said that such great aid could not be offered. 11. Although they had brought pleasing gifts, I was able nevertheless to recognize their treachery. 12. Since we now understand your plans, we will not endure your treachery. 13. Such great evils are not to be endured. Go (be-take yourself) into exile. 14. Finally, let these hundred citizens bear aid to the republic. 15. I kept thinking that they would bring the wine in ships (*lit.*, by ships). 16. Although our soldiers had conquered the enemy, nevertheless they offered them many kindnesses. 17. When he had learned what great benefits the other three men were offering, he himself offered equal benefits. 18. We ought to offer sufficient aid to the unfortunate citizens of small nations. 19. When the consul had spoken these words, the senate replied that money had been brought together for this purpose.

20.	Word	Form	Reason
	(5) dīxissēmus oblātūrōs esse	plupf. subj. fut. inf.	cum circumstantial ind. state.
	(6) contulisset	plupf. subj.	cum although
	(7) offerant	pres. subj.	cum since
	(8) esset	impf. subj.	cum since
	(9) offerantur	pres. subj.	ind. quest.
	(10) exposuisset peteret	plupf. subj. impf. subj.	cum circumstantial ind. quest.
	(11) tulissent	plupf. subj.	cum although
	(12) comprehendāmus	pres. subj.	cum since
	(13) cōnfer	imper. 2 sg.	command
	(14) ferant	pres. subj.	jussive (command)
	(15) nāvibus lātūrōs esse	abl. pl. fut. inf.	means ind. state.
	(16) vicissent	plupf. subj.	cum although
	(17) offerrent	impf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(19) dīxisset	plupf. subj.	cum circumstantial

KEY FOR CHAPTER 32

- (1) -ē; (2) -īter (e.g., *liberē, celeriter*).
- The ending -ly (e.g., *freely, quickly*).
- No. For example, see the list on p. 221.
- (1) -ius (e.g., *liberius, celerius*).
(2) It is identical with the nom. and acc. neut. sg.

- (3) It is usually formed by using *more* (*too*, *rather*) with the positive degree of the adverb (e.g., *more/too freely*, *more quickly*).
5. The base is the same in both instances.
6. (1) *liberius* = *more/too/rather freely*.
 (2) *liberrimē* = *most/very freely*.
7. (1) *pleasantly* (11) *very little, least of all*
 (2) *more/too pleasantly* (12) *more, rather*
 (3) *most/very pleasantly* (13) *longer*
 (4) *better* (14) *badly*
 (5) *very faithfully* (15) *more wretchedly*
 (6) *briefly* (16) *less*
 (7) *very quickly* (17) *easily*
 (8) *worse* (18) *especially, most of all*
 (9) *more faithfully* (19) *very seriously*
 (10) *more easily* (20) *more swiftly*
8. (1) *vol-*; (2) *vel-*. See p. 221.
9. It is similar to *sum*. See p. 221.
10. (1) *you (sg.) will wish* (13) *to have wished*
 (2) *pres. subj., 2 sg.* (14) *they wish*
 (3) *you (sg.) wish* (15) *we wished*
 (4) *impf. subj., 2 sg.* (16) *to wish*
 (5) *he prefers* (17) *he had wished*
 (6) *pres. subj., 1 pl.* (18) *they wished*
 (7) *impf. subj., 1 pl.* (19) *you (sg.) wished*
 (8) *plupf. subj., 2 sg.* (20) *impf. subj., 3 sg.*
 (9) *I shall wish* (21) *they do not wish*
 (10) *they kept wishing* (22) *impf. subj., 3 sg.*
 (11) *he will wish* (23) *pres. subj., 3 sg.*
 (12) *you (pl.) wish* (24) *he will not wish*

11. Certain men prefer to believe that all men are equal. 12. Certain men say that all men's minds at least are not equal. 13. These men obtained wealth very quickly; those will be poor for a very long time. 14. This man wishes to get very many honors as easily as possible. 15. Do not lose this knowledge. 16. The citizens themselves managed the state better than the leader. 17. There the land is more level and is more open. 18. Free men will not wish to keep us from knowledge; but tyrants especially so wish. 19. The tyrant used to oppress his citizens so badly that they always wished to be free. 20. He will offer very many gifts very freely so that the army may be willing to help that tyrant. 21. Since they had very little wish to offer aid, we were unwilling to show them many favors. 22. Since the enemy are coming swiftly against us, we want to call our men to arms as quickly as possible. 23. Although they truly wanted to preserve their liberty and laws, nevertheless the crimes of the tyrant had to be endured very long. 24. He prefers to do these things more wisely so that he may not lose this occasion at least. 25. Do not leave, my friend.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 33

1. (1) The present subjunctive. (2) See p. 229.
2. (1) (A) Present contrary to fact; (B) past contrary to fact.
(2) The conditional clause. See p. 229.
3. *Nisi*.
4. The future less vivid condition.
5. See vocabulary p. 230.
6. If reason leads, you (sg.) are happy. 7. If reason leads, you will be happy. 8. If reason should lead, you would be happy. 9. If reason were leading, you would be happy. 10. If reason had led, you would have been happy. 11. If you (sg.) love money, you lack wisdom. 12. If you love money, you will lack wisdom. 13. If you should love money, you would lack wisdom. 14. If you were in love with money, you would lack wisdom. 15. If you had loved money, you would have lacked wisdom. 16. If we seek the truth, we find knowledge. 17. If we seek the truth, we shall find knowledge. 18. If we should seek the truth, we would find knowledge. 19. If we were seeking the truth, we would find knowledge. 20. If we had sought the truth, we would have found knowledge. 21. If you do not avoid anger, you will lose your two friends. 22. If you had not avoided anger, you would have lost your five friends. 23. If you should not avoid anger (if you should fail to avoid anger), you would lose many friends. 24. If you were not avoiding anger, you would be losing many friends. 25. If you do not avoid anger, you are losing many friends. 26. If you did not avoid anger, you lost many friends. 27. If anyone has a good character, we praise him. 28. If anyone had had a good character, we would have praised him. 29. If anyone should have a good character, we would praise him. 30. If anyone had a good character, we praised (used to praise) him. 31. If anyone were in possession of a good character, we would praise him. 32. If anyone has a good character, we shall praise him. 33. If those men win, we shall depart. 34. If those men should win, we would depart. 35. If those men had won, we would have departed. 36. If you had read books well, you would have written better. 37. If you read books well, you will write better. 38. If you should read books well, you would write better.
39. (6) simple present (21) simple fut.
(7) simple fut. (22) past contr. to fact
(8) fut. less vivid (23) fut. less vivid
(9) pres. contr. to fact (24) pres. contr. to fact
(10) past contr. to fact (25) simple present
(26) simple past

KEY FOR CHAPTER 34

1. See p. 234.
2.

<i>Pres.</i>	Indicative <i>cōnāmur</i>	<i>loquitur</i>
<i>Impf.</i>	<i>cōnābāmur</i>	<i>loquēbātur</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>cōnābimur</i>	<i>loquētur</i>

<i>Perf.</i>	cōnātī sumus	locūtus est
<i>Plupf.</i>	cōnātī erāmus	locūtus erat
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	cōnātī erimus	locūtus erit

Subjunctive

<i>Pres.</i>	cōnēmur	loquātur
<i>Impf.</i>	cōnārēmur	loquerētur
<i>Perf.</i>	cōnātī sīmus	locūtus sit
<i>Plupf.</i>	cōnātī essēmus	locūtus esset

3. (1) Participles

<i>Pres.</i>	patiēns, <i>suffering</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	passus, <i>having suffered</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	passūrus, <i>about to suffer</i>
<i>Ger.</i>	patiendus, <i>to be endured</i>

(2) Infinitives

<i>Pres.</i>	patī, <i>to suffer</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	passus esse, <i>to have suffered</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	passūrus esse, <i>to be about to suffer</i>

4. (1) illud cōnsilium; (2) illō cōnsiliō; (3) illud cōnsilium

5. Ablative (of means) with special deponent verbs. See p. 237–38.

6. Pres. partic.; fut. partic.; fut. inf.; e.g., **patiēns, passūrus, passūrus esse** in 3 above.

7. (1) cōnor

- 2 sg. cōnāre, *try*
2 pl. cōnāminī, *try*

(2) loquor

- loquere, *speak*
loquiminī, *speak*

8. (1) locūtus, *having said*(2) mortuus, *having died*(3) cōnātus, *having tried*(4) passus, *having suffered*(5) secūtus, *having followed*(6) ēgressus, *having gone out*(7) profectus, *having set out*

9. (1) he will use

(2) pres. subj., 3 sg.

(3) he uses

(4) impf. subj., 3 sg.

(5) having used

(6) plupf. subj., 3 sg.

(7) to be about to use

(8) you (sg.) will endure

(9) you (sg.) are enduring

(10) endure (imper.)

(11) to endure

(12) they endured

(13) to have endured

(14) enduring

(15) pres. subj., 3 sg.

(16) he endures

(17) we shall endure

(18) pres. subj., 3 sg.

(19) impf. subj., 3 sg.

(20) it must be endured

10. He thinks that these evils ought to be endured. 11. We shall try to endure these evils. 12. If you do not wish to die, endure these evils. 13. Having endured the greatest evils, the poor man died. 14. The tyrant thought that those two men would endure these evils a long time. 15. When they had endured three wars, they dared to force that tyrant into exile. 16. If you follow this new leader, you will enjoy liberty and leisure. 17. When these words had been said, we dared to follow him.

18. Having spoken these words, we set out so that we might not die in that miserable place. 19. Although he thought that you had used a bad plan, nevertheless he spoke with you freely. 20. If anyone should dare to use wine of that sort, he would quickly die. 21. His son was born and died on the same day. 22. Let us use all our resources so that our country may be saved. 23. When he tried to set out into another land, he was captured by soldiers. 24. I kept thinking that he would go out of the city with his ten friends. 25. Having set out that night, Caesar came to a certain very famous island. 26. If they had used better books, they would have learned more. 27. If you wish to have many friends, do not be arrogant.

28. (12) simple pres.; (16) simple fut.; (20) fut. less vivid; (26) past contrary to fact.

29.	Word	Form	Reason
(14)	passūrōs esse	fut. inf.	ind. state.
(17)	verbīs	abl.	abl. abs.
(18)	locūtī	nom. pl. of perf. partic.	agrees w. subject of verb
	morerēmur	impf. subj.	purpose
(19)	cōnsiliō	abl.	special deponents
	arbitrārētur	impf. subj.	<i>cum</i> <i>although</i>
(21)	diē	abl.	time when
(22)	ūtāmur	pres. subj.	jussive
(25)	nocte	abl.	time when
(26)	libris	abl.	spec. deponents

KEY FOR CHAPTER 35

1. See p. 246.

2. See p. 247–48.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. (1) eum; they recognize him. | (13) eum; they overcome him. |
| (2) eī; they forgive him. | (14) eī; they trust him. |
| (3) eī; they serve him. | (15) eō; they lack it. |
| (4) eum; they save him. | (16) eī; they study it. |
| (5) eum; I prepared him. | (17) eum; they urge him. |
| (6) eī; I obeyed him. | (18) eum; they follow him. |
| (7) eum; they endure him. | (19) eī; they persuade him. |
| (8) eum; they will find him. | (20) eō; they use it (him). |
| (9) eī; they injure him. | (21) eum; they strike him. |
| (10) eum; they help him. | (22) eī; they spare him. |
| (11) eī; they please him. | (23) eī; they command him. |
| (12) eum; they throw him. | (24) eum; they order him. |

4. He saved the leader. 5. He served the leader. 6. Slaves serve other men. 7. Brave men save others. 8. That slave served my son and saved him. 9. If anyone serves himself alone, he will never save the republic. 10. If someone had undertaken this work, he would have saved a thousand men. 11. The gods will pardon me; you, O citizens, pardon the whole army. 12. If we want God to forgive us, we ought to forgive other men. 13. They do not trust me now, and they will never be willing to trust my two sons. 14. Those friends are very dear to me. 15. Since you lacked good faith, they could not trust you. 16. Let us obey this leader so that he

may spare us and save the city. 17. If Caesar does not please the citizens, they will not spare his life. 18. I am studying Latin literature, which I like (pleases me) even if I cannot persuade my friends. 19. Let us always study and obey truth and wisdom. 20. Always study the best subjects if you wish to be truly happy. 21. As we study these subjects, let us enjoy both books and life. 22. A good man wishes to harm nobody; he spares all, he helps all. 23. My rewards are very similar to yours.

24.	Word	Form	Reason
	(5) ducī	dat.	special vbs.
	(8) eum	acc.	obj. of <i>servāvit</i>
	(9) sibi	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(11) exercitū	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(12) hominibus	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(13) filiis	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(14) mihi	dat.	dat. w. adjs.
	(15) fidē	abl.	separation
	(16) ducī	dat.	spec. vbs.
	pāreāmus	pres. subj.	jussive
	servet	pres. subj.	purpose
	(17) cīvibus	dat.	spec. vbs.
	vītae	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(18) litteris	dat.	spec. vbs.
	amicis	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(21) rēbus	dat.	spec. vbs.
	libris	abl.	spec. depon. vbs.
	ūtāmur	pres. subj.	jussive
	(22) omnibus	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(23) tuis	dat.	dat. w. adjs.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 36

- Indirect command = *ut* (*nē*) + subjunctive. See p. 253.
- E.g., *imperō, dīcō, cūrō, moneō, hortor, persuādeō, petō, quaerō, ōrō, rogō*. See p. 254.
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) it will be made/done,
he will become | (9) to have been made/done, become |
| (2) it is made/done, he becomes | (10) impf. subj., 3 pl. |
| (3) pres. subj., 3 sg. | (11) we are made, become |
| (4) impf. subj., 3 sg. | (12) they will be made, become |
| (5) to be made/done, to become | (13) you (sg.) are made, become |
| (6) they are made/done, they become | (14) impf. subj., 1 sg. |
| (7) they were being made/
done, they were becoming | (15) pres. subj., 3 pl. |
| (8) you (sg.) will be made, become | (16) gerundive, to be made/done |
| | (17) pres. subj., 1 pl. |

4. He said that they were studying Latin literature. 5. He told why they were studying Latin literature. 6. He said that they should study Latin literature (he told them to study . . .). 7. We asked them why they were studying Greek philosophy. 8. Do

you ask that we learn (= ask us to learn) the nature of all things? 9. I warn you to spare these wise men. 10. He warned the soldiers not to injure those seeking peace. 11. He will command us not to trust the enemy. 12. He commanded you to obey the leader. 13. I ask you why you did this. 14. I ask you to do this. 15. I beg of you that peace be made. 16. They kept begging me not to make war. 17. I begged him not to obey the disgraceful king. 18. We beg you to become very keen pupils. 19. Do not be like that harsh tyrant. 20. Caesar took care that his power be made greatest in the state. 21. The speaker urged us to serve our free country eagerly. 22. He persuaded us that we should always use just laws. 23. We are trying to persuade the leader not to harm the arts and laws of the country. 24. A tyrant commands that money be made; and money is made. But that fool does not perceive that this money will be nothing without good faith. 25. Let us urge more students certainly to study the Latin language.

26.	Word	Form	Reason
	(4) <i>studēre</i>	pres. inf.	ind. state.
	(5) <i>studērent</i>	impf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(6) <i>studērent</i>	impf. subj.	jussive noun
	(7) <i>studērent</i>	impf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(8) <i>cognōscāmus</i>	pres. subj.	jussive noun
	(9) <i>parcās</i>	pres. subj.	jussive noun
	(10) <i>eīs</i>	dat.	spec. vbs.
	<i>pācem</i>	acc.	obj. <i>petentibus</i>
	(11) <i>hostibus</i>	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(13) <i>fēcerīs</i>	perf. subj.	ind. quest.
	(14) <i>faciās</i>	pres. subj.	jussive noun
	(16) <i>facerem</i>	impf. subj.	jussive noun
	(18) <i>fiātis</i>	pres. subj.	jussive noun
	(22) <i>lēgibus</i>	abl.	spec. dep. vbs.
	(23) <i>lēgibus</i>	dat.	spec. vbs.
	(24) <i>futūram esse</i>	fut. inf.	ind. state.
	(25) <i>hortēmur</i>	pres. subj.	jussive

KEY FOR CHAPTER 37

- (1) Present indicative and present subjunctive.
(2) It is *ī-*.
- Nom. sg. = *iēns*; nom. pl. = *euntēs*.
- In writing the synopsis of a verb one should follow the sequence of tenses in the indicative and the subjunctive as given above in #2 of the Key of Chapter 34. If this is done there is no need to label the tenses.
Eō 2nd sg.: Indicative—*īs, ībās, ībis, īstī, ierās, ieris*.
Subjunctive—*eās, īrēs, ierīs, īssēs*.
Eō 3d pl.: Indicative—*eunt, ībant, ībunt, iērunt, ierant, ierint*.
Subjunctive—*eant, īrent, ierint, īssent*.
- (1) we went (3) impf. subj., 1 pl.
(2) we are going (4) we shall go

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (5) plupf. subj., 1 pl. | (15) they had gone |
| (6) pres. subj., 1 pl. | (16) perf. subj., 1 sg. |
| (7) to be about to go | (17) impf. subj., 3 sg. |
| (8) going (acc. sg.) | (18) to have gone |
| (9) they went | (19) going (nom./acc. pl.) |
| (10) they are going | (20) I shall go |
| (11) pres. subj., 3 pl. | (21) he went |
| (12) they will go | (22) we were going |
| (13) I went | (23) plupf. subj., 3 sg. |
| (14) he was going | (24) pres. subj., 3 sg. |

5. (1) **ab, dē, ex** + abl.; **ab (ex) eā terrā**.
 (2) **in** + abl.: **in eā terrā; in eā insulā**.
 (3) **in** or **ad** + acc.: **in (ad) eam terram**.
6. (1) Place from which = abl. without a preposition.
 (2) Place where = locative without a preposition.
 (3) Place to which = accusative without a preposition.
7. The locative is the case which expresses the idea of "place where" when **domus** or the name of a city is used. See p. 262.
8. (1) Time when = abl. without a prep.: **eōdem diē**.
 (2) Time how long = acc. usually without a prep.: **multōs diēs**.
 (3) Time within which = abl. without a prep.: **ūnō diē**.
9. Since an impersonal verb lacks the 1st and the 2nd persons sg. and pl., the 1st and the 3rd principal parts are given in the 3rd pers. sg. See p. 264, Vocabulary, s.v. **licet** and n. 1. **Licet tibi ire**.
10. (1) (for) one day (7) in a few days (13) home (= to home)
 (2) in one day (8) on the same night (14) at/from Athens
 (3) on that day (9) (for) many days (15) at home
 (4) from Rome (10) into the ship (16) to Athens
 (5) at Rome (11) in the ship (17) from home
 (6) to Rome (12) out of the ship (18) (for) a few hours

11. In a few hours we shall go to Rome. 12. We are going to the city; they are going home. 13. As we have often admitted, you may not (are not permitted to) go from Rome to Athens (*lit.*, to go is not permitted to you). 14. Why did you leave home (go away from home) so quickly? 15. They are coming to Rome in order to go to Athens with my brother. 16. Do not go away from Rome. 17. When your brother had been killed at Rome, we kept urging you to return to Athens. 18. If he should go into the territory of the enemy at this time, he would perish in a few hours. 19. He said that he did not want to stay in that country of yours many days. 20. You said that you would return home from Athens in one hour. 21. I beg of you to return from the ship to the island in a short time. 22. In those days we were accustomed to be at Athens. 23. If they had injured his friends at Rome, he would have returned to Rome in a very short time. 24. Although my brother stayed at home, I nevertheless went away from home into new lands. 25. The Romans, if they wanted to say something bad, often used to say: "Go to the devil." 26. He is persuading them to study Latin.

27. (11) *hōris* = abl.: time within which; *Rōmam* = acc.: place to which; (12) *domum* = acc.: place to which; (13) *Rōmā* = abl.: place from; *Athēnās* = acc.: place to; *ire* = pres. inf.: subject of *licet*; (14) *domō* = abl.: place from; (15) *Rōmam* = acc.: place to; (18) *frātre* = abl.: abl. abs.; (18) *tempore* = abl.: time when; *eat* = pres. subj.: fut. less vivid; *hōris* = abl.: time within; (19) *velle* = pres. inf.: ind. state.; *diēs* = acc.: time how long; (20) *domum* = acc.: place to; *Athēns* = abl.: place from; *hōrā* = abl.: time within; *reditūrum esse* = fut. inf.: ind. state.; (21) *tempore* = abl. time within; *redeās* = pres. subj.: jussive noun clause; (22) *diēbus* = abl.: time when; *Athēns* = locative: place where; (23) *amicis* = dat.: spec. verbs; *Rōmae* = locative: place where; *redisset* = plupf. subj.: past contr. to fact condit.; (24) *domi* = locative: place where; *terrās* = acc.: place to; *domō* = abl.: place from; (26) *studeant* = pres. subj.: jussive noun clause.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 38

1. A relative clause with the indicative tells a *fact* about the antecedent.
2. A relative clause with the subjunctive tells a *characteristic* of the antecedent, indicates it to be a person or thing of such a sort. See p. 269.
3. See p. 270.
4. See p. 270–71.
5. My friend who defended the consul was himself a very famous man. 6. But there was no one who would defend that base fellow. 7. What is there which men fear more than a tyrant? 8. Who is there who would hesitate between liberty and the command of a tyrant? 9. At ancient Rome there were those who loved money more than the state. 10. Let that evil man depart from his country—he who has endured the hatred of all good citizens. 11. Catiline, who had made such a great plot against the state, was driven from the city by Cicero. 12. What life can be pleasant for that leader as he goes off into exile? 13. Who is there who would be able to bear such pain? 14. If a person is not agreeable and good, he will not live a truly happy life, it seems to me. 15. They will not trust a consul who would do base deeds. 16. Do not trust a man who is harsh to his friends. 17. Cicero was a consul who would place the state before his own safety. 18. They knew why we wanted to follow such a brave consul. 19. I know nothing which could be easier for me. 20. I am seeking a leader whom all men would praise. 21. They were going to Rome to ask for freedom. 22. The Romans, who had captured ten Greek republics with their own armies, were themselves—amazing to say—taken captive by the Greek arts! 23. For the ancient men there was nothing which was better than courage and wisdom. 24. Nothing is to be feared which cannot injure the soul.
25. The *quī* . . . *dēfendit* states a fact about the *amicus*; it does not describe his character. The subjunctive clause in #6 tells what kind of person the imagined *nēmō* might be.
26. Syntax: (7) *metuat* = pres. subj.: characteristic; (8) *dubitet* = pres. subj.: characteristic; (9) *Rōmae* = loc.: place where; *amārent* = impf. subj.: characteristic; (10) *abeat* = pres. subj.: jussive; *passus est* = perf. indic. rel. cl. of fact; (11) *fecerat* = plupf. ind.: rel. cl. of fact; (12) *duci* = dat.: reference; *potest* = pres. ind.: main verb in a direct question; (13) *possit* = pres. subj.: characteristic; (14) *erit* = fut. indic.: simple fut. condit.; *mihi* = dat.: ref.; (15) *cōsulī* = dat.: spec. vbs.;

(16) *amicis* = dat.: dat. w. adjs.; (17) *salūtī* = dat.: compound vb.; *antepōneret* = impf. subj.: characteristic; (18) *vellēmus* = impf. subj.: ind. quest.; (19) *mīhi* = dat.: ref.; *possit* = pres. subj.: characteristic; (21) *rogātum* = acc. supine: purpose; (22) *cēperant* = plupf. ind.: rel. cl. of fact; *dictū* = abl. supine: respect; (23) *viris* = dat.: ref.; (24) *animō* = dat.: spec. vbs.; *possit* = pres. subj.: characteristic.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 39

1. (1) See p. 276 s.v. "The Gerund."
 (2) See p. 276.
 (3) See p. 276–77.
 (4) In its four cases it is used as a noun is used. See p. 277.
 (5) The infinitive; see p. 277.
2. (1) See p. 276 s.v. "The Gerundive."
 (2) The gerundive is an adjective.
 (3) As an adjective it modifies a noun or pronoun and agrees with that noun or pronoun in gender, number, and case.
 (4) The gerundive (e.g., *laudandus*, -a, -um) is declined as *magnus*, -a, -um is. See p. 276.
 (5) Since the gerund has only the endings -ī, -ō, -um, -ō, any feminine or any plural ending on an -nd- base is bound to indicate a gerundive; and also, if an -nd- form agrees with a noun as an adjectival modifier, it must be a gerundive.
3. (1) The Latin gerund is normally translated by the English gerund in -ing with any attending noun constructions or adverbial modifiers.
 (2) The gerundive is to be translated by the English as if it were a gerund with an object and any adverbial modifiers. In other words, both the gerund and the gerundive are to be translated in the same way. See p. 277–78.
 (3) (A) We learn by reading with care.
 (B) We learn by reading books with care.
4. We learn by experiencing. 5. They came to learn (for learning). 6. He gave (devoted) himself to learning. 7. They came to your school to learn (for the sake of learning). 8. The boy went to the school desirous of learning (eager to learn). 9. The fear of dying kept terrifying him. 10. The hope of living after death encourages many people. 11. By thinking (= by using his head) he overcame them.
12. He devoted (gave) himself—(1) to seeking glory. (2) to waging war. (3) to making money. (4) to getting power. (5) to destroying states. (6) to following this leader. (7) to saving his country. (8) to seeking peace. (9) to attacking wrongs. (10) to writing books. (11) to reading books. (12) to learning philosophy. (13) to learning Latin literature. (14) to understanding the truth. (15) to seeking wisdom. (16) to helping human beings.
13. He came to Rome—(1) to undertake this work. (2) to see the Roman games. (3) to see the old buildings. (4) to seek peace. (5) for the sake of undertaking this work (to undertake . . .). (6) for the sake of learning philosophy (to learn . . .). (7) for the sake of reading new books (to read . . .). (8) to see the games.
14. He wrote a book—(1) about enduring pain. (2) about overcoming fear. (3) about

living a good life. (4) about managing the state. (5) about waging war. (6) about defending liberty. (7) about conquering the enemy. (8) about giving gifts.

15. We become wiser—(1) by reading Latin literature. (2) by learning philosophy. (3) by experiencing life. (4) by conquering fear. (5) by following truth.

16. We help our very selves—(1) by always reading good books. (2) by freeing unfortunate men from fear. (3) by offering aid. (4) by helping others.

17. He consumed much time—(1) in thinking (speaking, running). (2) in doing these tasks. (3) in finding the way. (4) in preparing an army. (5) in preparing supplies (troops).

18. He had time for writing this book only.

KEY FOR CHAPTER 40

1. See p. 284–85.

2. Positive fear clauses are introduced by *nē*; negative clauses by *ut*.

3. The noun must itself be modified by an adjective.

4. I greatly fear that the general may not send us enough help. 5. She was a woman of the greatest courage and loyalty and in fact very like her mother. 6. Do not fear that all the men and women of great courage will depart from Rome. 7. This is, indeed, easy to say but difficult to do! 8. They came home to please their parents. 9. You do wish to hear something good, don't you? 10. Do you wish to have much wisdom? Study Latin! 11. He ordered the three soldiers to go to Rome to seek peace. 12. You do not hesitate to say this, do you, my friend? 13. You urge me to be of great courage and to have hope of safety, but I fear that I may be too weak. 14. For my part I place wealth ahead of wisdom. For I do not think that human beings can find a happy life without a great deal of money. 15. However, very many rich men experience much fear. 16. Poor men are often happier and have less fear. 17. Money itself is not bad; but the things of the mind and the soul offer more help for living happily. 18. Nine of the leaders urged us to supply more aid. 19. When five of the guards had been killed, my father fled into that free land with two of his sons and with a large number of friends. 20. Never will he have enough leisure; yet some leisure is better than nothing. 21. In our times we all have too much of fear and too little of hope. 22. Great faith and courage must be found by all men.

Appendix

SOME ETYMOLOGICAL AIDS

Two Rules of Phonetic Change

Prefixes

Suffixes

SUPPLEMENTARY SYNTAX

SUMMARY OF FORMS

SOME ETYMOLOGICAL AIDS

TWO RULES OF PHONETIC CHANGE

"Phonetic" derives from Greek **phōné**, *sound, voice, speech* (cp. phonograph, phonology, symphony, telephone). Consequently, phonetic change means a change which occurs in original speech sounds for one reason or another. Of the many instances of this in Latin, the following two rules of phonetic change are probably the most important ones for the beginner.

A. *Vowel weakening* usually occurs in the medial syllables of compounds according to the following outline.

1. **ā** > **ī** before a single consonant and before **ng**.
ā > **ē** before two consonants.

cāpiō, cāptum: ac-cīpiō, ac-cēptum
 faciō, factum: per-ficiō, per-fēctum
 facilis: dif-ficilis
 cādō, cāsum: oc-cīdō, oc-cāsum (Note that long *ā* does not change.)
 tāngō, tāctum: con-tingō, con-tāctum

2. *ē* > *ī* before a single consonant.

tēneō: con-tīneō (*but* contentum)
 prēmō: com-prīmō (*but* compressum)

3. *ae* > *ī*.

quaerō, quaesītum: re-quirō, re-quīsītum
 laedō, laesum: col-līdō, col-līsūm
 caedō, caesum: in-cīdō, in-cīsūm; oc-cīdō, oc-cīsūm
 aestimō: ex-īstimō

4. *au* > *ū*.

claudō: in-clūdō, ex-clūdō
 causor: ex-cūsō

B. Assimilation of the final consonant of a prefix to the initial consonant of the base word commonly occurs.

ad-capiō > ac-cipiō	in-mortālis > im-mortālis
dis-facilis > dif-ficilis	in-ruō > ir-ruō

PREFIXES

Listed here are important prefixes helpful in the analysis of both Latin words and English derivatives. The Latin prefixes have passed over into English unchanged except where indicated. Incidentally, most Latin prefixes were also used by the Romans as prepositions; but the few labeled "inseparable" appear only as prefixes.

ā-, ab-, away, from.

ā-vocō, call away (avocation)
 ā-vertō, turn away (avert)
 ā-mittō, send away, let go, lose
 ab-sum, be away (absent)
 ab-eō, go away
 ab-dūcō, lead away (abduct)

ad- (by assimilation ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-), to, towards, in addition.

ad-vocō, call to, call (advocate)
 ad-dūcō, lead to (adduce)
 ad-mittō, send to, admit
 ac-cēdō, go to, approach (accede)
 ac-cipiō (ad-capiō), get, accept
 ap-pōnō, put to (apposition)
 as-sentiō, feel towards, agree to, assent

ante-, before.

ante-pōnō, put before, prefer
 ante-cēdō, go before, precede, excel (antecedent)

circum-, *around*.

circum-dūcō, *lead around*

circum-veniō, *come around, surround* (circumvent)

circum-stō, *stand around* (circumstance)

com- (**com** = **cum**; also appears as **con-**, **cor-**, **col-**, **co-**), *with, together*; intensive force: *completely, very, greatly, deeply, forcibly*.

con-vocō, *call together* (convoke)

con-dūcō, *lead together* (conduct)

com-pōnō, *put together, compose* (component)

com-mittō, *send together, bring together, entrust* (commit)

cōn-sentiō, *feel together, agree* (consent)

cō-gō (**co-agō**), *drive together, force* (cogent)

com-pleō, *fill completely, fill up* (complete)

cōn-servō, *save completely, preserve* (conserve)

con-cēdō, *go completely, go away, yield, grant* (concede)

con-tendō, *stretch greatly, strive, hurry* (contend)

col-laudō, *praise greatly or highly*

cor-rōborō, *strengthen greatly* (corroborate)

contrā-, *against, opposite*. (Not common as a prefix in Latin but fairly common in English, especially in the form *counter-*.)

contrā-dicō, *speak against or opposite, oppose, rely* (contradict)

contrā-veniō (late Latin), *come against, oppose* (contravene)

dē-, *down, away, aside, out, off*; intensive force: *utterly, completely*.

dē-dūcō, *lead down or away, drawn down* (deduce, deduct)

dē-pōnō, *put aside, lay aside, entrust* (deponent, deposit)

dē-mittō, *send down, throw down, let fall* (demit)

dē-veniō, *come from, arrive at, reach*

dē-vocō, *call away or off*

dē-cēdō, *go away* (decease)

dē-mēns, *out of one's mind, demented*

dē-certō, *fight it out, fight to the finish*

dis- (**dif-**, **dī-**; inseparable), *apart, away, not*.

dis-pōnō, *put apart in different places, arrange* (disposition)

dis-cēdō, *go away, depart*

dī-mittō, *send away in different directions, let go* (dismiss)

dif-ferō, **dī-lātus**, *bear apart, scatter, put off, differ* (different, dilate)

dis-similis, *not similar, unlike, dissimilar*

dif-ficilis, *not easy, difficult*

ē-, **ex-** (**ef-**), *from out, forth*; intensive force: *exceedingly, up*.

ē-dūcō, *lead out* (educate)

ex-cēdō, *go out, from, away; go beyond* (exceed)

ē-mittō, *send out, forth* (emit)

ē-vocō, *call out, forth* (evoke)

ex-pōnō, *put out, set forth, explain* (exponent, exposition)

ē-veniō, *come out, forth; turn out, happen* (event)

ef-ficiō, (ex-faciō), produce, accomplish, perform (efficient, effect)

ex-pleō, fill up, complete

ex-asperō, roughen exceedingly, irritate (exasperate)

in- (im-, il-, ir-; sometimes en- or em- in Eng.), in, into, on, upon, against. (Also see in- below.)

in-vocō, call in, call upon (invoke)

in-dūcō, lead in or into, introduce, impel (induce)

im-mittō, send into, send against, let loose against

im-pōnō, put in, lay upon (impose)

in-veniō, come upon, find (invent)

in-clūdō, shut in, shut (include, enclose)

in-vādō, go into, move against (invade)

ir-ruō, rush into or upon

il-lidō (in-laedō), strike or dash against

in-genium (in + gen-, from gignō, beget, give birth to), inborn nature, natural capacity, talent, character (engine, ingenious)

in- (im-, il-, ir-; inseparable prefix; cognate with Eng. un-), not, un-

in-certus, not certain, uncertain

in-iustus, not just, unjust (cp. injustice)

in-finitus, not limited, unlimited (infinite)

in-firmus, not firm, weak (infirm)

im-mortalis, not mortal, deathless (immortal)

il-litteratus, unlearned, ignorant (illiterate)

ir-revocabilis, not-call-back-able, unalterable (irrevocable)

inter-, between, among.

inter-veniō, come between; interrupt (intervene)

inter-cēdō, go between (intercede)

inter-mittō, place between, leave off (intermittent)

inter-pōnō, put between, bring forward (interpose)

inter-rēgnum, period between two reigns (interregnum)

intrō-, within, in. (Also used as adv.)

intrō-dūcō, lead in (introduce)

intrō-mittō, send in

intrō-spiciō, look within (introspect)

ob- (oc-, of-, op-), towards, to, opposite, against, over.

ob-dūcō, lead toward or against

ob-veniō, come opposite, meet

oc-currō, run to meet, meet (occur)

of-ferō, bear towards, furnish (offer)

op-pōnō, put opposite, set against, oppose (opposition)

per- (pel-), through; intensive force: thoroughly, very, completely.

per-dūcō, lead through or along

per-veniō, come through to, arrive at, reach

per-ferō, carry through, bear thoroughly, endure

per-mittō, let go through, entrust, allow (permit)

per-ficiō (-faciō), *do thoroughly, accomplish, finish* (perfect)

per-facilis, *very easy*

per-paucus, *very small*

pel-lucidus, *shining through, transparent*

post-, *after.*

post-pōnō, *put after, esteem less, disregard* (postpone)

post-ferō, *put after, esteem less, disregard* (postpone)

post-scribō, *write after, add* (postscript)

prae-, *before, in front, forth; intensive force: very.* (In Eng. also spelled *pre-*.)

prae-moneō, *warn before, forewarn* (premonition)

prae-cēdō, *go before, excel* (precede)

prae-pōnō, *put before, place in command of, prefer* (preposition)

prae-mittō, *send before or forth, set before* (premise)

prae-scribō, *write before, order* (prescribe, prescription)

prae-ferō, *bear before, set before, prefer*

prae-clārus, *very noble, very famous, excellent*

prō-, *before, in front, forth, out, away, instead of, for.* (Sometimes *pur-* in Eng.)

prō-vocō, *call forth or out, challenge, excite* (provoke)

prō-vidēō, *see ahead, foresee, care for* (provide, provision, purvey)

prō-dūcō, *lead before or out, bring forth, prolong* (produce)

prō-cēdō, *go forward, advance* (proceed)

prō-pōnō, *put in front, set forth, declare* (proponent, purpose)

prō-mittō, *send forth, assure* (promise)

prō-cōnsul, *one who served in place of a consul* (proconsul)

re- (*red-*; inseparable), *back again.*

re-vocō, *call back, recall* (revoke)

re-dūcō, *lead back* (reduce)

re-cēdō, *go back, retire* (recede)

re-pōnō, *put back, replace, restore* (repository)

re-mittō, *send back, give up* (remit)

red-dō, *give back, restore, return*

red-eō, *go back, return*

sē- (inseparable), *apart, aside, without.*

sē-dūcō, *lead aside, separate* (seduce)

sē-cēdō, *go apart, withdraw, retire* (secede)

sē-pōnō, *put aside, select*

sē-moveō, *move aside, separate*

sē-cūrus, *without care, untroubled, serene* (secure)

sub- (*suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sur-, sus-*), *under, up* (from *beneath*); *rather, somewhat, a little, secretly.*

sub-dūcō, *draw from under, withdraw secretly*

suc-cēdō, *go under, go up, approach, prosper* (succeed)

sup-pōnō, *put under, substitute* (supposition, supposititious)

sub-veniō, *come under, help* (subvene, subvention)

sus-tineō (-teneō), *hold up, support, endure* (sustain)

super- (also *sur-* in Eng.), *over, above*.

super-pōnō, *place over or upon, set over* (superposition)

super-sedeō, *sit above or upon, be superior to, be above, refrain from, desist* (supercede)

super-sum, *be over and above, be left, survive*

superō, *be above, surpass, conquer* (insuperable)

superbus, *above others, haughty, proud* (superb)

super-vivō, *survive*

super-ficiēs, *surface*

trāns- (*trā-*), *across, over*.

trāns-mittō, *send across, cross over* (transmit)

trā-dūcō, *lead across* (traduce)

trāns-eō, *go across* (transition)

trā-dō, *give over, surrender, hand down* (tradition)

SUFFIXES

Of the very numerous Latin suffixes only a few of the more important ones are listed here with their English equivalents.

1. Suffix denoting the *agent, the doer, the one who* (**-tor** or **-sor**, m.; **-trix**, f.).

-tor or **-sor** (cp. Eng. **-er**)

victor (**vincō**, **victum**, *conquer*), *conqueror, victor*

scriptor (**scribō**, **scriptum**, *write*), *writer*

lēctor, **lēctrix** (**legō**, **lēctum**, *read*), *reader*

ōrātor (**ōrō**, **ōrātum**, [*speak*], *plead*), *speaker, orator*

reperitor, **repertrix** (**reperiō**, **repertum**, *discover*), *discoverer*

auctor (**augeō**, **auctum**, *increase*), *increaser, author*

liberātor (**liberō**, **liberātum**, *free*), *liberator*

tōnsor (**tondeō**, **tōnsum**, *shave, clip*), *barber*

amātor (**amō**, **amātum**, *love*), *lover*

These nouns have the same base as that of the perfect participle.

2. Suffixes denoting *action or result of action* (**-or**, **-ium**, **-tiō**).

-or (Eng. **-or**)

amor (**amō**, *love*), *love, amour*

timor (**timeō**, *fear*), *fear*

dolor (**doleō**, *suffer pain*), *pain, suffering, grief*

error (**errō**, *go astray, err*), *error*

terror (**terreō**, *frighten, terrify*), *fright, terror*

-ium (Eng. **-y**; **-ce** when **-ium** is preceded by **c** or **t**)

studium (**studeō**, *be eager*), *eagerness, study*

colloquium (**colloquor**, *talk with*), *talk, conference, colloquy*

imperium (**imperō**, *command*), *command, power*

odium (**ōdī**, *hate*), *hate*

aedificium (**aedificō**, *build*) *building, edifice*

silentium (**silēns**, *silentis*, *silent*), *silence*

- tiō, -tiōnis, or -siō, -siōnis (Eng. -tion or -sion)
 admonitiō (admonēō, admonitum, admonish) admonition
 ratiō (reor, ratum, reckon, think), reckoning, plan, reason (ration)
 ōrātiō (ōrō, ōrātum, [speak], plead), oration
 nātiō (nāscor, nātum, be born), birth, nation
 occāsiō (occidō, occāsum, fall down) a befalling, occasion, opportunity

3. Suffixes denoting *quality, state, or condition* (-ia, -tia, -tās, -tūdō).

-ia (Eng. -y)

- miseria (miser, miserable), misery
 īnsānia (īnsānus, insane), insanity
 victōria (victor, victor), victory
 invidia (invidus, envious), envy
 iniūria (iniūrus, wrong, unjust), injustice, injury

-tia (Eng. -ce)

- amīcitia (amīcus, friendly), friendship
 sapientia (sapiēns, wise), wisdom, sapience
 scientia (sciēns, knowing), knowledge, science
 iūstitia (iūstus, just), justice
 dīligentia (dīligēns, diligent), diligence

-tās, -tātis (Eng. -ty)

- libertās (liber, free), freedom, liberty
 vēritās (vērus, true), truth, verity
 paupertās (pauper, poor), poverty
 cupiditās (cupidus, desirous, greedy), greed, cupidity
 gravitās (gravis, heavy, grave), weight, seriousness, gravity
 celeritās (celer, swift), swiftness, celerity

-tūdō, -tūdinis (Eng. -tude)

- multitūdō (multus, much, many), multitude
 magnitūdō (magnus, large, great), magnitude
 pulchritūdō (pulcher, beautiful), beauty, pulchritude
 sōlitūdō (sōlus, alone), solitude
 sollicitūdō (sollicitus, agitated, solicitous), solicitude

4. Adjectival suffix meaning *full of* (-ōsus).

-ōsus, -ōsa, -ōsum (Eng. -ous or -ose)

- studiōsus (studium, zeal), full of zeal, eager (studious)
 imperiōsus (imperium, command), full of command, imperious
 periculōsus (periculum, danger), full of danger, dangerous
 vitiōsus (vitium, fault, vice), faulty, vicious
 verbōsus (verbum, word), wordy, verbose

5. Adjectival suffix meaning *able to be, worthy to be; sometimes able to* (-bilis).

-bilis, -bile (Eng. -able, -ible, -ble)

- laudābilis (laudō, praise), worthy to be praised, laudable
 amābilis (amō, love), worthy to be loved, lovable, amiable

incrēdibilis (crēdō, *believe*), *not worthy to be believed, incredible*
mōbilis (movēō, *move*), *able to be moved, movable, mobile*
inexpugnābilis (expugnō, *conquer*), *unconquerable*
stabilis (stō, *stand*), *able to stand, stable*

6. Adjectival suffixes denoting *pertaining to* (-ālis or -āris, -ānus, -icus).

-ālis, -āle, or -āris, -āre (Eng. -al or -ar)

mortālis (mors, *death*), *pertaining to death, mortal*

vītālis (vīta, *life*), *pertaining to life, vital*

fātālis (fātum, *fate*), *fatal*

populāris (populus, *people*), *popular*

vulgāris (vulgus, *the common people*), *common, vulgar*

-ānus, -āna, -ānum (Eng. -an or -ane)

Rōmānus (Rōma, *Rome*), *pertaining to Rome, Roman*

hūmānus (homō, *man*), *pertaining to man, human, humane*

urbānus (urbs, *city*), *urban, urbane*

mundānus (mundus, *world*), *worldly, mundane*

-icus, -ica, -icum (Eng. -ic)

domesticus (domus, *house*), *pertaining to the house, domestic*

pūblicus (populus, *people*), *pertaining to the people, public*

rūsticus (rūs, *country*), *rustic*

cīvicus (cīvis, *citizen*), *civic*

classicus (classis, *class*), *pertaining to the classes, of the highest class; classic*

SUPPLEMENTARY SYNTAX

The following constructions are listed for the benefit of students who plan to continue their study of Latin beyond the introductory year. A number of these constructions have already been encountered here and there in the 40 formal chapters of this book. However, although often these can be easily translated without benefit of syntactical labels, it seems wise to catalog them here along with the more difficult items.

GENITIVE OF MATERIAL

The genitive may indicate the material of which a thing is made.

pōculum **aurī**, *a goblet of gold*

Numerus **hostium** crēscit, *the number of the enemy is increasing.*

Mōns **aquae** secūtus est et tempestās trēs nāvēs cīnxit aggere **harēnae**, *a mountain of water followed and the storm surrounded three ships with a mound of sand.*

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

The objective genitive depends on a noun of verbal meaning and is used as the object of the verbal idea. It is sometimes translated by *for*.

amor **laudis**, *love of praise* (= amat laudem, *he loves praise*.)
 cupiditās **pecūniae**, *greed for money* (= cupit pecūniam, *he longs for money*.)
 metus **mortis**, *fear of death* (= metuit mortem, *he fears death*.)
 spēs **salūtis**, *hope for safety* (= spērat salūtem, *he hopes for safety*.)
 Fēmina erat dux **factī**, *a woman was the leader of the enterprise* (= dūxit factum.)
 laudātor **temporis** **actī**, *a praiser of the past* (= laudat tempus actum.)

DATIVE OF PURPOSE

The dative may express the purpose for which a person or thing serves. A dative of reference (Ch. 38) often appears in conjunction with the dative of purpose, and this combination is called the "double dative" construction.

Petitiō mea **tibi** (dat. of ref.) summae **cūrae** (dat. of purp.) est, *my candidacy is (for) the greatest concern to you*.
 Ea res **mihi** (ref.) summae **voluptātī** (purp.) erat, *that matter was for the greatest pleasure to me = gave me the greatest pleasure*.
 Illi **nōbīs** (ref.) **auxiliō** (purp.) **vēnērunt**, *they came as an aid to us*.
 Hōs librōs **dōnō** (purp.) **mīsīt**, *he sent these books as a gift*.
 Hoc mē iuvat et **mihi** (ref.) **mellī** (purp.) est, *this gratifies me and is (as) honey to me*.
 Optant locum **tēctō** (purp.), *they desire a place for a roof (building)*.

DATIVE OF POSSESSION

The dative can be used with **sum** to express the idea of possession.

Liber est **mihi**, *a book is to me = I have a book*.
 (Contrast: liber est **meus**, *the book is mine*.)
 Illi maior turba clientium est, *that man has a greater throng of retainers*.
 Sunt **tibi** animus et mōrēs, *you have a soul and character*.
 Haec **eīs** semper erunt, *they will always have these things*.
 Prudentia est illi **puellae**, *that girl has prudence*.
 Ō virgō, nōn **tibi** est vultus mortālis, *O maiden, you do not have the face of a mortal*.
 Si umquam **mihi** filius erit . . . , *if I ever have a son*. . . .

ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION

The ablative may be used to tell in what specific respect a verb or an adjective holds true.

Hī omnēs **linguā, institūtis, lēgibus** inter sē differunt, *these all differ from one another in language, customs, and laws*.
 Illi **virtūte** omnibus (dat.) praestābant, *those men used to excel all in courage*.
 Id genus erat intractābile **bellō**, *that race was unmanageable in war*.
 Quis est praestantior aut **nōbilitate** aut **probitate** aut **studiō** optimārum artium?
Who is more outstanding in nobility or integrity or the pursuit of the finest arts?
 Ager bene cultus est ūber **ūsū** et **ōrnātus** **speciē**, *a field well cultivated is rich in usefulness and beautiful in appearance*.

Asia omnibus terris (dat.) antecellit ūbertāte agrōrum et varietāte fructuum et multitudine eārum quae exportantur, *Asia excels all lands in richness of fields and variety of fruits and large number of those things which are exported.*

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

The ablative can be used to indicate a cause or reason.

Miser timōre dēlīrat, *the wretched man is insane with fear.*

Corpora eōrum metū dēbilia sunt, *their bodies are weak from fear.*

Aper dentibus timētur, *the boar is feared because of his teeth.*

Nihil arduum mortālibus est; caelum ipsum stultitiā petimus, *nothing is (too) arduous for mortals; we seek the sky itself in our folly.*

Odiō tyrannī in exilium fūgit, *because of his hatred of the tyrant he fled into exile.*

Bonī amōre virtūtis peccāre odērunt, *good men because of their love of virtue hate to sin.*

ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE

With comparatives and adverbs suggesting comparison the ablative can be used to indicate the degree of difference in the comparison.

Tantō melius, *the better by so much = so much the better.*

Senex nōn facit ea quae iuvenis, at multō maiōra et meliōra facit, *an old man does not do the things which a young man does, but he does much greater and better things (greater by much).*

Multō ācrius iam vigilābō, *I shall now watch much more keenly.*

Rōmam paucis post diēbus vēnistī, *you came to Rome a few days afterwards (afterwards by a few days).*

Aberat ab eā urbe tribus milibus passuum, *he was three miles from that city (was away by three miles).*

Bonae Athēnae paulō plūs artis adiēcērunt, *good Athens added a little more skill (more by a little).*

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

In indirect discourse, subordinate clauses regularly have verbs in the subjunctive mood, even though they had the indicative in the direct form.

- { Lēgit librōs quōs mīserās, *he read the books which you had sent.*
- { Dixit sē lēgisse librōs quōs mīssēs, *he said that he had read the books which you had sent.*
- { Eī malī quī in urbe manent infirmī erunt sine duce, *those evil men who remain in the city will be weak without their leader.*
- { Putō eōs malōs quī in urbe maneant infirmōs futūrōs esse sine duce, *I think that those evil men who remain in the city will be weak without their leader.*
- { Sī id crēdet, errābit. *If he believes this, he will be wrong.*
- { Dīcō sī id crēdat eum errātūrum esse. *I say that if he believes this he will be wrong.*

OBJECTIVE INFINITIVE

The complementary infinitive has no subject accusative (see Ch. 6). However, when an infinitive with subject accusative is used as the object of a verb, it is called an objective infinitive.

Volunt venīre, *they wish to come.* (compl. inf.)

Iussit eōs venīre, *he ordered them to come.* (obj. inf.)

Nōn possum loquī, *I cannot speak.* (compl. inf.)

Nōn patitur mē loquī, *he does not permit me to speak.* (obj. inf.)

Nōn audet īre, *he does not dare to go.* (compl. inf.)

Coēgērunt eum īre, *they forced him to go.* (obj. inf.)

SUMMARY OF FORMS

NOUNS—DECLENSIONS

First	Second						Third
porta, -ae f., gate	amicus, -ī m., friend	puer, -ī m., boy	ager, -grī m., field	dōnum, -ī n., gift	rēx, rēgis m., king	corpus, -oris n., body	
Sg.							
N. port-a	amic-us ¹	puer	ager	dōn-um	rēx	corpus	
G. port-ae	amic-ī	puer-ī	agr-ī	dōn-ī	rēg-is	corpor-is	
D. port-ae	amic-ō	puer-ō	agr-ō	dōn-ō	rēg-ī	corpor-ī	
A. port-am	amic-um	puer-um	agr-um	dōn-um	rēg-em	corpus	
Ab. port-ā	amic-ō	puer-ō	agr-ō	dōn-ō	rēg-e	corpor-e	
Pl.							
N. port-ae	amic-ī	puer-ī	agr-ī	dōn-a	rēg-ēs	corpor-a	
G. port-ārum	amic-ōrum	puer-ōrum	agr-ōrum	dōn-ōrum	rēg-um	corpor-um	
D. port-īs	amic-īs	puer-īs	agr-īs	dōn-īs	rēg-ibus	corpor-ibus	
A. port-ās	amic-ōs	puer-ōs	agr-ōs	dōn-a	rēg-ēs	corpor-a	
Ab. port-īs	amic-īs	puer-īs	agr-īs	dōn-īs	rēg-ibus	corpor-ibus	

Third (I-Stems)				Fourth	Fifth
cīvis, -is m., citizen	urbs, -is f., city	mare, -is n., sea	fructus, -ūs m., fruit	cornū, -ūs n., horn	diēs, -ēī m., day
Sg.					
N. cīv-is	urb-s	mar-e	fruct-us	corn-ū	di-ēs
G. cīv-is	urb-is	mar-is	fruct-ūs	corn-ūs	di-ēī
D. cīv-ī	urb-ī	mar-ī	fruct-uī	corn-ū	di-ēī
A. cīv-em	urb-em	mar-e	fruct-um	corn-ū	di-em
Ab. cīv-e	urb-e	mar-ī	fruct-ū	corn-ū	di-ē
Pl.					
N. cīv-ēs	urb-ēs	mar-ia	fruct-ūs	corn-ua	di-ēs
G. cīv-ium	urb-ium	mar-ium	fruct-uum	corn-uum	di-ērum
D. cīv-ibus	urb-ibus	mar-ibus	fruct-ibus	corn-ibus	di-ēbus
A. cīv-ēs	urb-ēs	mar-ia	fruct-ūs	corn-ua	di-ēs
Ab. cīv-ibus	urb-ibus	mar-ibus	fruct-ibus	corn-ibus	di-ēbus

Vīs is irregular: Sg., N., *vīs*, G. (*vīs*), D. (*vī*), A. *vīm*. Ab. *vī*; Pl., N. *vīrēs*, G. *vīrium*, D. *vīribus*, A. *vīrēs*, Ab. *vīribus*.

¹ The vocative singular of nouns like *amicus* and of masculine adjectives like *magnus* ends in *-e*. The vocative singular of *filius* and of names in *-ius* ends in a single *-ī* (*fīlī*, *Vergīlī*); the vocative singular of the

masculine adjective *meus* is *mī*; the vocative singular of masculine adjectives in *-ius* ends in *-ie* (*ēgregius*; *ēgregie*). Otherwise, the vocative has the same form as the nominative in all declensions.

ADJECTIVES—DECLENSIONS

First and Second Declensions

M.	Adjs. in -us, -a, -um			Adjs. in -er, -era, -erum; -er, -ra, -rum		
	F. Singular	N.	M.	F. Singular ²	N.	
<i>N.</i>	<i>magnus</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>libera</i>	<i>liberum</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>liberī</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>liberī</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>liberō</i>	<i>liberae</i>	<i>liberō</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnam</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>liberum</i>	<i>liberam</i>	<i>liberum</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnā</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>liberō</i>	<i>liberā</i>	<i>liberō</i>
	Plural			Singular ²		
<i>N.</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>pulcher</i>	<i>pulchra</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>	<i>magnārum</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrī</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrae</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>magnōs</i>	<i>magnās</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>	<i>pulchram</i>	<i>pulchrum</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>	<i>pulchrā</i>	<i>pulchrō</i>

Third Declension

Two endings <i>fortis, forte</i> <i>brave</i>		Three endings <i>ācer, ācris, ācre</i> <i>keen, severe</i>		One Ending <i>potēns</i> ¹ <i>powerful</i>		Comparatives ³ <i>fortior, fortius</i> <i>braver</i>	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
Sg.							
<i>N.</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>ācer ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>fortior fortius</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>fortis</i>		<i>ācris</i>		<i>potentis</i>		<i>fortiōris</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>fortī</i>		<i>ācrī</i>		<i>potentī</i>		<i>fortiōrī</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>fortem</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>potentem</i>	<i>potēns</i>	<i>fortiōrem fortius</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>fortī</i>		<i>ācrī</i>		<i>potentī</i>		<i>fortiōre</i>
Pl.							
<i>N.</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>	<i>potentēs</i>	<i>potentia</i>	<i>fortiōrēs fortiōra</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>fortium</i>		<i>ācrium</i>		<i>potentium</i>		<i>fortiōrum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>fortibus</i>		<i>ācribus</i>		<i>potentibus</i>		<i>fortiōribus</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>fortēs</i> ⁴	<i>fortia</i>	<i>ācrēs</i> ⁴	<i>ācria</i>	<i>potentēs</i> ⁴	<i>potentia</i>	<i>fortiōrēs fortiōra</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>fortibus</i>		<i>ācribus</i>		<i>potentibus</i>		<i>fortiōribus</i>

² The plural follows the pattern of the singular except that it has the plural endings.

³ Present participles follow the declension of *potēns* except that they have -e in the ablative singular

when used as genuine participles.

⁴ For -īs (acc. pl.) see Ch. 16.

⁵ For irregular *plūs* see Ch. 27.

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative

hic, <i>this</i>			ille, <i>that</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sg.					
<i>N.</i> hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
<i>G.</i> huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
<i>D.</i> huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
<i>A.</i> hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
<i>Ab.</i> hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	illō
Pl.					
<i>N.</i> hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	illa
<i>G.</i> hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
<i>D.</i> hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs
<i>A.</i> hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	illa
<i>Ab.</i> hīs	hīs	hīs	illīs	illīs	illīs

Relative quī, <i>who, which</i>			Interrogative ^a quis, <i>who?</i>		Intensive ipse, <i>himself, etc.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sg.							
<i>N.</i> quī	quae	quod	quis	quid	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
<i>G.</i> cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius
<i>D.</i> cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
<i>A.</i> quem	quam	quod	quem	quid	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
<i>Ab.</i> quō	quā	quō	quō	quō	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō
Pl.							
<i>N.</i> quī	quae	quae	(Plural is same as that of relative.)		ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
<i>G.</i> quōrum	quārum	quōrum			ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
<i>D.</i> quibus	quibus	quibus			ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
<i>A.</i> quōs	quās	quae			ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
<i>Ab.</i> quibus	quibus	quibus			ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

^aThe interrogative adjective *quī? quae? quod?* meaning *what? which? what kind of?* has the same declension as that of the relative pronoun.

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative

is, this, that, he, she, it			idem, the same		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Sg.					
N. is	ea	id	īdem	eadem	idem
G. eius	eius	eius	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
D. eī	eī	eī	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
A. eum	eam	id	eundem	eandem	idem
Ab. eō	eā	eō	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
Pl.					
N. eī, ī	cae	ea	eīdem, īdem	caedem	eadem
G. eōrum	eārum	eōrum	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
D. eīs, īs	eīs, īs	eīs, īs	eīsdem ⁷	eīsdem	eīsdem
A. eos	eās	ea	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
Ab. eīs	eīs	eīs	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

Irregular Adjectives¹
sōlus, alone, onlyPersonal²Reflexive³
suī, himself,
herself, itself

M.	F.	N.	ego, I	tū, you	
Sg.					
N. sōlus	sōla	sōlum	ego	tū	—
G. sōlius	sōlius	sōlius	meī	tuī	suī ¹⁰
D. sōlī	sōlī	sōlī	mihi	tibi	sibi
A. sōlum	sōlam	sōlum	mē	tē	sē ¹¹
Ab. sōlō	sōlā	sōlō	mē	tē	sē ¹¹
Pl.					
N. sōlī	sōlac	sōla	nōs	vōs	—
G. sōlōrum	sōlārum	sōlōrum	nostrum	vestrum	suī
D. sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs	nostrī	vestrī	
A. sōlōs	sōlās	sōlās	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
Ab. sōlīs	sōlīs	sōlīs	nōs	vōs	sē ¹¹
			nōbīs	vōbīs	sē ¹¹

⁷ Also *īdem*.⁸ Similarly *ūnus*, *tōtus*, *ūllus*, *nōllus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter* (see Ch. 9).⁹ All forms of the pronouns of the first and second persons except the nom. sg. and the nom. pl. may

also be used as reflexive pronouns.

¹⁰ These forms are reflexive only. The nonreflexive forms of the third person are supplied by *is*, *ea*, *id* (see Chs. 11, 13).¹¹ The form *sēsē* is also frequently found.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Regular		
longus, -a, -um (<i>long</i>)	longior, -ius	longissimus, -a, -um
fortis, -e (<i>brave</i>)	fortior, -ius	fortissimus, -a, -um
fēlix, gen. fēlicis, (<i>happy</i>)	fēlicior, -ius	fēlicissimus, -a, -um
sapiēns, gen. sapientis (<i>wise</i>)	sapientior, -ius	sapientissimus, -a, -um
facilis, -e (<i>easy</i>)	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
liber, -era, -erum (<i>free</i>)	liberior, -ius	liberrimus, -a, -um
pulcher, -chra, -chrum (<i>beautiful</i>)	pulchrior, -ius	pulcherrimus, -a, -um
ācer, ācris, ācre (<i>keen</i>)	ācrior, -ius	ācerrimus, -a, -um
Irregular		
bonus, -a, -um (<i>good</i>)	melior, -ius	optimus, -a, -um
magnus, -a, -um (<i>large</i>)	maior, -ius	maximus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um (<i>bad</i>)	peior, -ius	pessimus, -a, -um
multus, -a, -um (<i>much</i>)	—, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
parvus, -a, -um (<i>small</i>)	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
(prae, prō)	prior, -ius (<i>former</i>)	prīmus, -a, -um
superus, -a, -um (<i>that above</i>)	superior, -ius	summus (suprēmus), -a, -um

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Regular		
longē (<i>far</i>)	longius	longissimē
fortiter (<i>bravely</i>)	fortius	fortissimē
fēliciter (<i>happily</i>)	fēlicius	fēlicissimē
sapienter (<i>wisely</i>)	sapientius	sapientissimē
facile (<i>easily</i>)	facilius	facillimē
liberē (<i>freely</i>)	liberius	liberrimē
pulchrē (<i>beautifully</i>)	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
ācritē (<i>keenly</i>)	ācrius	ācerrimē
Irregular		
bene (<i>well</i>)	melius	optimē
magnopere (<i>greatly</i>)	magis	maximē
male (<i>badly</i>)	peius	pessimē
multum (<i>much</i>)	plūs	plūrimum
parum (<i>little</i>)	minus	minimē
(prae, prō)	prius (<i>before</i>)	prīmum; prīmō
diū (<i>long time</i>)	diūtius	diūtissimē

NUMERALS

Cardinals	Ordinals	Roman Numerals
1. ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	I
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus, alter	II
3. trēs, tria	tertius	III
4. quattuor	quārtus	IIII; IV
5. quīnque	quīntus	V
6. sex	sextus	VI
7. septem	septimus	VII
8. octō	octāvus	VIII
9. novem	nōnus	VIII; IX
10. decem	decimus	X
11. ūndecim	ūndecimus	XI
12. duodecim	duodecimus	XII
13. tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII
14. quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	XIII; XIV
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus	XV
16. sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII
18. duodēvigintī	duodēvīcēsīmus	XVIII
19. ūndēvigintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus	XVIII; XIX
20. vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	XX
21. vīgintī ūnus, ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsīmus prīmus	XXI
30. trīgintā	trīcēsīmus	XXX
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	XXXX, XL
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	L
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	LX
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	LXX
80. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	LXXX
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	LXXX; XC
100. centum	centēsīmus	C
101. centum ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus	CI
200. ducentī, -ae, -a	duocentēsīmus	CC
300. trecentī	trecentēsīmus	CCC
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	CCCC
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	D
600. sescentī	sescentēsīmus	DC
700. septingentī	septingentēsīmus	DCC
800. octingentī	octingentēsīmus	DCCC
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	DCCCC
1000. mīlle	mīllēsīmus	M
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus	MM

Declension of Numerals

For the declension of **ūnus** see Ch. 9 or **sōlus** above.

For **duo**, **trēs**, and **mīlle** see Ch. 15.

The forms from **trecentī** through **nōngentī** are declined in the plural like **ducentī**, -ae, -a.

The ordinals are declined like **prīmus**, -a, -um.

The other forms are indeclinable.

CONJUGATIONS 1-4

Principal Parts

1st: laudō	laudāre	laudāvī	laudātum
2nd: moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum
3rd: agō	agere	ēgī	āctum
4th: audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītum
3rd (-iō): capiō	capere	cēpī	captum

Indicative Active

Present

laudō	moneō	agō	audiō	capiō
laudās	monēs	agis	audīs	capis
laudat	monet	agit	audit	capit
laudāmus	monēmus	agimus	audīmus	capimus
laudātis	monētis	agitis	audītis	capitis
laudant	monent	agunt	audiunt	capiunt

Imperfect

laudābam	monēbam	agēbam	audiēbam	capiēbam
laudābās	monēbās	agēbās	audiēbās	capiēbās
laudābat	monēbat	agēbat	audiēbat	capiēbat
laudābāmus	monēbāmus	agēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus
laudābātis	monēbātis	agēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis
laudābant	monēbant	agēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant

Future

laudābō	monēbō	agam	audiam	capiam
laudābis	monēbis	agēs	audiēs	capies
laudābit	monēbit	aget	audiet	capiet
laudābimus	monēbimus	agēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus
laudābitis	monēbitis	agētis	audiētis	capiētis
laudābunt	monēbunt	agent	audient	capient

Perfect

laudāvī	monuī	ēgī	audīvī	cēpī
laudāvistī	monuistī	ēgistī	audīvistī	cēpistī
laudāvit	monuit	ēgit	audīvit	cēpit
laudāvimus	monuimus	ēgimus	audīvimus	cēpimus
laudāvistis	monuistis	ēgistis	audīvistis	cēpistis
laudāvērunt	monuērunt	ēgērunt	audīvērunt	cēpērunt

Pluperfect

laudāveram	monueram	ēgeram	audīveram	cēperam
laudāverās	monuerās	ēgerās	audīverās	cēperās
laudāverat	monuerat	ēgerat	audīverat	cēperat
laudāverāmus	monuerāmus	ēgerāmus	audīverāmus	cēperāmus
laudāverātis	monuerātis	ēgerātis	audīverātis	cēperātis
laudāverant	monuerant	ēgerant	audīverant	cēperant

Future Perfect

laudāverō	monuerō	ēgerō	audīverō	cēperō
laudāveris	monueris	ēgeris	audīveris	cēperis
laudāverit	monuerit	ēgerit	audīverit	cēperit
laudāverimus	monuerimus	ēgerimus	audīverimus	cēperimus
laudāveritis	monueritis	ēgeritis	audīveritis	cēperitis
laudāverint	monuerint	ēgerint	audīverint	cēperint

Subjunctive Active

Present

laudem	moneam	agam	audiam	capiam
laudēs	moneās	agās	audiās	capiās
laudet	moneat	agat	audiat	capiat
laudēmus	moneāmus	agāmus	audiāmus	capiāmus
laudētis	moneātis	agātis	audiātis	capiātis
laudent	moneant	agant	audiant	capiant

Imperfect

laudārem	monērem	agerem	audīrem	caperem
laudārēs	monērēs	agerēs	audīrēs	caperēs
laudāret	monēret	ageret	audīret	caperet
laudārēmus	monērēmus	agerēmus	audīrēmus	caperēmus
laudārētis	monērētis	agerētis	audīrētis	caperētis
laudārent	monērent	agerent	audīrent	caperent

Perfect

laudāverim	monuerim	ēgerim	audīverim	cēperim
laudāveris	monueris	ēgeris	audīveris	cēperis
laudāverit	monuerit	ēgerit	audīverit	cēperit
laudāverimus	monuerimus	ēgerimus	audīverimus	cēperimus
laudāveritis	monueritis	ēgeritis	audīveritis	cēperitis
laudāverint	monuerint	ēgerint	audīverint	cēperint

Pluperfect

laudāvissē	monuissē	ēgissē	audīvissē	cēpissē
laudāvissēs	monuissēs	ēgissēs	audīvissēs	cēpissēs
laudāvisset	monuisset	ēgisset	audīvisset	cēpisset
laudāvissēmus	monuissēmus	ēgissēmus	audīvissēmus	cēpissēmus
laudāvissētis	monuissētis	ēgissētis	audīvissētis	cēpissētis
laudāvissent	monuissent	ēgissent	audīvissent	cēpissent

Present Imperative Active

laudā	monē	age	audī	cape
laudāte	monēte	agite	audīte	capite

Indicative Passive

Present

laudor	moneor	agor	audior	capior
laudāris(-re)	monēris(-re)	ageris(-re)	audīris(-re)	caperis(-re)
laudātur	monētur	agitur	audītur	capitur
laudāmur	monēmur	agimur	audīmur	capimur
laudāminī	monēminī	agiminī	audīminī	capiminī
laudantur	monentur	aguntur	audiuntur	capiuntur

Imperfect

laudābar	monēbar	agēbar	audiēbar	capiēbar
laudābāris(-re)	monēbāris(-re)	agēbāris(-re)	audiēbāris(-re)	capiēbāris(-re)
laudābātur	monēbātur	agēbātur	audiēbātur	capiēbātur
laudābāmur	monēbāmur	agēbāmur	audiēbāmur	capiēbāmur
laudābāminī	monēbāminī	agēbāminī	audiēbāminī	capiēbāminī
laudābantur	monēbantur	agēbantur	audiēbantur	capiēbantur

Future

laudābor	monēbor	agar	audiar	capiar
laudāberis(-re)	monēberis(-re)	agēris(-re)	audiēris(-re)	capiēris(-re)
laudābitur	monēbitur	agētur	audiētur	capiētur
laudābimur	monēbimur	agēmur	audiēmur	capiēmur
laudābiminī	monēbiminī	agēminī	audiēminī	capiēminī
laudābuntur	monēbuntur	agentur	audientur	capientur

Perfect

laudātus ¹² sum	monitus sum	actus sum	auditus sum	captus sum
laudātus es	monitus es	actus es	auditus es	captus es
laudātus est	monitus est	actus est	auditus est	captus est
laudātī sumus	monitī sumus	actī sumus	audītī sumus	captī sumus
laudātī estis	monitī estis	actī estis	audītī estis	captī estis
laudātī sunt	monitī sunt	actī sunt	audītī sunt	captī sunt

Pluperfect

laudātus eram	monitus eram	actus eram	auditus eram	captus eram
laudātus erās	monitus erās	actus erās	auditus erās	captus erās
laudātus erat	monitus erat	actus erat	auditus erat	captus erat
laudātī erāmus	monitī erāmus	actī erāmus	audītī erāmus	captī erāmus
laudātī erātis	monitī erātis	actī erātis	audītī erātis	captī erātis
laudātī erant	monitī erant	actī erant	audītī erant	captī erant

Future Perfect

laudātus erō	monitus erō	actus erō	auditus erō	captus erō
laudātus eris	monitus eris	actus eris	auditus eris	captus eris
laudātus erit	monitus erit	actus erit	auditus erit	captus erit
laudātī erimus	monitī erimus	actī erimus	audītī erimus	captī erimus
laudātī eritis	monitī eritis	actī eritis	audītī eritis	captī eritis
laudātī erunt	monitī erunt	actī erunt	audītī erunt	captī erunt

Subjunctive Passive**Present**

lauder	monear	agar	audiar	capiar
laudēris(-re)	moneāris(-re)	agāris(-re)	audiāris(-re)	capiāris(-re)
laudētur	moneātur	agātur	audiātur	capiātur
laudēmur	moneāmur	agāmur	audiāmur	capiāmur
laudēminī	moneāminī	agāminī	audiāminī	capiāminī
laudentur	moneantur	agantur	audiantur	capiantur

Imperfect

laudārer	monērer	agerer	audīrer	caperer
laudārēris(-re)	monērēris(-re)	agerēris(-re)	audīrēris(-re)	caperēris(-re)
laudārētur	monērētur	agerētur	audīrētur	caperētur
laudārēmur	monērēmur	agerēmur	audīrēmur	caperēmur
laudārēminī	monērēminī	agerēminī	audīrēminī	caperēminī
laudārentur	monērentur	agerentur	audīrentur	caperentur

¹² The participles *laudātus* (-a, -um), *monitus* (-a, -um), etc., are used as predicate adjectives, and so their endings vary to agree with the subject.

Perfect

laudātus sim	monitus sim	actus sim	auditus sim	captus sim
laudātus sis	monitus sis	actus sis	auditus sis	captus sis
laudātus sit	monitus sit	actus sit	auditus sit	captus sit
laudātī simus	monitī simus	actī simus	audītī simus	captī simus
laudātī sitis	monitī sitis	actī sitis	audītī sitis	captī sitis
laudātī sint	monitī sint	actī sint	audītī sint	captī sint

Pluperfect

laudātus essem	monitus essem	actus essem	auditus essem	captus essem
laudātus essēs	monitus essēs	actus essēs	auditus essēs	captus essēs
laudātus esset	monitus esset	actus esset	auditus esset	captus esset
laudātī essemus	monitī essemus	actī essemus	audītī essemus	captī essemus
laudātī essētis	monitī essētis	actī essētis	audītī essētis	captī essētis
laudātī essent	monitī essent	actī essent	audītī essent	captī essent

Present Imperative Passive

In classical Latin, passive form imperatives are found chiefly in deponent verbs (for forms, see Ch. 34).

Participles**Active**

<i>Pres.</i> laudāns	monēns	agēns	audiēns	capiēns
<i>Fut.</i> laudātūrus	monitūrus	actūrus	audītūrus	captūrus

Passive

<i>Perf.</i> laudātus	monitus	actus	auditus	captus
<i>Fut.</i> laudandus	monendus	agendus	audiendus	capiendus

Infinitives**Active**

<i>Pres.</i> laudāre	monēre	agere	audire	capere
<i>Perf.</i> laudāvisse	monuisse	ēgisse	audīvisse	cēpisse
<i>Fut.</i> laudātūrus esse	monitūrus esse	actūrus esse	audītūrus esse	captūrus esse

Passive

<i>Pres.</i> laudārī	monērī	agī	audīrī	capī
<i>Perf.</i> laudātus esse	monitus esse	actus esse	auditus esse	captus esse
<i>Fut.</i> laudātum īrī	monitum īrī	actum īrī	audītum īrī	captum īrī

DEPONENT VERBS**Principal Parts**

<i>1st Conj.:</i>	hortor	hortārī	hortātus sum (<i>urge</i>)
<i>2nd Conj.:</i>	fateor	fatērī	fassus sum (<i>confess</i>)
<i>3rd Conj.:</i>	sequor	sequī	secūtus sum (<i>follow</i>)
<i>4th Conj.:</i>	mōlior	mōlīrī	mōlītus sum (<i>work at</i>)
<i>3rd (-iō):</i>	patior	patī	passus sum (<i>suffer</i>)

Indicative**Present**

hortor	fateor	sequor	mōlior	patior
hortāris(-re)	fatēris(-re)	sequeris(-re)	mōliris(-re)	pateris(-re)
hortātur	fatētur	sequitur	mōlitur	patitur
hortāmur	fatēmur	sequimur	mōlimur	patimur
hortāminī	fatēminī	sequiminī	mōliminī	patiminī
hortantur	fatentur	sequuntur	mōliuntur	patiuntur

Imperfect

hortābar	fatēbar	sequēbar	mōliēbar	patiēbar
hortābāris(-re)	fatēbāris(-re)	sequēbāris(-re)	mōliēbāris(-re)	patiēbāris(-re)
hortābātur	fatēbātur	sequēbātur	mōliēbātur	patiēbātur
hortābāmur	fatēbāmur	sequēbāmur	mōliēbāmur	patiēbāmur
hortābāminī	fatēbāminī	sequēbāminī	mōliēbāminī	patiēbāminī
hortābantur	fatēbantur	sequēbantur	mōliēbantur	patiēbantur

Future

hortābor	fatēbor	sequar	mōliar	patiar
hortāberis(-re)	fatēberis(-re)	sequēris(-re)	mōliēris(-re)	patiēris(-re)
hortābitur	fatēbitur	sequētur	mōliētur	patiētur
hortābimur	fatēbimur	sequēmur	mōliēmur	patiēmur
hortābiminī	fatēbiminī	sequēminī	mōliēminī	patiēminī
hortābuntur	fatēbuntur	sequentur	mōlientur	patientur

Perfect

hortātus sum	fassus sum	secūtus sum	mōlitus sum	passus sum
hortātus es	fassus es	secūtus es	mōlitus es	passus es
hortātus est	fassus est	secūtus est	mōlitus est	passus est
hortātī sumus	fassī sumus	secūtī sumus	mōlitī sumus	passī sumus
hortātī estis	fassī estis	secūtī estis	mōlitī estis	passī estis
hortātī sunt	fassī sunt	secūtī sunt	mōlitī sunt	passī sunt

Pluperfect

hortātus eram	fassus eram	secūtus eram	mōlitus eram	passus eram
hortātus erās	fassus erās	secūtus erās	mōlitus erās	passus erās
hortātus erat	fassus erat	secūtus erat	mōlitus erat	passus erat
hortātī erāmus	fassī erāmus	secūtī erāmus	mōlitī erāmus	passī erāmus
hortātī erātis	fassī erātis	secūtī erātis	mōlitī erātis	passī erātis
hortātī erant	fassī erant	secūtī erant	mōlitī erant	passī erant

Future Perfect

hortātus erō	fassus erō	secūtus erō	mōlitus erō	passus erō
hortātus eris	fassus eris	secūtus eris	mōlitus eris	passus eris
hortātus erit	fassus erit	secūtus erit	mōlitus erit	passus erit
hortātī erimus	fassī erimus	secūtī erimus	mōlitī erimus	passī erimus
hortātī eritis	fassī eritis	secūtī eritis	mōlitī eritis	passī eritis
hortātī erunt	fassī erunt	secūtī erunt	mōlitī erunt	passī erunt

Subjunctive**Present**

horter	fatear	sequar	mōliar	patiar
hortēris(-re)	fateāris(-re)	sequāris(-re)	mōliāris(-re)	patiāris(-re)
hortētur	fateātur	sequātur	mōliātur	patiātur
hortēmur	fateāmur	sequāmur	mōliāmur	patiāmur
hortēminī	fateāminī	sequāminī	mōliāminī	patiāminī
hortentur	fateantur	sequantur	mōliantur	patiantur

Imperfect

hortārer	fatērer	sequerer	mōlīrer	paterer
hortārēris(-re)	fatērēris(-re)	sequerēris(-re)	mōlirēris(-re)	paterēris(-re)
hortārētur	fatērētur	sequerētur	mōlirētur	paterētur
hortārēmur	fatērēmur	sequerēmur	mōlirēmur	paterēmur
hortārēminī	fatērēminī	sequerēminī	mōlirēminī	paterēminī
hortārentur	fatērentur	sequerentur	mōlirentur	paterentur

Perfect

hortātus sim	fassus sim	secūtus sim	mōlītus sim	passus sim
hortātus sis	fassus sis	secūtus sis	mōlītus sis	passus sis
hortātus sit	fassus sit	secūtus sit	mōlītus sit	passus sit
hortātī sīmus	fassī sīmus	secūtī sīmus	mōlītī sīmus	passī sīmus
hortātī sītis	fassī sītis	secūtī sītis	mōlītī sītis	passī sītis
hortātī sint	fassī sint	secūtī sint	mōlītī sint	passī sint

Pluperfect

hortātus essem	fassus essem	secūtus essem	mōlītus essem	passus essem
hortātus essēs	fassus essēs	secūtus essēs	mōlītus essēs	passus essēs
hortātus esset	fassus esset	secūtus esset	mōlītus esset	passus esset
hortātī essēmus	fassī essēmus	secūtī essēmus	mōlītī essēmus	passī essēmus
hortātī essētis	fassī essētis	secūtī essētis	mōlītī essētis	passī essētis
hortātī essent	fassī essent	secūtī essent	mōlītī essent	passī essent

Present Imperative

hortāre	fatēre	sequere	mōlire	patere
hortāminī	fatēminī	sequiminī	mōlīminī	patiminī

Participles

<i>Pres.</i> hortāns	fatēns	sequēns	mōliēns	patiēns
<i>Perf.</i> hortātus	fassus	secūtus	mōlītus	passus
<i>Fut.</i> hortātūrus	fassūrus	secūtūrus	mōlītūrus	passūrus
<i>Ger.</i> hortandus	fatendus	sequendus	mōliendus	patiendus

Infinitives

<i>Pres.</i> hortārī	fatērī	sequī	mōlīrī	patī
<i>Perf.</i> hortātus esse	fassus esse	secūtus esse	mōlītus esse	passus esse
<i>Fut.</i> hortātūrus esse	fassūrus esse	secūtūrus esse	mōlītūrus esse	passūrus esse

IRREGULAR VERBS**Principal Parts**

sum	esse	fuī	futūrum	(be)
possum	posse	potuī		(be able, can)
volō	velle	voluī		(wish, be willing)
nōlō	nōlle	nōluī		(not to wish, be unwilling)
mālō	mālle	māluī		(prefer)
eō	īre	īī	itum	(go)

Indicative¹³**Present**

sum	possum	volō	nōlō	mālō	eō
es	potes	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs	īs
est	potest	vult	nōn vult	māvult	it
sumus	possumus	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus	īmus
estis	potestis	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis	ītis
sunt	possunt	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt	eunt

Imperfect

eram	poteram	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam	ībam
erās	poterās	volēbās	nōlēbās	mālēbās	ībās
erat	poterat	volēbat	nōlēbat	mālēbat	ībat
erāmus	poterāmus	volēbāmus	nōlēbāmus	mālēbāmus	ībāmus
erātis	poterātis	volēbātis	nōlēbātis	mālēbātis	ībātis
erant	poterant	volēbant	nōlēbant	mālēbant	ībant

Future

erō	poterō	volam	nōlam	mālam	ībō
eris	poteris	volēs	nōlēs	mālēs	ībīs
erit	poterit	volet	nōlet	mālet	ībit
erimus	poterimus	volēmus	nōlēmus	mālēmus	ībimus
eritis	poteritis	volētis	nōlētis	mālētis	ībītis
erunt	poterunt	volent	nōlent	mālent	ībunt

Perfect

fui	potuī	voluī	nōluī	māluī	ii
fuistī	potuistī	voluistī	nōluistī	māluistī	īstī
fuit	potuit	voluit	nōluit	māluit	īit
fuimus	potuimus	voluimus	nōluimus	māluimus	iimus
fuistis	potuistis	voluistis	nōluistis	māluistis	īstis
fuērunt	potuērunt	voluērunt	nōluērunt	māluērunt	iērunt

Pluperfect

fueram	potueram	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram	ieram
fuērās	potuerās	voluerās	nōluerās	māluerās	ierās
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Future Perfect

fuērō	potuerō	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō	ierō
fuēris	potueris	volueris	nōlueris	mālueris	ieris
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Subjunctive**Present**

sim	possim	velim	nōlim	mālim	eam
sis	possis	velīs	nōlis	mālīs	eās
sit	possit	velit	nōlit	mālit	eat
simus	possimus	velīmus	nōlīmus	mālīmus	eāmus
sītis	possītis	velītis	nōlītis	mālītis	eātis
sint	possint	velint	nōlint	mālint	eant

¹³ Note that the verbs in this list have no passive voice (except for the idiomatic impersonal passive of *eō*, which is not used in this book).

Imperfect

essem	possem	vellem	nōllem	māllem	īrem
essēs	possēs	vellēs	nōllēs	māllēs	īrēs
esset	posset	vellet	nōllet	māllet	īret
essēmus	possēmus	vellēmus	nōllēmus	māllēmus	īrēmus
essētis	possētis	vellētis	nōllētis	māllētis	īrētis
essent	possent	vellent	nōllent	māllent	īrent

Perfect

fuerim	potuerim	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim	ierim
fueris	potueris	volueris	nōlueris	mālueris	ieris
fuerit	potuerit	voluerit	nōluerit	māluerit	ierit
fuerimus	potuerimus	voluerimus	nōluerimus	māluerimus	ierimus
fueritis	potueritis	volueritis	nōlueritis	mālueritis	ieritis
fuerint	potuerint	voluerint	nōluerint	māluerint	ierint

Pluperfect

fuissem	potuissem	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem	īssem
fuisēs	potuisēs	voluisēs	nōluisēs	māluisēs	īssēs
fuisset	potuisset	voluisset	nōluisset	māluisset	īssset
fuissemus	potuissemus	voluissemus	nōluissemus	māluissemus	īssēmus
fuissetis	potuissetis	voluissetis	nōluissetis	māluissetis	īssētis
fuisSENT	potuisSENT	voluisSENT	nōluisSENT	māluisSENT	īssent

Present Imperative

es	_____	_____	nōlī	_____	ī
este	_____	_____	nōlīte	_____	īte

Participles

<i>Pres.</i> _____	potēns	volēns	nōlēns	_____	īēns (<i>gen. euntis</i>)
<i>Perf.</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	itum
<i>Fut.</i> futūrus	_____	_____	_____	_____	itūrus
<i>Ger.</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	eundus

Infinitives

<i>Pr.</i> esse	posse	velle	nōlle	mālle	īre
<i>Pf.</i> fuisse	potuisse	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse	īsse
<i>Fu.</i> futūrus esse or fore	_____	_____	_____	_____	itūrus esse

IRREGULAR: ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, to bear, carry**Indicative**

Present Act.	Pass.	Imperfect Act.	Pass.	Future Act.	Pass.
ferō	feror	ferēbam	ferēbar	feram	ferar
fers	ferris(-re)	ferēbās	ferēbāris(-re)	ferēs	ferēris(-re)
fert	fertur	ferēbat	ferēbātur	feret	ferētur
ferimus	ferimur	ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur	ferēmus	ferēmur
fertis	feriminī	ferēbātis	ferēbāminī	ferētis	ferēminī
ferunt	feruntur	ferēbant	ferēbantur	ferent	ferentur

Perfect Act.	Pass.	Pluperfect Act.	Pass.	Future Perfect Act.	Pass.
tulī tulistī tulit etc.	lātus sum lātus es lātus est etc.	tuleram tulerās tulerat etc.	lātus eram lātus erās lātus erat etc.	tulerō tuleris tulerit etc.	lātus erō lātus eris lātus erit etc.
Subjunctive					
Present Act.	Pass.	Imperfect Act.	Pass.	Perfect Act.	Pass.
feram ferās ferat ferāmus ferātis ferant	ferar ferāris(-re) feratur ferāmur ferāmini ferantur	ferrem ferrēs ferret ferremus ferrētis ferrent	ferrer ferrēris(-re) ferrētur ferrēmur ferrēmini ferrentur	tulerim tuleris tulerit etc.	lātus sim lātus sis lātus sit etc.
				Pluperfect tulisses tulissēs tulisset etc.	lātus essem lātus essēs lātus esset etc.
Pres. Imper. Act.	Pass.	Participles Act.	Pass.	Infinitives Act.	Pass.
fer ferte	——— ———	Pres. ferēns Perf. ——— Fut. lātūrus	——— lātus ferendus	ferre tulisse lātūrus esse	ferri lātus esse lātum iri

IRREGULAR: fiō, fieri, factus sum, to happen, become; be made, be done

Indicative Pres.	Impf.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.	Fut. Perf.
fiō fis fit fimus fistis fiunt	fiēbam fiēbās fiēbat fiēbāmus fiēbātis fiēbant	fiām fiēs fiet fiēmus fiētis fient	factus sum factus es factus est facti sumus facti estis facti sunt	factus eram factus erās factus erat facti erāmus facti erātis facti erant	factus erō factus eris factus erit facti erimus facti eritis facti erunt
Subjunctive Pres.	Impf.	Perf.	Pluperf.		
fiām fiās fiat fiāmus fiātis fiant	fierem fierēs fieret fierēmus fierētis fierent	factus sim factus sis factus sit facti simus facti sitis facti sint	factus essem factus essēs factus esset facti essemus facti essētis facti essent		
Part. ——— Pres. ——— Perf. factus Fut. faciendus	Inf. fieri factus esse factum iri				
Imperative:	fi, fite				

English-Latin Vocabulary

An Arabic (1) in parentheses after a verb shows that this is a regular verb of the first conjugation with a sequence of principal parts ending in **-āre, -āvī, -ātum**. For prefixes and suffixes see the lists in the Appendix. For more complete definitions of the Latin words, see the Latin-English Vocabulary.

A

abandon, relinquiō, -ere, -liquī, -lictum
able (be), possum, posse, potuī
about (concerning), dē + *abl.*
absolute ruler, tyrannus, -ī, *m.*
abundance, cōpia, -ae, *f.*
accomplish, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum; **be accomplished**, fīo, fierī, factus sum
across, trāns + *acc.*
advice, cōnsilium, -iī, *n.*
advise, moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum
affect, adficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum
afraid (be), metuō, -ere, -uī
after, post + *acc.*
afterwards, postea
after all, postrēmum
again, iterum
against, contrā + *acc.*
age, aetās, -tātis, *f.*
alas, heu, vac
all, omnis, -e
alone, sōlus, -a, -um

also, quoque
although, cum + *subj.*
always, semper
among, inter + *acc.*
ancestors, maiōrēs, maiōrum, *m. pl.*
ancient, antiquus, -a, -um
and, et, -que, ac, atque
anger, ira, -ae, *f.*
angry, irātus, -a, -um
animal, animal, -mālis, *n.*
announce, nūntiō (1)
another, alius, -a, -ud
answer, respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsum
any, ūllus, -a, -um
any (anyone, anything, after sī, nisi, nē, num), quis, quid
argument, argūmentum, -ī, *n.*
army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
arms, arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
arrest, comprehendō, -ere, -ī, -hēnsum
arrogant, superbus, -a, -um
art, ars, artis, *f.*

as, ut + *indic.*

as . . . as possible, quam + *superlative*

Asia, Asia, -ae, *f.*

ask, rogō (1)

assure (I assure you, you may be assured), use
personal pron. in dat. case (dat. of reference, e.g.
tibi)

at (= time), abl. of time; (= place), loc. of names
of cities

Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*

attack, oppugnō (1)

author, auctor, -tōris, *m.*

avert, āvertō, -ere, -ī, -versum

away from, ab + *abl.*

B

bad, malus, -a, -um

band, manus, -ūs, *f.*

banish, expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum

base, turpis, -e

be, sum, esse, fui, futūrum

beard, barba, -ae, *f.*

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum; bellus, -a, -um

beauty, fōrma, -ae, *f.*

because, quod

become, fiō, fieri, factus sum

before, ante + *acc.*

beg, ōrō (1)

began, coepī, coepisse, coeptum (*pres. system
supplied by incipiō*)

begin, incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum (*see began
above*)

believe, crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum

benefit, beneficium, -iī, *n.*

best, optimus, -a, -um

better, melior, -ius

blind, caccus, -a, -um

body, corpus, -poris, *n.*

(be) born, nāscor, -ī, nātus sum

book, liber, -brī, *m.*

both . . . and, et . . . et

boy, puer, puerī, *m.*

brave, fortis, -e

brief, brevis, -e

bright, clārus, -a, -um

bring, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum

bring (back), referō, -ferre, -itūlī, -lātum

brother, frāter, -tris, *m.*

bull, bōs, bovis, *m. lf.*

but, sed, at

by (= agent), ā or ab + *abl.*;

(= means), simple *abl.*

C

Caesar, Caesar, -sarīs, *m.*

call, vocō (1); appellō (1)

can, possum, posse, potuī

capture, capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum

care, cūra, -ae, *f.*

certain (definite, sure), certus, -a, -um;

(*indef.*) quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (*pron.*) or
quoddam (*adj.*)

certainly, certē

change, mūtō (1)

character, mōrēs, mōrum, *m. pl.*

cheer, recreō (1)

Cicero, Cicerō, -rōnis, *m.*

citizen, cīvis, -is, *m. lf.*

citizenship, cīvitas, -tātis, *f.*

city, urbs, urbis, *f.*

come, veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum

come back, reveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum

comfort, sōlācium, -iī, *n.*

command (*noun*), imperium, -iī, *n.*;

(*vb.*), imperō (1)

common, commūnis, -e

commonwealth, rēs pūblica, rei pūblicae, *f.*

compare, comparō (1)

complain, queror, -ī, questus sum

concerning, dē + *abl.*

confess, fateor, -ēri, fassus sum

conquer, superō (1); vincō, -ere, vīcī, victum

conspirators, coniūrātī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*

constellation, sīdus, -deris, *n.*

consul, cōsul, -sulis, *m.*

country, patria, -ae, *f.*; terra, -ae, *f.*

courage, virtūs, -tūtis, *f.*

create, creō (1)

custom, mōs, mōris, *m.*

crime, scelus, -leris, *n.*

D

danger, periculum, -ī, *n.*

dare, audeō, -ēre, ausus sum

daughter, filia, -ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. pl. filiabus*)

day, diēs, -ēī, *m.*

dear, cārus, -a, -um

death, mors, mortis, *f.*
 dedicate, dēdicō (1)
 deed, factum, -ī, *n.*
 defend, dēfendō, -ere, -ī, -fēnsūm
 delay, mora, -ae, *f.*
 delight, dēlectō (1)
 deny, negō (1)
 depart, discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum; abeō, -īre, -ī, -itum
 deprived of (be), careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrum
 descendant, nepōs, -pōtis, *m.*
 desire (*vb.*), cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -itum; dēsiderō (1); (*noun*), voluptās, -tātis, *f.*
 despise, contemnō, -ere, -tempī, -temptum
 destroy, dēlēō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum
 destruction, exitium, -ī, *n.*
 die, morior, -ī, mortuus sum
 difficult, difficilis, -e
 dignity, dignitās, -tātis, *f.*
 dine, cēnō (1)
 dinner, cēna, -ae, *f.*
 discover, reperiō, -īre, -pperī, -pertum
 disgraceful, turpis, -e
 dissimilar, dissimilis, -e
 do, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum; be done, fīō, fierī, factus sum
 doctor, medica, -ae, *f.*; medicus, -ī, *m.*
 drag, trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractum
 dread (*vb.*), metuō, -ere, -uī; (*noun*), metus, -ūs, *m.*
 drive out, expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum

E

eagerness, studium, -iī, *n.*
 ear, auris, -is, *f.*
 easy, facilis, -e
 eight, octō
 either, uter, ultra, utrum
 either . . . or, aut . . . aut
 eleven, ūndecim
 emperor, imperātor, -tōris, *m.*
 end, finis, -is, *m.*
 endure, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum; patior, -ī, passus sum
 enemy, hostis, -is, *m.* (usually *pl.*)
 enjoy, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum + *abl.*
 enjoyment, fructus, -ūs, *m.*
 enough, satis
 entire, tōtus, -a, -um

entrust, committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum
 envy, (be) envious, invidēō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsum + *dat.*
 err, errō (1)
 esteem, diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum
 even, etiam; not even, nē . . . quidem
 ever, umquam
 every(one), omnis, -e
 evil (*adj.*), malus, -a, -um; (*noun*), malum, -ī, *n.*
 exhibit, ostendō, -ere, -ī, -tentum
 expect, exspectō (1)
 expel, expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum
 eye, oculus, -ī, *m.*

F

face, vultus, -ūs, *m.*
 faith, fidēs, -eī, *f.*
 faithful, fidēlis, -e
 fall, cadō, -ere, cecidī, casūrum
 false, falsus, -a, -um
 fame, fāma, -ae, *f.*
 family, familia, -ae, *f.*
 farmer, agricola, -ae, *m.*
 father, pater, -tris, *m.*
 fault, culpa, -ae, *f.*; vitium, -iī, *n.*
 fear (*vb.*), timeō, -ēre, -uī; (*noun*), metus, -ūs, *m.*; timor, -mōris, *m.*
 feel, sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsūm
 feeling, sēnsus, -ūs, *m.*
 ferocious, ferōx, *gen.* ferōcis
 few, paucī, -ae, -a (*pl.*)
 fidelity, fidēs, -eī, *f.*
 fierce, ācer, ācris, ācre; ferōx, *gen.* ferōcis
 fifth, quīntus, -a, -um
 finally, dēnique
 find, inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum
 first (*adj.*), prīmus, -a, -um; (*adv.*) prīmum, prīmō
 five, quīnque
 flee, fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrum
 follow, sequor, -ī, secūtus sum
 foolish, stultus, -a, -um
 for (*conj.*), nam, enim; (= since, because), quod, quoniam; (*prep.*), prō + *abl.*; often simply the *dat. case.*
 force, vīs, vīs, *f.*
 forces (troops), cōpia, -arum, *f. pl.*
 forgive, ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum + *dat.*
 former, prior, prius
 fortunate, fortunātus, -a, -um

fortune, fortuna, -ae, *f.*
 forum, forum -ī, *n.*
 four, quattuor
 free (*vb.*), liberō (1); (*adj.*), liber, -era, -erum
 freedom, libertās, -tātis, *f.*
 freely, liberē
 friend, amīca, -ae, *f.*; amīcus, -ī, *m.*
 friendly, amīcus, -a, -um
 friendship, amīcitia, -ae, *f.*
 frighten, terreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum
 from (away), ab; (out) ex; (down) dē: *all + abl.*
 fruit, fructus, -ūs, *m.*
 full, plēnus, -a, -um

G

game, lūdus, -ī, *m.*
 gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
 general, dux, ducis, *m.*; imperātor, -tōris, *m.*
 gift, dōnum, -ī, *n.*
 girl, puella, -ae, *f.*
 give, dō, dare, dedī, datum
 (be) glad, gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum
 glory, glōria, -ae, *f.*
 go, eō, īre, īī, itum
 go astray, errō (1)
 go away, abeo, -īre, -īī, -itum
 god, deus, -ī, *m.* (*voc. sg. deus, nom. pl. deī or dī,*
dat. and abl. pl. dīs)
 goddess, dea, -ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. pl. deābus*)
 good, bonus, -a, -um
 gratitude, grātia, -ae, *f.*
 great, magnus, -a, -um
 greedy, avārus, -a, -um
 Greek, Graecus, -a, -um; a Greek, Graecus, -ī, *m.*
 grieve, doleo, -ēre, -uī, -itum
 ground, humus, -ī, *f.*; terra, -ae, *f.*
 guard, custōdia, -ae, *f.*

H

hand, manus, -ūs, *f.*
 happy, beātus, -a, -um; fēlix, *gen. fēlicis*
 harm, noceo, -ēre, -uī, -itum + *dat.*
 harsh, dūrus, -a, -um; acerbus, -a, -um
 have, habeo, -ēre, -uī, -itum
 he, is; *often indicated only by the personal ending of*
vb.
 head, caput, -pitis, *n.*

healthy, sānus, -a, -um
 hear, audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum
 heart (in one's), use personal pron. in *dat. case (dat.*
of reference, e.g. mihi, tibi)
 heavy, gravis, -e
 help (*vb.*), adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtum;
 (*noun*), auxilium, -iī, *n.*
 her (possessive) eius (*not reflexive*); suus, -a, -um
 (*reflexive*)
 herself, suī (*reflexive*); ipsa (*intensive*)
 hesitate, dubitō (1)
 high, altus, -a, -um
 higher, altior, -ius; superior, -ius
 himself, suī (*reflexive*); ipse (*intensive*)
 his, eius (*not reflexive*); suus, -a, -um (*reflexive*)
 hold, teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentum
 home, domus, -ūs, *f.*; at home, domī;
 (to) home, domum; from home, domō
 honor, honor, -nōris, *m.*
 hope (*noun*), spēs, -eī, *f.*; (*vb.*), spēro (1)
 horn, cornū, -ūs, *n.*
 horse, equus, -ī, *m.*
 hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
 house, casa, -ae, *f.*
 however, autem (*postpositive*)
 how great, quantus, -a, -um
 how many, quot
 human, hūmānus, -a, -um
 human being, homō, -minis, *m.*
 humane, hūmānus, -a, -um
 humble, humilis, -e
 hundred, centum
 hurt, noceo, -ēre, -uī, -itum + *dat.*

I

I, ego, meī; *often expressed simply by the personal*
ending of vb.
 if, si; if . . . not, nisi
 ill, malum, -ī, *n.*
 illustrious, clārus, -a, -um
 immortal, immortālis, -e
 in, in + *abl.*
 infancy, infāntia, -ae, *f.*
 injustice, iniūria, -ae, *f.*
 into, in + *acc.*
 invite, invitō (1)
 iron, ferrum, -ī, *n.*
 it, is, ea, id; *often indicated only by personal ending*
of vb.

Italy, Italia, -ae, *f.*
 itself, suī (*reflexive*); ipsum (*intensive*)

J

join, iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctum
 judge, iūdex, -dicis, *m.*
 judgment, iūdicium, -iī, *n.*
 just, iūstus, -a, -um

K

keen, ācer, ācris, ācre
 keenly, ācriter
 kindness, beneficium, -iī, *n.*
 king, rēx, rēgis, *m.*
 kiss, bāsium, -iī, *n.*
 knee, genū, -ūs, *n.*
 know, sciō, -īre, -ivī, -itum; not know, nesciō, -īre, -ivī, -itum
 knowledge, scientia, -ae, *f.*

L

labor, labor, -bōris, *m.*
 lack, careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrum + *abl.*
 land, patria, -ae, *f.*; terra, -ae, *f.*
 language, lingua, -ae, *f.*
 large, magnus, -a, -um
 Latin, Latīnus, -a, -um
 law, lēx, lēgis, *f.*
 lead, dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum
 leader, dux, ducis, *m.*
 learn (*in the academic sense*), discō, -ere, didicī;
 (*get information*), cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum
 leave, abeō, -īre, -iī, -itum
 left, sinister, -tra, -trum
 leisure, ōtium, -iī, *n.*
 let (*someone do something*), *express this with*
jussive subj.
 letter (epistle), litterae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 liberty, libertās, -tātis, *f.*
 life, vīta, -ae, *f.*
 light, lūx, lūcis, *f.*
 listen (to), audiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum
 literature, litterae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 little, parvus, -a, -um; little book, libellus, -ī, *m.*
 live, vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctum; live one's life, vītam
 agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum
 long (for a long time), diū

lose, āmittō, -ere, -mīsi, -misum
 love (*vb.*), amō (1); (*noun*), amor, amōris, *m.*
 loyal, fidēlis, -e
 luck, fortūna, -ae, *f.*

M

make, faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum
 man, vir, virī, *m.*; homō, -minis, *m.*;
often expressed by masc. of an adj.
 many, multī, -ae, -a
 master, magister, -trī, *m.*; dominus, -ī, *m.*
 may (*indicating permission to do something*), licet
 + *dat.* + *inf.*
 me. See I.
 memory, memoria, -ae, *f.*
 mercy, clēmētia, -ae, *f.*
 method, modus, -ī, *m.*
 middle, medius, -a, -um
 mind, mēns, mentis, *f.*
 mix, misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtum
 mob, vulgus, -ī, *n.* (*sometimes m.*)
 modest, pudīcus, -a, -um
 money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
 monument, monumentum, -ī, *n.*
 more, plūs, plūris; *comp. of adj. or adv.*
 most, plūrimus, -a, -um; *superl. of adj. or adv.*
 mother, māter, -tris, *f.*
 mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*
 move, moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum
 much, multus, -a, -um
 murder, necō (1)
 must, dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum; *or, for passive, use*
passive periphrastic
 my, meus, -a, -um (*m. voc. sg. mī*)
 myself (*reflexive*), meī, mihi, *etc.*;
 (*intensive*) ipse, ipsa

N

name, nōmen, -minis, *n.*
 narrate, narrō (1)
 nation, gēns, gentis, *f.*
 nature, nātūra, -ae, *f.*
 neglect, neglegō, -ere, -glēxī, -glēctum
 neighbor, vicīna, -ae, *f.*; vicīnus, -ī, *m.*
 neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque
 never, numquam
 nevertheless, tamen
 new, novus, -a, -um

night, nox, noctis, *f.*
 nine, novem
 no, nūllus, -a, -um
 nobody, no one, nēmō, *m./f.*; for decl. see *Lat.-Eng. Vocab.*
 not, nōn; nē with jussive, jussive noun, and *purp-*
clauses; ut with fear clauses
 nothing, nihil (*indecl.*), *n.*
 now, nunc
 number, numerus, -ī, *m.*

O

obey, pāreō, -ēre, -uī + *dat.*
 offer, offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum
 office, officium, -iī, *n.*
 often, saepe
 old, antiquus, -a, -um; senex, senis
 old man, senex, senis, *m.*
 on (= *place*), in + *abl.*; (= *time*), *simple abl.*
 on account of, propter + *acc.*
 once, semel
 one, ūnus, -a, -um
 only (*adv.*), tantum; (*adj.*), sōlus, -a, -um
 opinion, sententia, -ae, *f.*; (*in one's*) opinion, use
personal pron. in dat. case (dat. of reference, e.g.,
mihi, tibi)
 opportunity, occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 or, aut
 oration, ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 orator, ōrātor, -tōris, *m.*
 order, iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum; imperō (1) + *dat.*
 (*in*) order to, ut (+ *subj.*); *in order not to*, nē (+
subj.)
 other, another, alius, alia, aliud;
 the other (of two), alter, -era, -erum;
 (all) the other, cēterī, -ae, -a
 ought, dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum; or, for passive, use
passive periphrastic
 our, noster, -tra, -trum
 out of, ex + *abl.*
 overcome, superō (1)
 overpower, opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum
 own, his own, suus, -a, -um; my own, meus, -a, -um

P

pain, dolor, -lōris, *m.*
 part, pars, partis, *f.*
 passage, locus, -ī, *m.*
 passion, cupiditās, -tātis, *f.*

patience, patientia, -ae, *f.*
 pay. See penalty.
 peace, pāx, pācis, *f.*
 penalty, poena, -ae, *f.*; pay the penalty, poenās
 dare
 people, populus, -ī, *m.*
 perceive, sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus
 perhaps, fortasse
 period (of time), aetās, -tātis, *f.*
 perish, pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum
 permit, patior, -ī, passus sum;
 it is permitted, licet, licēre, licuit (*impers.*)
 perpetual, perpetuus, -a, -um
 persuade, persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsum + *dat.*
 philosopher, sapiēns, -entis, *m.*; philosopha, -ae, *f.*;
 philosophus, -ī, *m.*
 philosophy, philosophia, -ae, *f.*
 place, locus, -ī, *m.*; *pl.*, loca, -ōrum, *n.*
 plan, cōsiliū, -iī, *n.*
 pleasant, iūcundus, -a, -um
 please, placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum + *dat.*; with a
request, amābō tē
 pleasure, voluptās, -tātis, *f.*
 plebeians, plēbs, plēbis, *f.*
 plot, īnsidiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 poem, carmen, -minis, *n.*
 poet, poēta, -ae, *m.*
 (as . . . as) possible (or greatest possible, brightest
 possible, etc.), quam + *superl. of adj. or adv.*
 power (command), imperium, -iī, *n.*
 powerful, potēns, *gen. potentis*
 praise (*vb.*), laudō (1); (*noun*), laus, laudis, *f.*
 prefer, mālō, mälle, mālūī
 prepare, parō (1)
 preserve, cōservō (1)
 press, premō, -ere, pressī, pressum
 pretty, bellus, -a, -um; pulcher, -chra, -chrum
 priest, sacerdos, -dōtis, *m.*
 prohibit, prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum
 promise, prōmitto, -ere, mīsī, -misum
 provided that, dummodo + *subj.*
 pupil, discipula, -ae, *f.*; discipulus, -ī, *m.*
 pursuit, studium, -iī, *n.*
 put, pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum

Q

queen, rēgīna, -ae, *f.*
 quick, celer, -eris, -ere
 quickly, celeriter, cito

R

raise, tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum
 rather: *express this with comp. degree of adj. or adv.*
 read, legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum
 real, vērus, -a, -um
 reason, ratiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 receive, accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum
 recite, recitō (1)
 recognize, recognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum
 refuse, recūsō (1)
 regain, recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum
 region, loca, -ōrum, *n.*
 remain, remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsus
 report, nūntiō (1)
 republic, rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, *f.*
 reputation, fāma, -ae, *f.*
 rescue, ēripiō, -ere, -uī, -reptum
 rest, the rest, cēterī, -ae, -a
 restrain, teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum
 return (go back), redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum
 return (in return for), prō + *abl.*
 riches, dīvitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 right (*noun*), iūs, iūris, *n.*; (*adj.*), dexter, -tra, -trum
 road, via, -ae, *f.*
 Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um
 Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
 rose, rosa, -ae, *f.*
 rule (*noun*), regnum, -ī, *n.*; (*vb.*), regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctum
 rumor, rūmor, -mōris, *m.*
 run, currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum

S

sad, tristis, -e
 safe, salvus, -a, -um
 safety, salūs, -lūtis, *f.*
 sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
 sake (for the sake of), *gen. + causā*
 salt, sāl, salis, *m.*
 same, idem, eadem, idem
 satisfy, satiō (1)
 save, servō (1); cōservō (1)
 say, dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum
 school, lūdus, -ī, *m.*
 sea, mare, -is, *n.*
 second, secundus, -a, -um; alter, -era, -erum
 see, videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum

seek, petō, -ere, -ivī, -itum; quaerō, -ere, -sivī, -situm
 seem, videor, -ēri, vīsus sum
 seize, rapiō, -ere, -uī, raptum
 senate, senātus, -ūs, *m.*
 send, mittō, -ere, mīsī, missum
 serious, gravis, -e
 serve, serviō, -īre, -ivī, -itum + *dat.*
 service, officium, -iī, *n.*
 seven, septem
 she, ea; *often indicated only by the personal ending of vb.*
 ship, nāvis, -is, *f.*
 short, brevis, -e
 show, ostendō, -ere, -ī, -tentum
 shun, vitō (1); fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrum
 sign, signum, -ī, *n.*
 similar, similis, -e
 since, quoniam + *indic.*; cum + *subj.*; *abl. abs.*
 sister, soror, -rōris, *f.*
 six, sex
 skill, ars, artis, *f.*
 slave, servus, -ī, *m.*; slavegirl, serva, -ae, *f.*
 slavery, servitūs, -tūtis, *f.*
 sleep (*vb.*), dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum; (*noun*), somnus, -ī, *m.*
 slender, gracilis, -e
 small, parvus, -a, -um
 so, ita, sic (*usually with vbs.*), tam (*usually with adjs. and advs.*); so great, tantus, -a, -um
 soldier, miles, -litis, *m.*
 some, a certain one (*indef.*), quīdam, quaedam, quiddam; (*more emphatic pron.*), aliquis, aliquid
 some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī
 son, filius, -iī, *m.*
 soon, mox
 sort, genus, -neris, *n.*
 soul, animus, -ī, *m.*
 sound, sānus, -a, -um; salvus, -a, -um
 spare, parcō, -ere, peperci, parsūrum + *dat.*
 speak, dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum; loquor, -ī, locūtus sum
 spirit, spīritus, -ūs, *m.*
 stand, stō, stāre, stetī, statum
 start, proficīscor, -ī, -fectus sum
 state, civitās, -tātis, *f.*; rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, *f.*
 story, fābula, -ae, *f.*
 street, via, -ae, *f.*
 strength, vīrēs, -ium, *f. pl.*
 strong, fortis, -e; be strong, valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrum
 student, discipula, -ae, *f.*; discipulus, -ī, *m.*

study (*noun*), studium, -iī, *n.*; (*vb.*), studeō, -ēre, -uī + *dat.*

suddenly, subito

summer, aestās, -tātis, *f.*

sun, sōl, sōlis, *m.*

support, alō, -ere, -uī, altum

suppose, opinor, -ārī, -ātus sum; putō (1)

suppress, opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum

supreme power, imperium, -iī, *n.*

sure, certus, -a, -um

surrender, trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum

sweet, dulcis, -e

swift, celer, -eris, -ere

sword, ferrum, -ī, *n.*; gladius, -iī, *m.*

Syracuse, Syracūsae, -ārum, *f. pl.*

T

talk, loquor, -ī, -cūtus sum

teach, doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctum

teacher, magister, -trī, *m.*; magistra, -ae, *f.*

tear, lacrima, -ae, *f.*

tell, dicō, -ere, dixī, dictum

ten, decem

terrify, terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum

territory, finēs, -ium, *m. pl.*

than, quam; *or simple abl.*

thank, grātiās agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum + *dat.*

that (*demonstrative*), ille, illa, illud; is, ea, id;

that (*of yours*), iste, ista, istud

that (*subord. conj.*), *not expressed in ind. state.*; ut (*purp. and result*); nē (*fear*)

that . . . not, nē (*purp.*), ut . . . nōn (*result*); ut (*fear*)

that (*rel. pron.*), quī, quae, quod

their, suus, -a, -um (*reflexive*); eōrum, eārum (*not reflexive*)

them. See *he, she, it*.

then, tum, deinde

there, ibi

therefore, igitur (*postpositive*)

these. See *this, demonstrative*.

they. See *he, she, it*; often expressed simply by the personal ending of *vb.*

thing, rēs, rei, *f.*; often merely the neut. of an adj.

think, putō (1); arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum

third, tertius, -a, -um

this, hic, haec, hoc; is, ea, id

those. See *that, demonstrative*.

thousand, mille (*indecl. adj. sg.*), milia, -iūm, *n.* (*noun in pl.*)

three, trēs, tria

through, per + *acc.*

throughout, per + *acc.*

throw, iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactum

thus, sic

time, tempus, -poris, *n.*; (*period of*) **time**, actās, -tātis, *f.*

to (*place to which*), ad + *acc.*; (*ind. obj.*), *dat.*;

(*purp.*), ut + *subj.*, ad + *gerund* or *gerundive*

today, hodiē

tolerate, tolerō (1)

tomorrow, crās

too, nimis, nimium; *or use comp. degree of adj. or adv.*

touch, tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum

travel (*abroad*), peregrinor, -ārī, -ātus sum

trivial, levis, -e

troops, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*

Troy, Trōia, -ae, *f.*

true, vērus, -a, -um

truly, vērē

trust, crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum + *dat.*

truth, vēritās, -tātis, *f.*

try, experior, -irī, expertus sum

turn, vertō, -ere, -ī, versum

twenty, vīgintī

two, duo, duae, duo

type, genus, -neris, *n.*

tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, *m.*

U

unable (*be*) nōn possum

uncertain, incertus, -a, -um

under, sub + *abl.* (= *place where*),
+ *acc.* (= *place to which*)

understand, intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum;

comprehendō, -ere, -ī, -hēsum

unfortunate, miser, -era, -erum

unless, nisi

unwilling (*be*), nōlō, nōlle, nōluī

urban, urbane, urbānus, -a, -um

urge, hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum

use, ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum + *abl.*

V

verse, versus, -ūs, *m.*

very, express this by the superl. degree of adj. or adv.

vice, vitium, -iī, *n.*

Virgil, Vergilius, -iī, *m.*
virtue, virtūs, -tūtis, *f.*

W

wage, gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum
walls, moenia, -ium, *n. pl.*
want, volō, velle, voluī
war, bellum, -i, *n.*
warn, moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum
water, aqua, -ae, *f.*
we. *See I*; often expressed simply by the personal ending of *vb.*
wealth, dīvitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
weapons, arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
well, bene
what (*pron.*), quid; (*adj.*), quī, quae, quod
whatever, quisquis, quidquid
when, *participial phrase*; *abl. abs.*; cum + *subj.*; (*interrogative*), quandō; (*rel.*), ubi
whence, unde, *adv.*
where, ubi
wherefore, quārē
which (*rel. pron. and interrogative adj.*), quī, quae, quod
while, dum
who (*rel.*), quī, quae, quod; (*interrogative*), quis, quid
whole, tōtus, -a, -um
why, cūr
wicked, malus, -a, -um
wife, uxor, uxōris, *f.*

willing (be), volō, velle, voluī
window, fenestra, -ae, *f.*
wine, vīnum, -ī, *n.*
wisdom, sapientia, -ae, *f.*
wise, sapiēns, *gen. sapientis*
wisely, sapienter
wish, cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -itum; volō, velle, voluī
with, cum + *abl.*; *abl. of means (no prep.)*
without, sine + *abl.*
woman, fēmina, -ae, *f.*; often expressed by *fem. of an adj.*
word, verbum, -ī, *n.*
work, labor, -bōris, *m.*; opus, operis, *n.*
world, mundus, -ī, *m.*
worse, peior, -ius
worst, pessimus, -a, -um
write, scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptum
writer, scriptor, -tōris, *m.*

Y

year, annus, -ī, *m.*
yesterday, herī
yield, cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessum
you, tū, tuī; often expressed simply by the personal ending of *vb.*
young man, adulēscēns, -centis, *m.*
your (*sg.*), tuus, -a, -um; (*pl.*), vester, -tra, -trum
yourself (*reflexive*), tuī, tibi, *etc.*; (*intensive*), ipse, ipsa
youth, iuvenis, -is, *m.*

Latin-English Vocabulary

An Arabic numeral after a vocabulary entry indicates the chapter in which the word is first introduced as an item of required vocabulary. Arabic (1) in parentheses after a verb shows that this is a regular verb of the first conjugation with a sequence of principal parts ending in *-āre*, *-āvi*, *-ātum*. For prefixes and suffixes see the lists in the Appendix.

A

ā or *ab*, *prep.* + *abl.*, from, away from;
by (*agent*). 14

abeō, *-īre*, *-iī*, *-itum*, go away, depart, leave. 37

absconditus, *-a*, *-um*, hidden, secret

absēns, *gen.* *-sentis*, *adj.*, absent, away. 37

absum, *-esse*, *āful*, *āfutūrum*, be away, be absent

abundantia, *-ae*, *f.*, abundance

ac. See *atque*.

accēdō, *-ere*, *-cessi*, *-cessum*, come near,
approach. 36

accipiō, *-ere*, *-cēpi*, *-ceptum*, take, receive,
accept. 24

accommodō (1), adjust, adapt

accūsātor, *-tōris*, *m.*, accuser

accūsō (1), accuse

ācer, *ācris*, *ācre*, sharp, keen, eager, severe,
fierce. 16

acerbitās, *-tātis*, *f.*, harshness

acerbus, *-a*, *-um*, harsh, bitter, grievous. 12

Achillēs, *-is*, *m.*, Achilles, Greek hero, chief
character in the *Iliad*

aciēs, *-ēi*, *f.*, sharp edge, keenness, line of battle

acquirō, *-ere*, *-quisivī*, *-quisitum*, acquire, gain
ācritēr, *adv.*, keenly, fiercely. 32

ad, *prep.* + *acc.*, to, up to, near to. 8

addiscō, *-ere*, *-didici*, learn in addition

adducō, *-ere*, *-dūxi*, *-ductum*, lead to, induce

adeō, *-īre*, *-iī*, *-itum*, go to, approach. 37

adferō, *-ferre*, *attuli*, *allātum*, bring to. 31

adficiō, *-ere*, *-fēci*, *-fectum*, affect, afflict, weaken

adiciō, *-ere*, *-iēci*, *-lectum*, add

adiuvō, *-āre*, *-iūvi*, *-iūtum*, help, aid, assist;
please. 4

admīror, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*, wonder at, admire

admittō, *-ere*, *-misi*, *-misum*, admit, receive,
let in. 17

admoneō = *moneō*

adnuō, *-ere*, *-nuī*, nod assent

adoptō (1), wish for oneself, select, adopt

adsum, *-esse*, *-fui*, *-futūrum*, be near, be present,
assist

adūlātiō, *-ōnis*, *f.*, fawning, flattery

adulēscēns, *-centis*, *m. and f.*, young man or
woman. 12

adulēscēntia, *-ae*, *f.*, youth, young manhood;
youthfulness. 5

adultus, *-a*, *-um*, grown up, mature, adult

adūrō, -ere, -ussī, -ustum, set fire to, burn, singe
adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come (to), arrive
adversus, -a, -um, facing, opposite, adverse. 34
adversus, *prep.* + *acc.*, toward, facing; against
advesperāscit, advesperāscere, advesperāvit,
impers., evening is coming on, it is growing
dark
aedificium, -ī, *n.*, building, structure. 39
aegrē, *adv.*, with difficulty, hardly, scarcely
aequitās, -tātis, *f.*, justice, fairness, equity
aequus, -a, -um, level, even, calm, equal, just,
favorable. 22
aes, aeris, *n.*, bronze. 40
aestās, -tātis, *f.*, summer. 35
aestus, -ūs, *m.*, heat, tide
aetās, -tātis, *f.*, period of life, life, age, an age,
time. 16
aeternus, -a, -um, eternal
Agamemnon, -nonis, *m.*, Agamemnon,
commander-in-chief of the Greek forces at Troy
ager, agrī, *m.*, field, farm. 3
agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum, drive, lead, do, act; *of time*
or life, pass, spend;
grātiās agere + *dat.*, thank. 8
agricola, -ae, *m.*, farmer. 3
agricultūra, -ae, *f.*, agriculture
ait, aiunt, he says, they say, assert. 25
Alexander, -dri, *m.*, Alexander the Great,
renowned Macedonian general and king,
4th cen., B.C.
aliēnus, -a, -um, belonging to another (*cp.* *alius*),
foreign, strange, alien
aliōquē, *adv.*, otherwise
aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, *indef. pronominal adj.*,
some
aliquis, aliquid (*gen.* *alicuius*; *dat.* *alicui*), *indef.*
pron., someone, somebody, something. 23
aliter, *adv.*, otherwise
alius, alia, aliud, other, another;
alī . . . alī, some . . . others. 9
alō, -ere, alui, altum, nourish, support, sustain,
increase; cherish. 13
alter, -era, -erum, the other (of two), second. 9
altus, -a, -um, high, deep
ambitiō, -ōnis, *f.*, a canvassing for votes; ambition;
flattery
ambulō (1), walk. 39
āmēn, *adv.* from Hebrew, truly, verily, so be it
amīca, -ae, *f.*, (female) friend. 3
amīcitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship. 10
amiculum, -ī, *n.*, cloak

amīcus, -a, -um, friendly. 11
amīcus, -ī, *m.*, (male) friend. 3
āmittō, -ere, -mīsi, -misum, lose, let go. 12
amō (1), love, like; amābō tē, please. 1
amor, amōris, *m.*, love. 7
āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move away, remove
an, *adv.* and *conj.* introducing the second part of a
double question (*see* *utrum*), or; used alone, or,
can it be that
ancilla, -ae, *f.*, maidservant
angelus, -ī, *m.*, angel
angulus, -ī, *m.*, corner
angustus, -a, -um, narrow, limited
anima, -ae, *f.*, soul, spirit. 34
animal, -mālis, *n.*, a living creature, animal. 14
animus, -ī, *m.*, soul, spirit, mind; animī, -ōrum,
high spirits, pride, courage. 5
annus, -ī, *m.*, year. 12
ante, *prep.* + *acc.*, before (*in place or time*), in
front of; *adv.*, before, previously. 13
anteā, *adv.*, before, formerly
antepōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum, put before, prefer
+ *dat.* 35
antīquus, -a, -um, ancient, old-time. 2
Apollō, -linis, *m.*, Phoebus Apollo, god of sun,
prophecy, poetry, etc.
apparātus, -ūs, *m.*, equipment, splendor
appellō (1), speak to, address (as), call, name. 14
approbō (1), approve
appropinquō (1) + *dat.*, approach, draw near to
aptus, -a, -um, fit, suitable
apud, *prep.* + *acc.*, among, in the presence of, at
the house of. 31
aqua, -ae, *f.*, water. 14
āra, -ae, *f.*, altar
arānea, -ae, *f.*, spider's web
arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, judge, think. 34
arbor, -boris, *f.*, tree. 38
arcus, -ūs, *m.*, bow
argentum, -ī, *n.*, silver, money
argūmentum, -ī, *n.*, proof, evidence, argument. 19
arma, -ōrum, *n.*, arms, weapons. 28
arō (1), plow
ars, artis, *f.*, art, skill. 14
arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel, stronghold. 23
as, assis, *m.*, an as (a small copper coin roughly
equivalent to a cent). 31
Asia, -ae, *f.*, Asia, commonly the Roman province
in Asia Minor. 12
asper, -era, -erum, rough, harsh. 21
aspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum, look at, behold

assentātor, -tōris, *m.*, yes-man, flatterer
 astrum, -ī, *n.*, star, constellation
 at, *conj.*, but; but, mind you; but, you say; *a more emotional adversative than sed.* 19
 āter, ātra, ātrum, dark, gloomy
 Athēnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Athens. 37
 Athēniēnsis, -e, Athenian; Athēniēnsēs, -ium, the Athenians
 atque or ac, *conj.*, and, and also, and even. 21
 atquē, *conj.*, and yet, still
 auctor, -tōris, *m.*, increaser; author, originator. 19
 auctōritās, -tātis, *f.*, authority
 audācia, -ae, *f.*, daring, boldness, audacity
 audāx, *gen. audācis*, daring, bold
 audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, dare. 7
 audiō, -īre, -īvi, -itum, hear, listen to. 10
 auditor, -tōris, *m.*, hearer, listener, member of an audience. 16
 auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum, bear away, carry off
 Augustus, -ī, *m.*, Augustus, the first Roman emperor
 aureus, -a, -um, golden
 auris, -is, *f.*, ear. 14
 aurum, -ī, *n.*, gold
 aut, *conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or. 17
 autem, *postpositive conj.*, however; moreover. 11
 auxilium, -iī, *n.*, aid, help. 31
 avāritia, -ae, *f.*, greed, avarice
 avārus, -a, -um, greedy, avaricious. 3
 āvehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectum, carry away
 āvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum, turn away, avert. 23
 āvocō (1), call away, divert

B

balbus, -a, -um, stammering, stuttering
 barba, -ae, *f.*, beard
 bāsium, -iī, *n.*, kiss. 4
 beātus, -a, -um, happy, fortunate, blessed. 10
 bellicus, -a, -um, relating to war, military
 bellum, -ī, *n.*, war. 4
 bellus, -a, -um, pretty, handsome, charming. 4
 bene, *adv. of bonus*, well, satisfactorily, quite. 11
 (*comp. melius; superl. optimē.* 32)
 beneficium, -iī, *n.*, benefit, kindness, favor. 19
 benevolentia, -ae, *f.*, good will, kindness
 bēstia, -ae, *f.*, animal, beast
 bibō, -ere, bibī, drink. 30
 bis, *adv.*, twice

bonus, -a, -um, good, kind. 4 (*comp. melior; superl. optimus.* 27)
 bōs, bovis, *m. lf.*, bull, ox, cow
 brevis, -e, short, small, brief. 16
 brevitas, -tātis, *f.*, shortness, brevity
 breviter, *adv.*, briefly
 Britannia, -ae, *f.*, Britain
 Brundisium, -iī, *n.*, important seaport in S. Italy
 Brūtus, -ī, *m.*, famous Roman name: L. Junius Brutus, who helped establish the Roman republic; M. Junius Brutus, one of the conspirators against Julius Caesar

C

C., abbreviation for the common name Gāius
 cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrum, fall. 12
 caecus, -a, -um, blind. 17
 caelestis, -e, heavenly, celestial
 caelum, -ī, *n.*, sky, heaven. 5
 Caesar, -sarī, *m.*, Caesar, especially Gaius Julius Caesar. 12
 calamitās, -tātis, *f.*, misfortune, disaster
 calculus, -ī, *m.*, pebble
 campana, -ae, *f.*, bell (*late Lat.*)
 candidus, -a, -um, shining, bright, white; beautiful. 33
 canis, -is (*gen. pl. canum*), *m. lf.*, dog
 canō, -ere, cecinī, cantum, to sing about
 cantō (1), sing
 capillus, -ī, *m.*, hair (*of head or beard*)
 capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum, take, capture, seize, get. 10
 captō (1), grab, seek to get, hunt for (legacies, etc.)
 caput, -pitis, *n.*, head; leader; beginning; life; heading, chapter. 11
 carbō, -bōnis, *m.*, coal, charcoal
 careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrum + *abl. of separation*, be without, be deprived of, want, lack, be free from. 20
 cāritās, -tātis, *f.*, dearness, affection
 carmen, -minis, *n.*, song, poem. 7
 carpō, -ere, carpsī, carptum, harvest, pluck; seize. 36
 Carthāgō, -ginis, *f.*, Carthage (city in N. Africa). 24
 cārus, -a, -um, dear. 11
 casa, -ae, *f.*, house, cottage, hut. 21
 cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, accident, chance

catēna, -ae, *f.*, chain
Catillna, -ae, *m.*, L. Sergius Catiline, leader of the conspiracy against the Roman state in 63 B.C.
Catullus, -ī, *m.*, Gaius Valerius Catullus, 1st cen. B.C. lyric poet
cattus, -ī, *m.*, cat (*late word for classical fēlēs, -is*)
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason; case, situation; *causā with a preceding gen.*, for the sake of, on account of. 21
caveō, -ēre, *cāvī*, **cautum**, beware, avoid
cavus, -ī, *m.*, hole
cēdō, -ere, *cessī*, **cessum**, go, withdraw; yield to, submit, grant. 28
celer, -eris, -ere, swift, quick, rapid. 16
celeritās, -tātis, *f.*, speed, swiftness
celeriter, swiftly, quickly
cēna, -ae, *f.*, dinner. 26
cēnō (1), dine. 5
centum, *indecl. adj.*, a hundred. 15
cernō, -ere, *crēvī*, **crētum**, distinguish, discern, perceive. 22
certē, *adv.*, certainly
certus, -a, -um, definite, sure, certain, reliable. 19
cervus, -ī, *m.*, stag, deer
cēterī, -ae, -a, the remaining, the rest, the other. 30
Cicerō, -rōnis, *m.*, Marcus Tullius Cicero. 8
cicūta, -ae, *f.*, hemlock (*poison*)
cinis, -neris, *m.*, ashes
circēnsēs, -ium, *m. pl. (sc. lūdī)*, games in the Circus
cito, *adv.*, quickly. 17
cīvilis, -e, civil, civic
cīvis, -is, *m. lf.*, citizen. 14
cīvitās, -tātis, *f.*, state, citizenship. 7
clārus, -a, -um, clear, bright; renowned, famous, illustrious. 18
claudō, -ere, *clausī*, **clausum**, shut, close
clēmēntia, -ae, *f.*, mildness, gentleness, mercy. 16
coeptī, **coepisse**, **coeptum** (*defective vb.; pres. system supplied by incipiō*), began. 17
coērcēdō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, curb, check, repress
cōgitō (1), think, ponder, consider, plan. 1
cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum, become acquainted with, learn, recognize; *in perf. tenses*, know. 30
cōgō, -ere, *coēgī*, **coactum**, drive or bring together, force, compel. 36
colligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, gather together, collect
collocō (1), place, put, arrange

collum, -ī, *n.*, neck
colō, -ere, *coluī*, **cultum**, cultivate; cherish
color, -ōris, *m.*, color
commemorō (1), remind, relate, mention
commisceō, -ēre, -uī, -mixtum, intermingle, join
committō, -ere, -misi, -misum, entrust, commit. 15
conūmūnis, -e, common, general, off/for the community. 20
comparō (1), compare
compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum, put together, compose
comprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēsum, grasp, seize, arrest; comprehend, understand. 30
concedō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum, yield, grant, concede
concilium, -iī, *n.*, council
condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, put together or into, store; build, found, establish. 29
cōnferō, -ferre, *contulī*, **collatum**, bring together, compare; *sē cōnferre*, betake oneself, go. 31
cōnfidō, -ere, -fisi sum, have confidence in, believe confidently, be confident
cōnfiteor, -eri, -fessus sum, confess
congregō (1), gather together, assemble
coniciō, -ere, -ieci, -iectum, throw, hurl, put with force; put together, conjecture
coniūratiō, -ōnis, *f.*, conspiracy
coniūrātī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, conspirators. 20
cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, try, attempt. 34
cōnscientia, -ae, *f.*, consciousness, knowledge; conscience
cōnsciū, -a, -um, conscious, aware of
cōnservō (1), preserve, conserve, maintain. 1
cōnsilium, -iī, *n.*, counsel, advice, plan, purpose; judgment, wisdom. 4
cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī + in, depend on
cōnstō, -āre, -stitī, -stātūrum + ex, consist of
cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētum, become accustomed
cōnsul, -sulis, *m.*, consul. 11
cōnsulō, -ere, -sulū, -sultum, look out for, have regard for
cōnsultum, -ī, *n.*, decree
cōnsūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, use up, consume. 30
contemnō, -ere, -tempī, -temptum, despise, scorn. 36
contendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, strive, struggle, contend, hasten. 29
contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum, hold together, keep, enclose, restrain, contain. 21

contingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum, touch closely, befall, fall to one's lot
 contrā, *prep.* + *acc.*, against. 19
 contundō, -tundere, -tudi, -tūsum, beat, crush, bruise, destroy. 36
 conturbō (1), throw into confusion
 convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum, turn around, cause to turn
 convocō (1), call together, convene
 cōpia, -ae, *f.*, abundance, supply; cōpiae, -ārum, supplies, troops, forces. 8
 cōpiōsē, *adv.*, fully, at length, copiously
 Corinthus, -i, *f.*, Corinth
 cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn. 20
 corōna, -ae, *f.*, crown
 corpus, -poris, *n.*, body. 7
 corrigō, -ere, -rēxi, -rēctum, make right, correct
 corrōborō (1), strengthen
 corrumpō, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, ruin, corrupt
 cōtīdiē, *adv.*, daily, every day. 36
 crās, *adv.*, tomorrow. 5
 creātor, -tōris, *m.*, creator
 creatūra, -ae, *f.*, creature (*late Lat.*)
 crēber, -bra, -brum, thick, frequent, numerous
 crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditum, believe, trust. 25; + *dat.* 35
 creō (1), create. 12
 crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētum, increase. 34
 crūdēlis, -e, cruel
 crūstulum, -ī, *n.*, pastry, cookie
 cubiculum, -ī, *n.*, bedroom, room
 culpa, -ae, *f.*, fault, blame. 5
 culpō (1), blame, censure. 5
 cultūra, -ae, *f.*, cultivation
 cum, *conj.*, with *subj.*, when, since, although; with *ind.*, when. 31
 cum, *prep.* + *abl.*, with. 10
 cūctātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, delay
 cūctātor, -tōris, *m.*, delayer
 cūctor (1), delay
 cupiditās, -tātis, *f.*, desire, longing, passion; cupidity, avarice. 10
 cupidō, -dinis, *f.*, desire, passion. 36
 cupidus, -a, -um, desirous, eager, fond; + *gen.*, desirous of, eager for. 39
 cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupitum, desire, wish, long for. 17
 cūr, *adv.*, why. 18
 cūra, -ae, *f.*, care, attention, caution, anxiety. 4
 cūrō (1), care for, attend to; heal, cure; take care. 36

currō, -ere, cucurri, cursum, run, rush, move quickly. 14
 cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running, race; course. 28
 curvus, -a, -um, curved, crooked, wrong
 custōdia, -ae, *f.*, protection, custody; *pl.*, guards. 32
 custōs, -tōdis, *m.*, guardian, guard

D

damnō (1), condemn
 Dāmoclēs, -is, *m.*, Damocles, an attendant of Dionysius
 dē, *prep.* + *abl.*, down from, from; concerning, about. 3
 dea, -ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. pl. deābus*), goddess. 6
 dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, owe, ought, must. 1
 dēbilitō (1), weaken
 dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, decide, settle, decree. 36
 dēcertō (1), fight it out, fight to the finish, contend
 decimus, -a, -um, tenth. 15
 dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, deceive
 decor, -cōris, *m.*, beauty, grace
 dēcrētum, -ī, *n.*, decree
 dēdicō (1), dedicate. 28
 dēfendō, -ere, -fendi, -fēsum, ward off, defend, protect. 20
 dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, fail
 dēgustō (1), taste
 dehinc, *adv.*, then, next. 25
 deinde, *adv.*, thereupon, next, then. 18
 dēlectātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, delight, pleasure, enjoyment. 27
 dēlectō (1), delight, charm, please. 19
 dēleō, -ēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum, destroy, wipe out, erase. 17
 dēliberō (1), consider, deliberate
 dēmēns, *gen. -mentis, adj.*, out of one's mind, insane, foolish
 dēmittō, -ere, -misi, -misum, let down, lower
 dēmōnstrō (1), point out, show, demonstrate. 8
 Dēmōsthenēs, -is, *m.*, Demosthenes, the most famous Greek orator, 4th cen. B.C.
 dēnique, *adv.*, at last, finally. 29
 dēns, dentis, *m.*, tooth
 dēpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum, put down, lay aside
 dēportō (1), carry off
 dēsiderō (1), desire, long for, miss. 17
 dēsidiōsus, -a, -um, lazy
 dēsino, -ere, -sivi, -situm, cease, leave off. 34
 dēsipiō, -ere, act foolishly

dēstinātus, -a, -um, resolved, resolute, firm
dētrimentum, -ī, *n.*, loss, detriment
deus, -ī, *m.* (*voc. sg. deus, nom. pl. deī or dī, dat. and abl. pl. dīs*), god. 6
dēvocō (1), call down or away
dexter, -tra, -trum, right, right-hand. 20
diabolus, -ī, *m.*, devil
dīcō, -ere, *dīxī*, dictum, say, tell, speak; call, name. 10
dictāta, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, things dictated, lessons, precepts
dictātor, -tōris, *m.*, dictator
dictō (1), say repeatedly, dictate
diēs, -ēī, *m.*, day. 22
difficilis, -e, hard, difficult, troublesome. 16
digitus, -ī, *m.*, finger, toe. 31
dignitās, -tātis, *f.*, merit, prestige, dignity. 38
dignus, -a, -um + *abl.*, worthy, worthy of. 29
diligēns, *gen. -gentis, adj.*, diligent, careful. 27
diligenter, *adv.*, diligently
diligentia, -ae, *f.*, diligence
diligō, -ere, *dilēxī*, *dilēctum*, esteem, love. 13
dimidium, -ī, *n.*, half
dimittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, send away, dismiss
Dionysius, -ī, *m.*, Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse
discēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, go away, depart. 20
discipula, -ae, *f.*, and **discipulus**, -ī, *m.*, learner, pupil, disciple. 6
discō, -ere, didici, learn. 8
disputātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, discussion
disputō (1), discuss
dissimilis, -e, unlike, different. 27
dissimulō (1), conceal
distinguo, -ere, -stinxī, -stinctum, distinguish
diū, *adv.*, long, for a long time. 12
dives, *gen. divitis or dītis, adj.*, rich. 32
divinus, -a, -um, divine, sacred
divitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, riches, wealth. 13
dō, dare, dedi, datum, give, offer. 1
doceō, -ēre, -ui, doctum, teach. 8
doctrīna, -ae, *f.*, teaching, instruction, learning
doctus, -a, -um, taught, learned, skilled. 13
doleō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrum, grieve, suffer; hurt, give pain. 31
dolor, -lōris, *m.*, pain, grief. 38
domesticus, -a, -um, domestic; civil
domina, -ae, *f.*, mistress, lady. 40
dominātus, -ūs, *m.*, rule, mastery, tyranny
dominicus, -a, -um, belonging to a master; the Lord's
dominus, -ī, *m.*, master, lord. 40

domus, -ūs (-ī), *f.*, house, home; **domī**, at home; **domum**, (to) home; **domō**, from home. 37
dōnum, -ī, *n.*, gift, present. 4
dormiō, -īre, -īvi, -itum, sleep. 31
dubitō (1), doubt, hesitate. 30
dubium, -ī, *n.*, doubt
dūcō, -ere, *dūxī*, ductum, lead; consider, regard; prolong. 8
dulcis, -e, sweet, pleasant, agreeable. 16
dum, *conj.*, while, as long as; at the same time that; until. 8
dummōdo, *conj.*, with subj., provided that, so long as. 32
duo, duae, duo, two. 15
dūrō (1), harden, last, endure
dūrus, -a, -um, hard, harsh, rough, stern, unfeeling, hardy, tough, difficult. 29
dux, ducis, *m.*, leader, guide, commander, general. 23

E

ē. See *ex*.
ecclēsia, -ae, *f.*, church (*ecclesiastical Lat.*)
ēducō (1), bring up, educate. 23
ēducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead out
effērō, -ferre, extuli, elātum, carry out; bury; lift up, exalt
efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, accomplish, perform, bring about, cause
effugiō, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitūrum, flee from, flee away, escape
egcō, -ēre, egui + *abl. or gen.*, need, lack, want. 28
ego, mei, I. 11
ēgredior, -ī, -gressus sum, go out, depart. 34
ēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, throw out, drive out. 15
elementum, -ī, *n.*, element, first principle
elephantus, -ī, *m.*, elephant. 31
ēloquēns, *gen. -quentis, adj.*, eloquent
ēloquentia, -ae, *f.*, eloquence
ēmendō (1), correct, emend
emō, -ere, emī, emptum, buy
ēmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move away, remove
enim, *postpositive conj.*, for, in fact, truly. 9
Ennius, -ī, *m.*, Quintus Ennius, early Roman writer
ēnumerō (1), count up, enumerate
eō, īre, īī (or īvī), itum, go. 37
epigramma, -matis, *n.*, inscription, epigram
epistula, -ae, *f.*, letter, epistle
eques, equitis, *m.*, horseman

equidem, *adv.* especially common with 1st pers., indeed, truly, for my part
equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry
equus, -ī, *m.*, horse. 23
ergā, *prep.* + *acc.*, toward. 38
ergō, *adv.*, therefore
ēripiō, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, snatch away, take away, rescue. 22
errō (1), wander; err, go astray, make a mistake, be mistaken. 1
error, -rōris, *m.*, a going astray, error, mistake
et, *conj.*, and; even (= *etiam*); *et* . . . *et*, both . . . and. 2
etiam, *adv.*, even, also. 11
etsi, *conj.*, even if (*et-si*), although. 38
ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come out, turn out, happen
ēventus, -ūs, *m.*, outcome, result
ex or **ē**, *prep.* + *abl.*, out of, from within, from; by reason of, on account of; following cardinal numerals, of. **Ex** can be used before consonants or vowels; **ē**, before consonants only. 8
excellētia, -ae, *f.*, excellence, merit
excipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, take out, except; take, receive, capture. 24
exclāmō (1), cry out, call out
excludō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsum, shut out, exclude
excruciō (1), torture, torment
excūsatiō, -ōnis, *f.*, excuse
exemplar, -plāris, *n.*, model, pattern, original. 14
exemplum, -ī, *n.*, example, model
exeō, -īre, -īi, -itum, go out, exit. 37
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army. 32
exigō, -igere, -ēgi, -āctum (*ex* + *agō*), drive out, force out, extract, drive through, complete, perfect. 36
eximius, -a, -um, extraordinary, excellent
exitium, -īi, *n.*, destruction, ruin. 4
expellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, drive out, expel, banish. 24
experior, -īri, -pertus sum, try, test; experience. 39
explēō, -ēre, -plēvi, -plētum, fill, fill up, complete. 28
explicō (1), unfold; explain; spread out, deploy. 40
expōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum, set forth, explain, expose. 30
exquisitus, -a, -um, sought-out, exquisite, excellent
exsilium, -īi, *n.*, exile, banishment. 31
expectō (1), look for, expect, await. 15
extinguō, -ere, -stinxī, -stinctum, extinguish
externus, -a, -um, foreign

extorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum, twist away, extort
extrā, *prep.* + *acc.*, beyond, outside
extrēmus, -a, -um, outermost, last, extreme

F

Fabius, -īi, *m.*, Roman name; especially Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator (the Delayer), celebrated for his delaying tactics (Fabian tactics) against Hannibal
fābula, -ae, *f.*, story, tale; play. 24
facile, *adv.*, easily. 32
facilis, -e, easy; agreeable, affable. 16
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum, make, do, accomplish. 10; *passive*: fiō, fierī, factus sum. 36
factum, -ī, *n.*, deed, act, achievement. 13
facultās, -tātis, *f.*, ability, skill, opportunity, means
falsus, -a, -um, false, deceptive
fāma, -ae, *f.*, rumor, report; fame, reputation. 2
familia, -ae, *f.*, household, family. 19
fās (*indecl.*), *n.*, right, sacred duty; fās est, it is right, fitting, lawful
fateor, -ērī, fassus sum, confess, admit. 34
fatigō (1), weary, tire out. 40
fātum, -ī, *n.*, fate; death; *often pl.*, the Fates. 29
faucēs, -ium, *f. pl.*, jaws; narrow passage.
fēliciter, *adv.*, happily. 32
fēlix, *gen.* -licis, *adj.*, lucky, fortunate, happy. 22
fēmina, -ae, *f.*, woman. 3
fenestra, -ae, *f.*, window. 21
ferē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, generally
ferō, *ferre*, tuli, lātum, bear, carry, bring; suffer, endure, tolerate; say, report. 31
ferōx, *gen.* -rōcis, fierce, savage. 25
ferrum, -ī, *n.*, iron, sword. 22
ferus, -a, -um, wild, uncivilized, fierce
festinātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, haste
festinō (1), hasten, hurry
figus, -ī and -ūs, *f.*, fig tree
fidēlis, -e, faithful, loyal. 25
fidēs, -ei, *f.*, faith, trust, trustworthiness, fidelity; promise, guarantee, protection. 22
filia, -ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. pl. filiabus*), daughter. 3
filius, -īi, *m.*, son. 3
finis, -is, *m.*, end, limit, boundary; purpose; finēs, -ium (boundaries) territory. 21
fiō, fierī, factus sum, occur, happen; become, be made, be done. 36
firmus, -a, -um, firm, strong; reliable. 38
flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame, fire
fleō, -ēre, flēvi, flētum, weep

fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, billow, wave
flūmen, -minis, *n.*, river. 18
fluō, -ere, **flūxī**, **flūxum**, flow. 18
for, **fārī**, **fātus sum**, speak (prophetically), talk, foretell. 40
foris, *adv.*, out of doors, outside. 37
fōrma, -ae, *f.*, form, shape, beauty. 2
formīca, -ae, *f.*, ant
fōrmō (1), form, shape, fashion
fors, **fortis**, *f.*, chance, fortune
forsan, *adv.*, perhaps
fortasse, *adv.*, perhaps. 36
fortis, -e, strong, brave. 16
fortiter, *adv.*, bravely. 32
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune, luck. 2
fortūnatē, *adv.*, fortunately
fortūnātus, -a, -um, lucky, fortunate, happy. 13
forum, -ī, *n.*, market place, forum. 26
foveō, -ēre, **fōvī**, **fōtum**, comfort, nurture, support. 35
frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother. 8
frōns, **frontis**, *f.*, forehead, brow, front
fructus, -ūs, *m.*, fruit; profit, benefit, enjoyment. 20
frūgālītās, -tātis, *f.*, frugality
frūstrā, *adv.*, in vain
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight
fugiō, -ere, **fūgī**, **fugitūrum**, flee, hurry away; escape; go into exile; avoid, shun. 10
fugitīvus, -ī, *m.*, fugitive, deserter, runaway slave
fugō (1), put to flight, rout
fulgeō, -ēre, **fulsī**, flash, shine
furor, -rōris, *m.*, rage, frenzy, madness
fūrtīlicus, -a, -um, thievish
fūrtim, *adv.*, stealthily, secretly. 30

G

Gāius, -ī, *m.*, Gaius, a common praenomen (first name); usually abbreviated to C. in writing
Gallus, -ī, *m.*, a Gaul. The Gauls were a Celtic people who inhabited the district which we know as France.
gaudeō, **gaudēre**, **gāvīsus sum**, be glad, rejoice. 23
gaudium, -ī, *n.*, joy, delight
geminus, -a, -um, twin. 25
gēns, **gentis**, *f.*, clan, race, nation, people. 21
genū, **genūs**, *n.*, knee. 20
genus, **generis**, *n.*, origin; kind, type, sort, class. 18
gerō, -ere, **gessī**, **gestum**, carry; carry on, manage, conduct, wage, accomplish, perform. 8
gladius, -ī, *m.*, sword

glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory, fame. 5
gracilis, -e, slender, thin. 27
Graecia, -ae, *f.*, Greece. 19
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek; **Graecus**, -ī, *m.*, a Greek. 6
grātia, -ae, *f.*, gratitude, favor; **grātiās agere** + *dat.*, to thank. 8
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing, agreeable; grateful. 37
gravis, -e, heavy, weighty; serious, important; severe, grievous. 19
gravitās, -tātis, *f.*, weight, seriousness, importance, dignity
graviter, *adv.*, heavily, seriously
gustō (1), taste

H

habeō, -ēre, **hāvī**, **-itum**, have, hold, possess; consider, regard. 3
hāmus, -ī, *m.*, hook
Hannibal, -balis, *m.*, Hannibal, celebrated Carthaginian general in the 2nd Punic War, 218–201 B.C.
hasta, -ae, *f.*, spear. 23
haud, *adv.*, not, not at all (*strong negative*)
herī, *adv.*, yesterday. 5
heu, *interjection*, ah!, alas! (*a sound of grief or pain*). 33
hic, **haec**, **hoc**, *demonstrative adj. and pron.*, this, the latter; at times weakened to he, she, it, they. 9
hīc, *adv.*, here. 25
hinc, *adv.*, from this place, hence
hodiē, *adv.*, today. 3
Homērus, -ī, *m.*, Homer, the Greek epic poet
homō, **hominis**, *m.*, human being, man. 7
honor, -nōris, *m.*, honor, esteem; public office. 30
hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour, time. 10
horrendus, -a, -um, horrible, dreadful
hortor, -ārī, **-ātus sum**, urge, encourage. 34
hortus, -ī, *m.*, garden
hospes, -pītis, *m.*, stranger, guest; host
hostis, -is, *m.*, an enemy (of the state); **hostēs**, -ium, the enemy. 18
hui, *interj.*, sound of surprise or approbation not unlike our "whee"
hūmānitās, -tātis, *f.*, kindness, refinement
hūmānus, -a, -um, pertaining to man, human; humane, kind; refined, cultivated. 4
humilis, -e, lowly, humble. 27
humus, -ī, *f.*, ground, earth; soil. 37
hypocrita, -ae, *m.*, hypocrite (*ecclesiastical Lat.*)

I

iaceō, -ēre, -uī, lie; lie prostrate; lie dead. 25
 iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactum, throw, hurl. 15
 iaculum, -ī, *n.*, dart, javelin
 iam, *adv.*, now, already, soon. 19
 iānua, -ae, *f.*, door. 35
 ibi, *adv.*, there. 6
 Idem, eadem, idem, the same. 11
 identidem, *adv.*, repeatedly, again and again
 idōneus, -a, -um, suitable, fit, appropriate. 37
 igitur, *postpositive conj.*, therefore, consequently. 5
 ignārus, -a, -um, not knowing, ignorant
 ignis, -is, *m.*, fire. 22
 ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum + *dat.*, grant pardon
 to, forgive, overlook. 35
 illacrimō (1) + *dat.*, weep over
 ille, illa, illud, *demonstrative adj. and pron.*, that,
 the former; the famous; at times weakened to
 he, she, it, they. 9
 illūdō, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsum, mock, ridicule
 imāgō, -ginis, *m.*, image, likeness
 imitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, imitate
 immincō, -ēre, overhang, threaten
 immodicus, -a, -um, beyond measure, moderate,
 excessive
 immortalis, -e, not subject to death, immortal. 19
 immōtus, -a, -um, unmoved; unchanged;
 unrelenting. 37
 impedimentum, -ī, *n.*, hindrance, impediment
 impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, impede, hinder,
 prevent. 38
 impellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum, urge on, impel
 impendeō, -ēre, hang over, threaten, be imminent
 imperātor, -tōris, *m.*, general, commander-in-chief,
 emperor. 24
 imperiōsus, -a, -um, powerful, domineering,
 imperious
 imperium, -ī, *n.*, power to command, supreme
 power, authority, command, control. 24
 imperō (1), give orders to, command + *dat.* + *ut.*
 35
 impleō, -ēre, implēvī, implētum, fill up, complete
 imprimis, *adv.*, especially, particularly
 imprōvidus, -a, -um, improvident
 impudēns, *gen. -dentis, adj.*, shameless, impudent
 impudenter, *adv.*, shamelessly, impudently
 impūnītus, -a, -um, unpunished, unrestrained,
 safe
 in, *prep.* + *abl.*, in, on, 3; + *acc.*, into, toward,
 against. 9

inānis, -e, empty, vain
 incertus, -a, -um, uncertain, unsure, doubtful
 incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, begin, commence. 17
 inclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, shut in, inclose
 incorruptus, -a, -um, uncorrupted, genuine, pure
 incrēdibilis, -e, incredible
 indicō (1), indicate, expose, accuse
 indignus, -a, -um, unworthy
 inducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead in, introduce,
 induce
 industria, -ae, *f.*, industry, diligence
 industrius, -a, -um, industrious, diligent
 incō, -īre, -īī, -itum, go in, enter. 37
 ineptiō, -īre, play the fool, trifle
 inexpugnābilis, -e, impregnable, unconquerable
 Infantia, -ae, *f.*, infancy
 Inferī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, those below, the dead
 Inferō, -ferre, intulī, illātum, bring in, bring upon,
 inflict
 Infinitus, -a, -um, unlimited, infinite
 Infirmus, -a, -um, not strong, weak, feeble. 38
 Inflammō (1), set on fire, inflame
 Infōrmis, -e, formless, deformed, hideous
 Infortūnātus, -a, -um, unfortunate
 Ingenium, -ī, *n.*, nature, innate talent. 29
 ingēns, *gen. -gentis, adj.*, huge. 16
 ingrātus, -a, -um, unpleasant, ungrateful
 iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, throw on or into, put
 on; inspire
 inimicus, -ī, *m.*, (personal) enemy
 Iniquus, -a, -um, unequal, unfair, unjust
 initium, -īī, *n.*, beginning, commencement. 33
 iniūria, -ae, *f.*, injustice, injury, wrong. 39
 iniūstus, -a, -um, unjust. 10
 inops, *gen. -opis, adj.*, poor, needy
 inquam. *See inquit.*
 inquit, *defective verb*, he says, placed after one or
 more words of a direct quotation; other forms:
 inquam, I say, inquis, you say. 22
 Insānia, -ae, *f.*, insanity, folly
 Insciēns, *gen. -entis*, unknowing, unaware
 Inscribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum, inscribe, entitle
 Insidiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, ambush, plot, treachery. 6
 Insōns, *gen. -sontis*, guiltless, innocent
 Institūō, -ere, -stitūī, -stitūtum, establish, institute
 Insula, -ae, *f.*, island. 23
 Insurgō, -ere, -surrēxī, -surrectum, rise up
 Integer, -gra, -grum, untouched, whole, unhurt
 Intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum, understand. 11
 intempestivus, -a, -um, untimely
 inter, *prep.* + *acc.*, between, among. 15

intercipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, intercept
interdum, adv., at times, sometimes
intereā, adv., meanwhile
interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, kill, murder. 37
interrogātiō, -ōnis, f., interrogation, inquiry
intrō (1), walk into, enter
intrōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead in, introduce
intus, adv., within
invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, enter on, move against, assail
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come upon, find. 10
inventor, -tōris, m., inventor
investigō (1), track out, investigate
invictus, -a, -um, unconquered; unconquerable
invidēō, -ēre, -vidī, -vīsum, be envious; + *dat.*, look at with envy, envy, be jealous of. 31
invidia, -ae, f., envy, jealousy, hatred. 31
invisus, -a, -um, hated; hateful
invītō (1), entertain; invite, summon. 26
invītus, -a, -um, unwilling, against one's will
iocus, -ī, m., joke, jest
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive pron., myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, *etc.*; the very, the actual. 13
ira, -ae, f., ire, anger. 2
irāscor, -ī, irātus sum, be angry
irātus, -a, -um, angered, angry. 35
irritō (1), excite, exasperate, irritate
is, ea, id, demonstrative pron. and adj., this, that; *personal pron.*, he, she, it. 11
iste, ista, istud, demonstrative pron. and adj., that of yours, that; such; *sometimes with contemptuous force*. 9
ita, adv. used with adjs., vbs., and advs., so, thus. 29
Italia, -ae, f., Italy. 15
itaque, adv., and so, therefore. 15
iter, itineris, n., journey; route, road. 37
iterō (1), repeat
iterum, adv., again, a second time. 21
iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum, bid, order, command. 21
iūcunditās, -tātis, f., pleasure, charm
iūcundus, -a, -um, agreeable, pleasant, gratifying. 16
iūdex, -dicis, m., judge, juror. 19
iūdicium, -ī, n., judgment, decision, opinion; trial. 19
iūdicō (1), judge, consider
iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūctum, join. 13
Iuppiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter, Jove
iūrō (1), swear

iūs, iūris, n., right, justice, law. 14; **iūs iūrāndum, iūris iūrāndī, n.**, oath
iussū, defective noun, abl. sg. only, m., at the command of
iūstus, -a, -um, just, right. 40
iuvenis, -is (gen. pl. iuvenum), m./f., a youth, young person
iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum, help, aid, assist; please. 4

L

lābor, -ī, lāpsus sum, slip, glide
labor, -bōris, m., labor, work, toil. 7
labōrō (1), labor; be in distress. 21
labrum, -ī, n., lip
laccessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, harass, attack
lacrima, -ae, f., tear. 40
lacūnar, -nāris, n., paneled ceiling
laetāns, gen. -tantis, adj., rejoicing
laetus, -a, -um, happy, joyful
Latīnus, -a, -um, Latin. 22
laudātor, -tōris, m., praiser
laudō (1), praise. 1
laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, fame. 8
lēctor, -tōris, m., lēctrix, -trīcis, f., reader. 36
lectus, -ī, m., bed
lēgātus, -ī, m., ambassador, deputy
legiō, -ōnis, f., legion
legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum, pick out, choose; read. 18
lēnis, -e, smooth, gentle, kind
lentē, adv., slowly
Lentulus, -ī, m., P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, chief conspirator under Catiline, left in charge of the conspiracy when Catiline was forced to flee from Rome
Lesbia, -ae, f., Lesbia, the name which Catullus gave to his sweetheart
levis, -e, light; easy, slight, trivial. 17
lēx, lēgis, f., law, statute. 26
libellus, -ī, m., little book. 17
libenter, adv., with pleasure, gladly. 38
liber, -era, -erum, free. 5
liber, -brī, m., book. 6
liberālis, -e, of, relating to a free person; worthy of a free man, decent, liberal, generous. 39
liberālitās, -tātis, f., generosity, liberality
liberātor, -tōris, m., liberator
liberē, adv., freely. 32
liberī, -ōrum, m. pl., (one's) children
liberō (1), free, liberate. 19
libertās, -tātis, f., liberty, freedom. 8

libō (1), pour a libation of, on; pour ritually; sip; touch gently. 39
licet, licēre, licuit, impers. + dat. and inf., it is permitted, one may. 37
ligō (1), bind, tie
līmen, -minis, n., threshold. 26
lingua, -ae, f., tongue; language. 25
lintheum, -ī, n., linen, napkin
littera, -ae, f., a letter of the alphabet; **litterae, -ārum**, a letter (epistle); literature. 7
litus, -toris, n., shore, coast. 23
locō (1), place, put
locuplētō (1), enrich
locus, -ī, m., place; passage in literature; **pl., loca, -ōrum, n.**, places, region; **locī, -ōrum, m.**, passages in literature. 9
longē, adv., far. 32
longinquitās, -tātis, f., distance, remoteness
longus, -a, -um, long. 16
loquāx, gen. -quācis, adj., talkative, loquacious
loquor, -ī, locūtus sum, say, speak, tell, talk. 34
lucrum, -ī, n., gain, profit
lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum, play
lūdus, -ī, m., game, sport; school. 18
lūna, -ae, f., moon. 28
lupus, -ī, m., wolf
lūx, lūcis, f., light. 26
luxuria, -ae, f., luxury, extravagance

M

Maecēnās, -ātis, m., Maecenas, unofficial "prime minister" of Augustus, and patron and friend of Horace
magis, adv., more, rather
magister, -trī, m., master, schoolmaster, teacher. 4
magistra, -ae, f., mistress, schoolmistress. 4
magnanimus, -a, -um, great-hearted, brave, magnanimous. 23
magnopere, adv., greatly, exceedingly (*comp. magis; superl. maximē*). 32
magnus, -a, -um, large, great; important. 2 (*comp. maior; superl. maximus*. 27); **maiōrēs, -um, m. pl.**, ancestors. 27
maiestās, -tātis, f., greatness, dignity, majesty
maior. See magnus.
maiōrēs, -um, m. pl., ancestors. 27
male, adv., badly, ill, wrongly (*comp. peius; superl. pessimē*). 32
mālō, mālīe, mālūī, to want (something) more, instead; prefer. 32

malum, -ī, n., evil, misfortune, hurt, injury. 30
malus, -a, -um, bad, wicked, evil. 4 (*comp. peior; superl. pessimus*. 27)
mandātum, -ī, n., order, command, instruction
manēō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsum, remain, stay, abide, continue. 5
manus, -ūs, f., hand; handwriting; band. 20
Mārcellus, -ī, m., Marcellus, Roman general who captured Syracuse in 212 B.C.
Mārcus, -ī, m., Marcus, a common Roman first name, usually abbreviated to **M.** in writing
mare, -is, n., sea. 14
marītus, -ī, m., husband
māter, -tris, f., mother. 12
māteria, -ae, f., material, matter
mātrimōnium, -iī, n., marriage
maximus. See magnus.
medicus, -ī, m., medica, -ae, f., doctor, physician. 12
mediocris, -e, ordinary, moderate, mediocre. 31
meditor, -ārī, -ātus sum, reflect upon, practice
medius, -a, -um, middle; *used partitively*, the middle of. 22
mel, mellis, n., honey
melior. See bonus.
meminī, meminisse, defective, remember
memor, gen. -moris, adj., mindful
memoria, -ae, f., memory, recollection. 15
mendōsus, -a, -um, full of faults, faulty
mēns, mentis, f., mind, thought, intention. 16
mēnsa, -ae, f., table; dining; dish, course; **mēnsa secunda**, dessert. 26
mēnsis, -is, m., month
merces, -cēdis, f., pay, reward, recompense
merīdiānus, -a, -um, of midday, noon; southern
merus, -n, -um, pure, undiluted. 33
mēta, -ae, f., turning point, goal, limit, boundary. 40
metuō, -ere, metuī, fear, dread; be afraid for + *dat.* 38
metus, -ūs, m., fear, dread, anxiety. 20
micus, -a, -um (m. voc. mī), my. 2
mīles, mīlitis, m., soldier. 23
mīlītāris, -e, military
mīlle, indecl. adj. in sg., thousand;
mīlia, -ium, n., pl. noun, thousands. 15
minimus. See parvus.
minor. See parvus.
minuō, -ere, minuī, minūtum, lessen, diminish. 30
mirābilis, -e, amazing, wondrous, remarkable. 38

mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, marvel at, admire, wonder. 35
mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful, surprising, extraordinary
misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtum, mix, stir up, disturb. 18
miser, -era, -erum, wretched, miserable, unfortunate. 15
miserē, adv., wretchedly
miserīcordia, -ae, f., pity, mercy
mītescō, -ere, become or grow mild
mītis, -e, mild, gentle; ripe
mittō, -ere, mīsi, missum, send, let go. 11
modo, adv., now, just now, only; **modo . . . modo**, at one time . . . at another
modus, -ī, m., measure, bound, limit; manner, method, mode, way. 22
moenia, -ium, n. pl., walls of a city. 29
molestus, -a, -um, troublesome, disagreeable, annoying
mōlior, -īrī, mōlītus sum, work at, build, undertake, plan. 34
mollīō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, soften; make calm or less hostile. 29
mollis, -e, soft, mild, weak
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, remind, warn, advise, 1;
moneō eum ut + subj. 36
monitiō, -ōnis, f., admonition, warning
mōns, montis, m., mountain. 20
mōnstrum, -ī, n., portent; monster
monumentum, -ī, n., monument. 40
mora, -ae, f., delay. 4
morbus, -ī, m., disease, sickness. 9
moriōr, -ī, mortuus sum, die. 34
mors, mortis, f., death. 14
mortālis, -e, mortal. 18
mortuus, -a, -um, dead. 28
mōs, mōris, m., habit, custom, manner;
mōrēs, mōrum, habits, morals, character. 7
moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move; arouse, affect. 18
mox, adv., soon. 30
mulier, -eris, f., woman. 39
multō (1), punish, fine
multum, adv., much
(comp. plūs; superl. plūrimum). 32
multus, -a, -um, much, many, 2
(comp. plūs; superl. plūrimus). 27
mundus, -ī, m., world, universe. 21
mūnimentum, -ī, n., fortification, protection
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, fortify, defend; build (a road)

mūnus, -neris, n., service, office, function, duty; gift
mūs, mūris, m. lf., mouse
Mūsa, -ae, f., a Muse (one of the goddesses of poetry, music, etc.)
mūtātiō, -ōnis, f., change
mūtō (1), change, alter; exchange. 14

N

nam, conj., for. 13
narrō (1), tell, narrate, report. 24
nāscor, -ī, nātus sum, be born, spring forth, arise. 34
nāsus, -ī, m., nose. 40
nāta, -ae, f., daughter. 29
nātālis, -is (sc. diēs), m., birthday
nātiō, -ōnis, f., nation, people
nātūra, -ae, f., nature. 10
nauta, -ae, m., sailor. 2
nāvigātiō, -ōnis, f., voyage, navigation
nāvigō (1), sail, navigate. 17
nāvis, -is, f., ship. 21
nē, conj. with subj., that . . . not, in order that . . . not, in order not to, 28, 36; that, 40; *adv. in nē . . . quidem*, not . . . even. 29
-ne, enclitic added to the emphatic word at the beginning of a question the answer to which may be either "yes" or "no." It can be used in both direct and indirect questions. 5
nec. See neque.
necessārius, -a, -um, necessary
necesse, indecl. adj., necessary, inevitable. 39
necō (1), murder, kill. 7
nefās (indecl.), n., wrong, sin
neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum, neglect, disregard. 17
negō (1), deny, say that . . . not. 25
nēmō, (nullus), nēminī, nēminem, (nūllō, -ā), m. lf., no one, nobody. 11
nepōs, -pōtis, m., grandson, descendant. 27
neque or nec, conj., and not, nor;
neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor. 11
nesciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, not to know, be ignorant. 25
neuter, -tra, -trum, not either, neither. 9
nēve, and not, nor (*used to continue ut or nē + subj.*)
niger, -gra, -grum, black
nihil (indecl.), n., nothing. 1, 4
nihilum, -ī, n., nothing
nimis or nimium, adv., too, too much, excessively. 9
nisi, if . . . not, unless, except. 19
niveus, -a, -um, snowy, white

noceō, -ēre, nocuī, nocitum + *dat.*, do harm to, harm, injure. 35
 nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, not . . . wish, be unwilling. 32
 nōmen, nōminis, *n.*, name. 7
 nōn, *adv.*, not. 1
 nōndum, *adv.*, not yet
 nōnne, *interrog. adv.* which introduces questions expecting the answer "yes." 40
 nōnnūllus, -a, -um, some, several
 nōnumquam, sometimes
 nōnus, -a, -um, ninth
 nōs. *See ego.*
 nōscō. *See cognōscō.*
 noster, -tra, -trum, our, ours. 5
 notārius, -iī, *m.*, writer of shorthand, stenographer
 novem, *indecl. adj.*, nine. 15
 novus, -a, -um, new, strange. 7
 nox, noctis, *f.*, night. 26
 nūbēs, -is, *f.*, cloud. 14
 nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptum, cover, veil; + *dat.* (of a bride) be married to, marry. 35
 nūllus, -a, -um, not any, no, none. 9
 num, *interrogative adv.*: (1) introduces direct questions which expect the answer "no"; (2) introduces indirect questions and means whether. 40
 numerus, -i, *m.*, number. 3
 numquam, *adv.*, never. 8
 nunc, *adv.*, now, at present. 6
 nūntiō (1), announce, report, relate. 25
 nūntius, -iī, *m.*, messenger, message
 nūper, *adv.*, recently. 12
 nūtriō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, nourish, rear

O

Ō, *interjection*, O!, oh! 2
 obdūrō (1), be hard, persist, endure
 obeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, go up against, meet; die. 37
 obiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, offer; cite (as grounds for condemnation)
 oblectō (1), please, amuse, delight; pass time pleasantly. 36
 obruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, overwhelm, destroy
 obsequium, -iī, *n.*, compliance
 obstinātus, -a, -um, firm, resolved
 occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.*, occasion, opportunity. 28
 occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsum (cadō, fall), fall down; die; set (of the sun). 31
 occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum (caedō, cut), cut down; kill, slay
 occultē, *adv.*, secretly
 occupō (1), seize
 oculus, -i, *m.*, eye. 4
 ōdī, ōdisse, ōsūrum (*defective vb.*), hate. 20
 odium, -i, *n.*, hatred. 38
 Oedipūs, -podis, *m.*, Oedipus, Greek mythical figure said to have murdered his father and married his mother
 offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum, offer. 31
 officium, -iī, *n.*, duty, service. 4
 ōlim, *adv.*, at that time, once, formerly; in the future. 13
 omittō, -ere, -misi, -misum, let go, omit
 omnino, *adv.*, wholly, entirely, altogether. 40
 omnipotēns, *gen. -tentis, adj.*, all-powerful, omnipotent
 omnis, -e, every, all. 16
 onerō (1), burden, load
 onus, oneris, *n.*, burden, load
 opera, -ae, *f.*, work, pains, help
 opīnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, suppose. 40
 oportet, -ēre, oportuit (*impers.*), it is necessary, proper, right. 39
 oppōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum, set against, oppose
 opportūnē, *adv.*, opportunely
 opportūnus, -a, -um, fit, suitable, advantageous, opportune
 opprimō, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, suppress, overwhelm, overpower, check. 23
 opprobrium, -iī, *n.*, reproach, taunt, disgrace
 oppugnō (1), fight against, attack, assault, assail. 39
 ops, opis, *f.*, help, aid; opēs, opum, power, resources, wealth. 33
 optimus. *See bonus.*
 optō (1), wish for, desire
 opus, operis, *n.*, a work, task; deed, accomplishment. 38
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, speech. 38
 ōrātor, -tōris, *m.*, orator, speaker. 23
 orbis, -is, *m.*, circle, orb; orbis terrārum, the world, the earth
 ōrdō, ōrdinis, *m.*, rank, class, order
 orior, -īrī, ortus sum, arise, begin, proceed, originate
 ōrnō (1), equip, furnish, adorn. 39
 ōrō (1), speak, plead; beg, beseech, entreat, pray. 36
 ōs, ōris, *n.*, mouth, face. 14
 ōsculum, -i, *n.*, kiss. 29
 ostendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, exhibit, show, display. 23
 ōstium, -iī, *n.*, entrance, door

ōtium, -ī, *n.*, leisure, peace. 4
ovis, -is, *f.*, sheep

P

paedagōgus, -ī, *m.*, slave who attended children
(particularly at school)
pāgānus, -ī, *m.*, a countryman, peasant; pagan
palam, *adv.*, openly, plainly
palma, -ae, *f.*, palm
pānis, -is, *m.*, bread
pār, *gen. paris*, *adj.*, equal, like. 32
parcō, -ere, **peperci**, **parsūrum** + *dat.*, be lenient
to, spare. 35
parēns, -entis, *m./f.*, parent. 28
pāreō, -ēre, -uī + *dat.*, be obedient to, obey. 35
pariēs, -ietis, *m.*, wall
pariō, -ere, **peperi**, **partum**, beget, produce
parmula, -ae, *f.*, little shield
parō (1), prepare, provide; get, obtain. 19
pars, **partis**, *f.*, part, share; direction. 14
parum, *adv.*, little, too little, not very (much)
(*comp. minus*; *superl. minimē*). 32
parvus, -a, -um, small, little, 4 (*comp. minor*; *superl. minimus*). 27)
passer, -seris, *m.*, sparrow
patefaciō, -ere, -fēci, -factum, make open, open;
disclose, expose. 25
pateō, -ēre, -uī, be open, lie open; be accessible; be
evident. 32
pater, -tris, *m.*, father. 12
patiēns, *gen. -entis*, *adj.*, patient; + *gen.*, capable
of enduring
patientia, -ae, *f.*, suffering; patience, endurance. 12
patior, -ī, **passus sum**, suffer, endure; permit.
34
patria, -ae, *f.*, fatherland, native land, (one's)
country. 2
patrōnus, -ī, *m.*, patron, protector
pauci, -ae, -a, *usually pl.*, few, a few. 3
pauper, *gen. -peris*, *adj.*, of small means, poor. 32
paupertās, -tātis, *f.*, poverty, humble
circumstances. 32
pāx, **pācis**, *f.*, peace. 7
peccō (1), sin, do wrong
pectus, -toris, *n.*, breast, heart. 35
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money. 2
peior. See **malus**.
pellō, -ere, **pepulī**, **pulsum**, strike, push; drive out,
banish. 24

per, *prep.* + *acc.*, through; *with reflex. pron.*, by. 13
percipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, gain, learn, perceive
perdō, -ere, **perdidī**, **perditum**, destroy, ruin, lose
pereō, -īre, -ī, -itum, pass away, be destroyed,
perish. 37
peregrinor, **peregrināri**, **peregrinātus sum**, travel
abroad, wander. 37
perfectus, -a, -um, complete, perfect
perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, bear, endure, suffer
perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, do thoroughly,
accomplish, bring about
perfugium, -ī, *n.*, refuge, shelter. 24
periculōsus, -a, -um, dangerous
periculum, -ī, *n.*, danger, risk. 4
perimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum, destroy
peritus, -a, -um, skilled, expert
permittō, -ere, -misi, -missum, permit, allow
perniciōsus, -a, -um, destructive, pernicious
pernoctō (1), spend or occupy the night. 39
perpetuus, -a, -um, perpetual, lasting,
uninterrupted, continuous. 6
perscribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, write out, place
on record
persequor, -ī, -secūtus sum, follow up, pursue, take
vengeance on
Persicus, -a, -um, Persian
persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, succeed in
urging, persuade, convince
perterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, frighten thoroughly,
terrify
pertineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum, pertain to, relate to,
concern
perturbō (1), throw into confusion, trouble,
disturb, perturb
pervenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum + *ad*, come through
to, arrive at, reach
pēs, **pedis**, *m.*, lower leg, foot. 38
pessimus. See **malus**.
pestis, -is, *f.*, plague, pestilence, curse, destruction
petō, -ere, **petivi**, **petitum**, seek, aim at, beg,
beseech. 23; **petō ab eō ut** + *subj.* 36
philosophia, -ae, *f.*, philosophy, love of wisdom. 2
philosophus, -ī, *m.*, **philosophia**, -ae, *f.*, philosopher.
33
piger, -gra, -grum, lazy, slow, dull
pipiō (1), chirp, pipe
piscātor, -tōris, *m.*, fisherman
piscis, -is, *m.*, fish
placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum + *dat.*, be pleasing to,
please. 35
placō (1), placate, appease

plānē, *adv.*, plainly, clearly
platea, -ae, *f.*, broad way, street
Platō, -tōnis, *m.*, Plato, the renowned Greek philosopher
plēbs, **plēbis**, *f.*, the common people, populace, plebeians. 33
plēnus, -a, -um, full, abundant, generous. 6
plūrimus. See **multus**.
plūs. See **multus**.
poēma, -matis, *n.*, poem
poena, -ae, *f.*, penalty, punishment; **poenās dare**, pay the penalty. 2
poēta, -ae, *m.*, poet. 2
pōnum, -ī, *n.*, fruit, apple
pōnō, -ere, **posui**, **positum**, put, place, set. 27
pōns, **pontis**, *m.*, bridge
populus, -ī, *m.*, the people, a people, nation. 3
porta, -ae, *f.*, gate, entrance. 2
possessiō, -ōnis, *f.*, possession, property
possum, **posse**, **potui**, be able, can, have power. 6
post, *prep.* + *acc.*, after, behind. 7
postea, *adv.*, afterwards. 24
postpōnō, -ere, -**posui**, -**positum**, put after, consider secondary
postquam, *conj.*, after
postrēmum, *adv.*, after all, finally; for the last time. 40
potēns, *gen.* -**tentis**, *pres. part.* of **possum** as *adj.*, able, powerful, mighty, strong. 16
potestās, -tātis, *f.*, power, ability, opportunity
potior, -īri, **potitus sum** + *gen.* or *abl.*, get possession of, possess, hold
potius, *adv.*, rather, preferably
prae, *prep.* + *abl.*, in front of, before. 26
praebeō, -ēre, -**ui**, -**itum**, offer, provide. 32
praeceptum, -ī, *n.*, precept
praeclārus, -a, -um, noble, distinguished, famous, remarkable
praeferō, -ferre, -**tuli**, -**lātum**, bear before, display; place before, prefer
praeiciō, -ere, -**feci**, -**fectum**, put in charge of
praemittō, -ere, -**misi**, -**missum**, send ahead or forward
praemium, -ī, *n.*, reward, prize. 35
praesidium, -ī, *n.*, guard, detachment, protection
praestō, -āre, -**stifi**, -**stitum**, excel (+ *dat.*); exhibit, show, offer, supply. 28
praesum, -esse, -**ui**, be at the head of, be in charge of
praeter, *prep.* + *acc.*, besides, except; beyond, past. 40

praetereō, -ire, -ī, -**itum**, go by, pass, omit
praeteritus, -a, -um, *perf. part.* of **praetereō** as *adj.*, past
premō, -ere, **pressi**, **pressum**, press; press hard, pursue. 23
pretium, -ī, *n.*, price, value, reward
prex, **precis**, *f.*, prayer
primō, *adv.*, at first, first, at the beginning. 30
primum, *adv.*, first, in the first place; **quam primum**, as soon as possible
primus. See **prior**. 27
princeps, *gen.* -**cipis**, chief; *m./f. noun*, leader, prince, emperor. 28
principium, -ī, *n.*, beginning. 12
prior, **prius**, *comp. adj.*, former, prior; **primus**, -a, -um, first, foremost, chief, principal. 27
pristinus, -a, -um, ancient, former, previous. 38
prius, *adv.*, before, previously
privātus, -ī, *m.*, private citizen
privō (1), deprive
prō, *prep.* + *abl.*, in front of, before, on behalf of, in return for, instead of, for, as. 12
probitās, -tātis, *f.*, uprightness, honesty, probity. 18
probō (1), approve; recommend; test. 27
proconsul, -sulis, *m.*, proconsul, governor of a province
proditor, -tōris, *m.*, betrayer, traitor
proelium, -ī, *n.*, battle
proferō, -ferre, -**tuli**, -**lātum**, bring forward, produce, make known, extend
proficiscor, -ī, -**fectus sum**, set out, start. 34
profor, -ārī, -**ātus sum**, speak out
profundō, -ere, -**fudi**, -**fūsum**, pour forth
prohibeō, -ēre, -**ui**, -**itum**, prevent, hinder, restrain, prohibit. 20
proiciō, -ere, -**ieci**, -**iectum**, throw forward or out
promittō, -mittere, -**misi**, -**missum**, send forth, promise. 32
pronūntiō (1), proclaim, announce; declaim; pronounce. 20
prōpōnō, -ere, -**posui**, -**positum**, put forward, propose
proprius, -a, -um, one's own, peculiar, proper, personal, characteristic
propter, *prep.* + *acc.*, on account of, because of. 5
prōtinus, *adv.*, immediately. 22
prōvideō, -ēre, -**vidi**, -**visum**, foresee, provide, make provision
proximus, -a, -um (*superl.* of **propior**), nearest, next
prōdēns, *gen.* -**dentis**, *adj.*, wise, prudent
prōdenter, *adv.*, wisely, discreetly

prudentia, -ae, *f.*, foresight, wisdom, discretion
pūblicus, -a, -um, of the people, public;
rēs pūblica, *reī pūblīcae*, *f.*, the state
pudicus, -a, -um, modest, chaste. 26
pudor, -dōris, *m.*, modesty, bashfulness
puella, -ae, *f.*, girl. 2
puer, *puerī*, *m.*, boy; *pl.* boys, children. 3
puerīliter, *adv.*, childishly, foolishly
pugna, -ae, *f.*, fight, battle
pugnō (1), fight. 29
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful, handsome;
fine. 5
pulchrē, *adv.*, beautifully, finely. 32
pulchritūdō, -dinis, *f.*, beauty
pūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, punish
pūrgō (1), cleanse
pūrus, -a, -um, pure, free from
putō (1), reckon, suppose, judge, think,
imagine. 25
Pŷthagorās, -ae, *m.*, Pythagoras, Greek
 philosopher and mathematician of 6th cen. B.C.

Q

quā, *adv.*, by which route, where
quadrāgintā, *indecl. adj.*, forty
quaerō, -ere, *quaesīvī*, *quaesītum*, seek, look for,
 strive for; ask, inquire, inquire into. 24
quam, *adv.*, how, 16; *conj.*, than, 26; as . . . as
 possible (*with superl.*), 26
quamvis, *adv. and conj.*, however much, however;
although
quandō, *interrogative and rel. adv. and conj.*, when;
sī quandō, if ever. 5
quantus, -a, -um, how large, how great, how
 much. 30
quārē, *adv.*, because of which thing, therefore,
 wherefore, why. 6
quārtus, -a, -um, fourth. 15
quasi, *adv. or conj.*, as if, as it were. 39
quattuor, *indecl. adj.*, four. 15
-que, *enclitic conj.*, and. *It is appended to the*
second of two words to be joined. 6
quemadmodum, *adv.*, in what manner, how
queror, -ī, *questus sum*, complain, lament. 38
quī, *quae*, *quod*, *rel. pron.*, who, which, what,
that. 17
quī? quae? quod?, *interrog. adj.*, what? which? what
 kind of? 19
quia, *conj.*, since, because
quid, what, why. *See quis.*

quidam, *quaedam*, *quiddam* (*pron.*) or *quoddam*
(adj.), *indef. pron. and adj.*: as *pron.*, a certain
 one or thing, someone, something; as *adj.*, a
 certain. 26
quidem, *postpositive adv.*, indeed, certainly, at
 least, even; *nē . . . quidem*, not even. 29
quiēs, -ētis, *f.*, quiet, rest, peace
quīn, *adv.*, indeed, in fact. 40
quīn etiam, *adv.*, why even, in fact, moreover
Quīntus, -ī, *m.*, Quintus, a Roman praenomen,
 abbreviated to Q. in writing
quis? quid?, *interrogative pron.*, who? what? which?
 19
quis, *quid*, *indef. pron.*, after *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num*,
 anyone, anything, someone, something. 33
quisquam, *quidquam* (or *quicquam*), *indef. pron.*
and adj., anyone, anything
quisque, *quidque*, *indef. pron.*, each one, each
 person, each thing. 13
quisquis, *quidquid*, *indef. pron.*, whoever,
 whatever. 23
quō, *adv.*, to which or what place, whither, where
quod, *conj.*, because. 11
quōmodo, *adv.*, in what way, how
quondam, *adv.*, formerly, once. 22
quoniam, *conj.*, since, inasmuch as. 10
quoque, *adv.*, also, too. 17
quot, *indecl. adj.*, how many, as many. 27
quotiēscumque, *adv.*, however often, whenever

R

rapiō, -ere, *rapuī*, *raptum*, seize, snatch, carry
 away. 21
rārus, -a, -um, rare
ratio, -ōnis, *f.*, reckoning, account; reason,
 judgment, consideration; system, manner,
 method. 8
recēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum, go back, retire, recede
recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, take back, regain;
 admit, receive. 24
recitō (1), read aloud, recite. 17
recognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nītum, recognize,
 recollect. 38
recordātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, recollection
recreō (1), restore, revive; refresh, cheer. 36
rēctus, -a, -um, straight, right; *rēctum*, -ī, *n.*, the
 right, virtue
recuperātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, recovery
recuperō (1), regain
recūsō (1), refuse. 33

reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, give back, return
 redeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, go back, return. 37
 redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead back, bring back
 referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, carry back, bring back; repeat, answer, report. 31
 rēgina, -ae, *f.*, queen. 7
 rēgius, -a, -um, royal
 rēgnum, -ī, *n.*, rule, authority, kingdom
 regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctum, rule, guide, direct. 16
 relegō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, read again, reread
 relevō (1), relieve, alleviate, diminish
 relinquo, -ere, -liquī, -lictum, leave behind, leave, abandon. 21
 remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsū, remain, stay behind, abide, continue. 5
 remedium, -ī, *n.*, cure, remedy. 4
 remissio, -ōnis, *f.*, letting go, release; relaxation. 34
 removeō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, remove
 repente, *adv.*, suddenly. 30
 reperio, -ire, -pperī, -pertum, find, discover, learn; get. 40
 repetitio, -ōnis, *f.*, repetition
 repetō, -ere, -īvī, -itum, seek again, repeat
 rēpō, -ere, rēpsī, rēptum, creep, crawl
 repugnō (1) + *dat.*, fight against, be incompatible with
 requiescō, -ere, -quiēvī, -quiētum, rest. 37
 requirō, -ere, -quisivī, -situm, seek, ask for; miss, need, require. 36
 rēs, rei, *f.*, thing, matter, business, affair; rēs publica, rei publicae, state, commonwealth. 22
 resistō, -ere, -stifī, make a stand, resist, oppose
 respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsum, answer. 29
 restituo, -ere, -stitui, -stitutum, restore
 retrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum, drag or draw back
 reveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum, come back, return
 revertor, -ī, -vertī (*perf. is act.*), -versum, return
 revocō (1), call back, recall
 rēx, rēgis, *m.*, king. 7
 rhētoricus, -a, -um, of rhetoric, rhetorical
 rideō, -ēre, risī, risum, laugh, laugh at. 24
 rīdīculus, -a, -um, laughable, ridiculous. 30
 rogō (1), ask, ask for. 30; rogō eum ut + *subj.*, 36
 Rōma, -ae, *f.*, Rome. 14
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman. 3
 rosa, -ae, *f.*, rose. 2
 rōstrum, -ī, *n.*, beak of a ship; Rōstra, -ōrum, the Rostra, speaker's platform
 rota, -ae, *f.*, wheel
 rotundus, -a, -um, wheel-shaped, round

rūmor, -mōris, *m.*, rumor, gossip. 31
 ruō, -ere, ruī, rutum, rush, fall, be ruined
 rūs, rūris, *n.*, the country, countryside. 37
 rūstīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum, live in the country. 34
 rūstīcus, -a, -um, rustic, rural

S

sabbatum, -ī, *n.*, the Sabbath
 sacculus, -ī, *n.*, little bag, purse
 sacrificium, -ī, *n.*, sacrifice
 sacerdos, sacerdotis, *m.*, priest. 23
 sacrilegus, -a, -um, sacrilegious, impious
 saepe, *adv.*, often. 1
 sacra equina, -ae -ae, *f.*, horse-hair
 sagitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow
 sāl, salis, *m.*, salt; wit. 33
 salsus, -a, -um, salty, witty
 salūbris, -e, healthy, salubrious
 salūs, salūtis, *f.*, health, safety; greeting. 21
 salūtō (1), greet
 salvēō, -ēre, be well, be in good health. 1
 salvus, -a, -um, safe, sound. 6
 sānctificō (1), sanctify, treat as holy
 sānctus, -a, -um, sacred, holy
 sānitās, -tātis, *f.*, health, soundness of mind, sanity
 sānō (1), heal
 sānus, -a, -um, sound, healthy, sane. 5
 sapiēns, *gen. -entis, adj.*, wise, judicious; as a noun, *m.*, a wise man, philosopher. 25
 sapienter, *adv.*, wisely, sensibly. 32
 sapientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom. 3
 sapiō, -ere, sapivī, have good taste; have good sense, be wise. 35
 satiō (1), satisfy, sate. 3
 satis, *indecl. noun, adj., and adv.*, enough, sufficient(ly). 5
 sator, -tōris, *m.*, sower, planter; begetter, father. 38
 satura, -ae, *f.*, satire. 16
 saxum, -ī, *n.*, rock, stone. 40
 scabiēs, -ēī, *f.*, the itch, mange
 scelerātus, -a, -um, criminal, wicked, accursed
 scelestus, -a, -um, wicked, accursed, infamous
 scelus, -leris, *n.*, evil deed, crime, sin, wickedness. 19
 schola, -ae, *f.*, school
 scientia, -ae, *f.*, knowledge, science, skill. 18
 sciō, -īre, -īvī, -itum, know. 21
 scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptum, write, compose. 8
 scriptor, -tōris, *m.*, writer, author. 8
 sēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, separate

secundus, -a, -um, second; favorable. 6
 secūrus, -a, -um, free from care, untroubled, safe
 sed, conj., but. 2
 sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessum, sit. 34
 sēductor, -tōris, *m.* (ecclesiastical Lat.), seducer
 semel, adv., a single time, once, once and for all,
 simultaneously. 31
 semper, adv., always. 3
 senātor, -tōris, *m.*, senator
 senātus, -ūs, *m.*, senate. 20
 senectūs, -tūtis, *f.*, old age. 10
 senex, senis, adj. and *n.*, old, aged; old man. 16
 sēnsus, -ūs, *m.*, feeling, sense. 20
 sententia, -ae, *f.*, feeling, thought, opinion, vote;
 sentence. 2
 sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsū, feel, perceive, think,
 experience. 11
 septem, indecl. adj., seven. 15
 sepulchrum, -ī, *n.*, grave, tomb
 sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, follow. 34
 serēnō (1), make clear, brighten; cheer up,
 soothe. 36
 sēriō, adv., seriously
 sērius, -a, -um, serious, grave
 sermō, -mōnis, *m.*, conversation, talk
 serō, -ere, sēvī, satum, sow
 serviō, -īre, -ivī, -itum + dat., be a slave to,
 serve. 35
 servitūs, -tūtis, *f.*, servitude, slavery. 20
 servō (1), preserve, keep, save, guard. 1
 servus, -ī, *m.*, and serva, -ae, *f.*, slave. 24
 severitās, -tātis, *f.*, severity, sternness, strictness
 sī, conj., if. 1
 sic, adv. (most commonly with verbs), so, thus. 29
 sicut, adv. and conj., as, just as, as it were
 sidus, -deris, *n.*, constellation, star. 29
 signum, -ī, *n.*, sign, signal, indication; seal. 13
 silentium, -iī, *n.*, silence
 silva, -ae, *f.*, forest, wood
 similis, -e, similar to, like, resembling. 27
 simplex, gen. -plicis, adj., simple, unaffected
 simulātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, pretense
 sine, prep. + abl., without. 2
 singuli, -ae, -a, *pl.*, one each, single, separate
 singultim, adv., stammeringly
 sinister, -tra, -trum, left, left-hand; harmful, ill-
 omened. 20
 sitiō, -īre, -ivī, be thirsty
 socius, -iī, *m.*, companion, ally
 Sōcratēs, -is, *m.*, Socrates

sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun. 27
 sōlācium, -iī, *n.*, comfort, relief. 24
 soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, be accustomed. 37
 sōlitūdō, -dinis, *f.*, solitude, loneliness
 sollicitō (1), stir up, arouse, incite
 sollicitūdō, -dinis, *f.*, anxiety, concern, solicitude
 sollicitus, -a, -um, troubled, anxious, disturbed
 Solōn, -lōnis, *m.*, Solon, Athenian sage and
 statesman of the 7th-6th cen. B.C.
 solum, adv., only, merely; nōn solum . . . sed etiam,
 not only . . . but also. 9
 sōlus, -a, -um, alone, only, the only. 9
 somnus, -ī, *m.*, sleep. 26
 Sophoclēs, -is, *m.*, Sophocles, one of the three
 greatest writers of Greek tragedy
 sopor, -pōris, *m.*, deep sleep
 sordēs, -dium, *f. pl.*, filth; meanness, stinginess
 soror, -rōris, *f.*, sister. 8
 spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsū, scatter, spread, strew
 spectāculum, -ī, *n.*, spectacle, show
 spectō (1), look at, see. 34
 speculum, -ī, *n.*, mirror. 33
 spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētum, scorn, despise, spurn
 spērō (1), hope for, hope. 25
 spēs, -ei, *f.*, hope. 22
 spiritus, -ūs, *m.*, breath, breathing; spirit, soul. 20
 stabilis, -e, stable, steadfast
 stadium, -iī, *n.*, stadium
 statim, adv., immediately, at once
 statua, -ae, *f.*, statue
 stēlla, -ae, *f.*, star, planet. 28
 stilus, -ī, *m.*, stilus (for writing)
 stō, stāre, stetī, statum, stand, stand still or
 firm. 13
 studeō, -ēre, -uī + dat., direct one's zeal to, be
 eager for, study. 35
 studiōsus, -a, -um, full of zeal, eager, fond of
 studium, -iī, *n.*, eagerness, zeal, pursuit, study. 9
 stultus, -a, -um, foolish; stultus, -ī, *m.*, a fool. 4
 suāvis, -e, sweet. 33
 sub, prep. + abl. with verbs of rest, + acc. with
 verbs of motion, under, up under, close to. 7
 subitō, adv., suddenly. 33
 subitus, -a, -um, sudden
 subiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, subject, subdue
 sublimis, subline, elevated, lofty; heroic, noble. 38
 subrideō, -ridere, -rīsī, -rīsum, smile (down)
 upon. 35
 succurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursum, run up under, help
 sufficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, be sufficient, suffice

sui (sibi, sē, sē), *reflex. pron. of 3rd pers.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves. 13
sum, esse, fui, futurum, be, exist. 4; *est, sunt* may mean there is, there are. 1
summa, -ae, *f.*, highest part, sum, whole
summus, -a, -um. *See superus.*
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, take, take up, assume
sūmptus, -ūs, *m.*, expense, cost
supellex, -lectilis, *f.*, furniture, apparatus
superbus, -a, -um, arrogant, overbearing, haughty, proud. 26
superior. *See superus.*
superō (1), be above, have the upper hand, surpass, overcome, conquer. 5
superus, -a, -um, above, upper; **superī, -ōrum, m.**, the gods (*comp. superior, -ius*, higher; *superl. suprēmus*, -a, -um, last, or *summus*, -a, -um, highest). 27
supplicium, -iī, *n.*, punishment
suprā, *adv. and prep. + acc.*, above
suprēmus. *See superus.*
surculus, -ī, *m.*, shoot, sprout
surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctum, get up, arise. 29
suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, undertake. 25
suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēsum, hang up, suspend; interrupt. 38
sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum, hold up, sustain, endure
suus, -a, -um, *reflexive possessive adj. of 3rd pers.*, his own, her own, its own, their own. 13
synagōga, -ae, *f.*, synagogue
Syrācūsae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Syracuse. 37

T

tabella, -ae, *f.*, writing tablet; **tabellae**, -ārum, letter, document
taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, be silent, leave unmentioned. 28
tālis, -e, such, of such a sort. 34
tam, *adv. used with adjs. and advs.*, so, to such a degree; **tam . . . quam**, so . . . as. 29
tamen, *adv.*, nevertheless, still. 8
tamquam, *adv.*, as it were, as if, so to speak. 29
tandem, *adv.*, at last, finally
tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctum, touch. 21
tantum, *adv.*, only. 26
tantus, -a, -um, so large, so great, of such size. 29
tardus, -a, -um, slow, tardy
tēctum, -ī, *n.*, roof, house

tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctum, cover, hide, protect
temeritās, -tātis, f., rashness, temerity
temperantia, -ae, *f.*, moderation, temperance, self-control
tempestās, -tātis, f., period of time, season; weather, storm. 15
templum, -ī, *n.*, sacred area, temple
temptātiō, -ōnis, f., trial, temptation
tempus, -poris, n., time; occasion, opportunity. 7
tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentum or tēsum, stretch, extend; go
teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentum, hold, keep, possess, restrain. 14
terō, -ere, trīvī, trītum, rub, wear out
terra, -ae, f., earth, ground, land, country. 7
terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, frighten, terrify. 1
tertius, -a, -um, third. 15
thema, -matis, n., theme
Themistoclēs, -is, m., Themistocles, celebrated Athenian statesman and military leader who advocated a powerful navy at the time of the Persian Wars
timeō, -ēre, -uī, fear, be afraid of, be afraid. 15
timor, -mōris, m., fear. 10
titulus, -ī, m., label, title; placard
toga, -ae, f., toga, the garb of peace
tolerō (1), bear, endure, tolerate. 6
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum, raise, lift up; take away, remove, destroy. 22
tondeō, -ēre, totondī, tōsum, shear, clip
tōnsor, -sōris, m., barber
tōnsōrius, -a, -um, of or pertaining to a barber, barber's
tot, indecl. adj., that number of, so many. 40
tōtus, -a, -um, whole, entire. 9
tractō (1), drag about; handle, treat, discuss
trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, give over, surrender, hand down, transmit, teach. 33
tragoedia, -ae, f., tragedy
trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractum, draw, drag; derive, acquire. 8
trāns, prep. + acc., across. 14
trānseō, -īre, -īī, -itum, go across, cross; pass over, ignore. 39
trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, bear across, transfer, convey
trānsitus, -ūs, m., passing over, transit; transition. 39
trēdecim, indecl. adj., thirteen. 15
tremō, -ere, tremuī, tremble
trepidē, adv., with trepidation, in confusion

trēs, tria, three. 15
trīgintā, indecl. adj., thirty
tristis, -e, sad, sorrowful; joyless, grim, severe. 26
triumphus, -i, m., triumphal procession, triumph
Trōia, -ae, f., Troy. 23
Trōiānus, -a, -um, Trojan
tū, tuī, you. 11
Tullius, -i, m., Cicero's family name
tum, adv., then, at that time; thereupon, in the
next place. 5
tumultus, -ūs, m., uprising, disturbance
tumulus, -i, m., mound, tomb
tunc, adv., then, at that time
turba, -ae, f., uproar, disturbance; mob, crowd,
multitude. 14
turpis, -e, ugly; shameful, base, disgraceful. 26
tūtus, -a, -um, protected, safe, secure
tuus, -a, -um, your, yours (sg.). 2
tyrannus, -i, m., absolute ruler, tyrant. 6

U

ubi, rel. adv. and conj., where; when; interrogative,
where? 6
ulciscor, -i, ultus sum, avenge, punish for wrong
done
ūllus, -a, -um, any. 9
ultimus, -a, -um, farthest, extreme; last, final. 25
ultrā, adv. and prep. + acc., on the other side of,
beyond. 22
umbra, -ae, f., shade; ghost
umerus, -i, m., shoulder, upper arm
umquam, adv., ever, at any time. 23
unde, adv., whence, from what or which place;
from which, from whom. 30
ūnus, -a, -um, one, single, alone. 9
urbānus, -a, -um, of the city, urban, urbane,
elegant. 26
urbs, urbis, f., city. 14
ūsq̄, adv., all the way, up (to), even (to),
continuously, always. 31
ūsus, -ūs, m., use, experience, skill, advantage
ut, conj.; A. with subj., introducing (1) purpose, in
order that, that, to (28); (2) result, so that, that
(29); (3) jussive noun clauses, to, that (36); (4)
fear clauses, that . . . not (40); B. with indic., just
as, as, when. 24
uter, utra, utrum, either, which (of two). 9
ūtilis, -e, useful, advantageous. 27
ūtilitās, -tātis, f., usefulness, advantage
ūtor, -i, ūsus sum + abl., use; enjoy, experience. 34

utrum . . . an, conj., whether . . . or. 30
uxor, -ōris, f., wife. 7

V

vacō (1), be free from, be unoccupied
vacuus, -a, -um, empty, devoid (of), free (from)
vae, interjection, alas, woe to. 34
valeō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrum, be strong, have power; be
well, fare well; valē (valēte), good-bye. 1
valētūdō, -dinis, f., health, good health, bad
health
varius, -a, -um, various, varied, different
-ve, conj., or 33
vehemēns, gen. -mentis, adj., violent, vehement,
emphatic, vigorous
vehō, -ere, vexī, vectum, carry, convey
vel, conj., or (an optional alternative)
vēlōx, gen. -lōcis, adj., swift
vēndō, -ere, vēndidī, vēnditum, sell. 38
venia, -ae, f., kindness, favor, pardon
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum, come. 10
ventitō (1), come often
ventus, -i, m., wind. 39
Venus, -neris, f., Venus, goddess of grace, charm,
and love
verbera, -rum, n. pl., blows, a beating
verbum, -i, n., word. 5
vērē, adv., truly, really, actually, rightly
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, show reverence for,
respect; be afraid of, fear. 40
Vergilius, -i, m., Virgil, the Roman epic poet
vērītās, -tātis, f., truth. 10
vērō, adv., in truth, indeed, to be sure, however. 29
versus, -ūs, m., line, verse. 20
vertō, -ere, vertī, versum, turn, change. 23
vērus, -a, -um, true, real, proper. 4
vesper, -peris or -perī, m., evening; evening star. 28
vespillō, -lōnis, m., undertaker
vester, -tra, -trum, your, yours (pl.). 6
vestiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, clothe
vetus, gen. -teris, adj., old. 34
via, -ae, f., road, street, way. 10
vicīnus, -i, m., vicīna, -ae, f., neighbor. 21
vicissitūdō, -dinis, f., change, vicissitude
victor, -tōris, m., victor
victōria, -ae, f., victory. 8
vīctus, -ūs, m., living, mode of life
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum, see, observe;
understand, I; videor, -ērī, vīsus sum, be seen,
seem, appear. 18

vigilō (1), be awake, watch, be vigilant
vigor, -gōris, *m.*, vigor, liveliness
villa, -ae, *f.*, villa, country house
vincō, -ere, **vici**, **victum**, conquer, overcome. 8
vinculum, -ī, *n.*, bond, chain. 36
vīnum, -ī, *n.*, wine. 31
vir, **virī**, *m.*, man, hero. 3
virgō, -ginis, *f.*, maiden, virgin. 7
virtūs, -tūtis, *f.*, manliness, courage; excellence, virtue, character, worth. 7
vīs, **vīs**, *f.*, force, power, violence; **vīrēs**, **vīrium**, strength. 14
vīta, -ae, *f.*, life, mode of life. 2
vitiōsus, -a, -um, full of vice, vicious. 34
vitium, -ī, *n.*, fault, vice, crime. 6
vītō (1), avoid, shun. 14
vīvō, -ere, **vixi**, **victum**, live. 10
vīvus, -a, -um, alive, living. 30

vix, *adv.*, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty
vocō (1), call, summon. 1
volō, **velle**, **volui**, wish, want, be willing, will. 32
volō (1), fly
voluntārius, -a, -um, voluntary
voluntās, -tātis, *f.*, will, wish
voluptās, -tātis, *f.*, pleasure. 10
vōs. *See* **tū**.
vōx, **vōcis**, *f.*, voice, word. 34
vulgus, -ī, *n.* (*sometimes m.*), the common people, mob, rabble. 21
vulnus, -neris, *n.*, wound. 24
vultus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance, face, 40.

X

Xenophōn, -phontis, *m.*, Xenophon, Greek general and author

Abbreviations

AUTHORS AND WORKS CITED

Aug., St. Augustine (Confessions)

Caes., Caesar

B.C., Bellum Civile

B.G., Bellum Gallicum

Catull., Catullus (Poems)

Cic., Cicero

Am., De Amicitia

Arch., Oratio pro Archia

Att., Epistulae ad Atticum

Cat., Orationes in Catilinam

De Or., De Oratore

Div., De Divinatione

Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares

Fin., De Finibus

Inv., De Inventione Rhetorica

Leg., De Legibus

Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello

Off., De Officiis

Or., Orator

Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium

Pis., Oratio in Pisonem

Planc., Oratio pro Plancio

Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem

Rep., De Re Publica

Sen., De Senectute

Sex. Rosc., Oratio pro Sex. Roscio

Sull., Oratio pro Sulla

Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes

Verr., Actio in Verrem

Enn., Ennius (Poems)

Hor., Horace

A.P., Ars Poetica (Ep. 2.3)

Ep., Epistulae

Epod., Epodes

Od., Odes (Carmina)

Sat., Satires (Sermones)

Juv., Juvenal (Satires)

Liv., Livy (Ab Urbe Condita)

Lucr., Lucretius (De Natura Rerum)

Mart., Martial (Epigrams)

Macr., Macrobius (Saturnalia)

Nep., Nepos

Att., Atticus

Cim., Cimon

Milt., Miltiades

Ov., Ovid

A.A., *Ars Amatoria*
Am., *Amores*
Her., *Heroides*
Met., *Metamorphoses*
Pers., *Persius (Satires)*
Petron., *Petronius (Satyricon)*
Phaedr., *Phaedrus (Fables)*
Plaut., *Plautus*
Aul., *Aulularia*
Mil., *Miles Gloriosus*
Most., *Mostellaria*
Stich., *Stichus*
Plin., *Pliny the Elder*
H.N., *Historia Naturalis*
Plin., *Pliny the Younger*
Ep., *Epistulae*
Prop., *Propertius (Elegies)*
Publil. Syr., *Publilius Syrus (Sententiae)*
Quint., *Quintilian*
Inst., *Institutiones Oratoriae*
Sall., *Sallust*
Cat., *Catiline*
Sen., *Seneca the Elder*
Contr., *Controversiae*
Sen., *Seneca the Younger*
Brev. Vit., *De Brevitate Vitae*
Clem., *De Clementia*

Cons. Polyb., *Ad Polybium de Consolatione*
Ep., *Epistulae*
Suet., *Suetonius*
Aug., *Augustus Caesar*
Caes., *Julius Caesar*
Tac., *Tacitus*
Ann., *Annales*
Dial., *Dialogus de Oratoribus*
Ter., *Terence*
Ad., *Adelphi*
And., *Andria*
Heaut., *Heauton Timoroumenos*
Hec., *Hecyra*
Phorm., *Phormio*
Veg., *Vegetius Renatus*
Mil., *De Re Militari*
Vell., *Velleius Paterculus (Histories)*
Virg., *Virgil*
Aen., *Aeneid*
Ecl., *Eclogues*
Geor., *Georgics*
Vulg., *Vulgate*
Eccles., *Ecclesiastes*
Exod., *Exodus*
Gen., *Genesis*

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	ablative case
abs.	absolute
acc.	accusative case
act.	active voice
A.D.	after Christ (Lat. <i>annō domini</i> , lit., <i>in the year of the Lord</i>)
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
App.	Appendix
B.C.	before Christ
ca.	about (Lat. <i>circā</i>)
cen(s).	century(ies)
Ch(s).	Chapter(s)
cl(s).	clause(s)
comp.	comparative (degree)
compl.	complementary

conj.	conjunction
contr. to fact	contrary to fact
cp.	compare (Lat. <i>comparā</i>)
dat.	dative case
decl.	declension
dep.	deponent
e.g.	for example (Lat. <i>exempli grātiā</i>)
Eng.	English
etc.	and others (Lat. <i>et cētera</i>)
f./F./fem.	feminine gender
ff.	and the following (lines, pages)
Fr.	French
fr.	from
fut.	future tense
fut. perf.	future perfect tense
gen.	genitive case

Ger.	German	pass.	passive voice
Gk.	Greek	perf.	perfect (present perfect) tense
ibid.	in the same place (Lat. <i>ibidem</i>)	pers.	person
id.	the same (Lat. <i>idem</i>)	pl.	plural
i.e.	that is (Lat. <i>id est</i>)	plupf.	pluperfect (past perfect) tense
imper.	imperative mood	P.R.	Practice and Review (sentences)
impers.	impersonal	prep.	preposition
impf.	imperfect tense	pres.	present tense
ind. quest.	indirect question	pron.	pronoun
ind. state.	indirect statement	purp.	purpose
indecl.	indeclinable	ref.	reference
indef.	indefinite	rel.	relative
indic.	indicative mood	Russ.	Russian
inf.	infinitive	sc.	supply, namely (Lat. <i>scilicet</i>)
interj.	interjection	sent.	sentence
Introd.	Introduction	sg.	singular
irreg.	irregular	Sp.	Spanish
It.	Italian	spec.	special
L.A.	<i>Locī Antīquī</i>	S.A.	<i>Sententiae Antiquae</i>
Lat.	Latin	S.S.	Supplementary Syntax (p. 442–45)
L.I.	<i>Locī Immūtātī</i>	subj.	subjunctive mood
lit.	literally	superl.	superlative
loc.	locative case	s.v.	under the word (Lat. <i>sub verbō</i>)
m./M./masc.	masculine gender	vb(s).	verb(s)
mid.	middle	voc.	vocative case
n./N./neut.	note or neuter gender	Vocab.	Vocabulary
no(s).	number(s)	vs.	as opposed to, in comparison with (Lat. <i>versus</i>)
nom.	nominative case	w.	with
obj.	object or objective		
p.	page(s)		
part.	participle		

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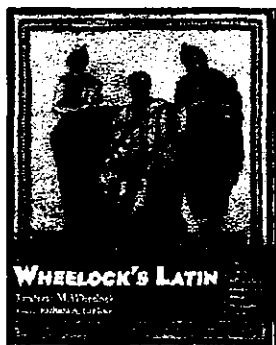
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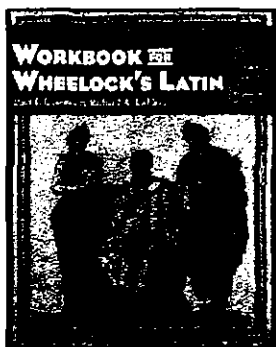
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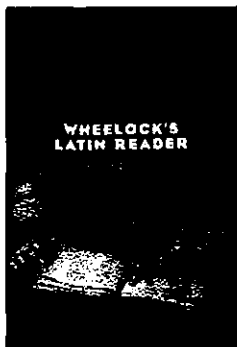
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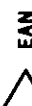
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